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A SHORT

1730

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Historical and Genealogical Account

OF THE

Royal Family of SCOTLAND,

From K. KENNETH II. who conquer'd the *Picts*;

AND OF THE

Surname of STEWART,

From the first Founder of that Name.

CONTAINING,

A short Account of the Lives of the Kings of *Scotland* from that Period; and the Origin and Descent of all the Families of the Name of STEWART that are now extant, and the most considerable of those that are extinct.

To which is prefix'd,

A Genealogical and Chronological TREE of the Royal Family, and the Name of STEWART.

By DUNCAN STEWART, *M. A.*

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

E D I N B U R G H,

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RECEIVED



I have been thinking much lately of the
 many who are suffering from the
 effects of the late war, and how
 they are struggling to get on their feet.
 It seems to me that we must do all
 we can to help them, and to give
 them a chance to start life anew.
 I am sure that if we only try,
 we can make a great deal of good.
 I am, dear friends, your truly,
 J. W. B.



P R E F A C E.

CICERO gives it as a Rule to an Historian, *That he should not dare to speak any thing that is false, neither should he dare to conceal any thing of the Truth.* This just Rule the most notorious Writers of Falshood pretend to follow. The first Part of it I faithfully endeavour'd to fulfill; and the other Part likewise, so far as it came in my Way, without digressing from my Subject in search of it: For I did not think it very agreeable to my Reader, to insist too much upon the Failings of those whom we ought to regard; though I own I could not altogether shun this invidious Task, in which, of Necessity, some of them were to bear a Part; yet I'm hopeful no Man of Reason will take Exception at Truth, or think it a Reflection upon Posterity: For it is certain, that neither Virtue nor Vice, Honesty or Dishonesty, Loyalty or Rebellion, are always inherent or hereditary to any Family. How often is the same Man seen, in the Course of his Life, sometimes just, sometimes unjust; now loyal, then rebellious; in his Youth a Libertine, when come to Age devout and religious; once a Wiseman, another time a Fool? The Author of the *Universal Spectator* says, "That there is no such Thing as hereditary Honour. I'm so far, says he, from thinking Titles such, that I esteem them a Misfortune to the Degenerate, as they bring him every Day into a disadvantageous Comparison with his Ancestors: For, as every Man thinks it hard to be reproached with the ill Conduct of his Fathers, while he does not follow, but condemns their Actions; so the World will never allow the glorious Character of a Father to descend to an unworthy Son." It is a

Spanish Proverb, That every Man's Reputation depends on himself.
 And the *Roman Poet* seem'd to think so, who said,

*Et genus, & probos, & quæ non fecimus ipsi,
 Vix ea nostra voco.*—

There is no Folly that surpasses the valuing ourselves on the Antiquity of our Families, since the greatest Scoundrels may descend from the most illustrious Houses, and Men of the greatest Honour may derive their Births from Peasants. As there is no such Thing as Honour without Probity, so is there no Disgrace, no Derogation where our Actions are strictly just. It matters not whence we came, but whither we go. In this Island, what Alterations have there not been in Principles, Sentiments, and every Thing? All which can never be vindicated. I believe there is more Honour in acknowledging and condemning, than in excusing and imitating the Errors of some of our Ancestors. *Abercromby* says, "No Author should be so much dazzled by the Glories, as not to perceive the Stains of the best of Families, and the greatest of Heroes." The Original of all Mankind was the same: And it is only Virtue, or a clear Conscience, that makes any Man Noble; for that derives even from Heaven itself.

I own, that perhaps I'm not furnished with Abilities sufficient to recommend my Performance to the Satisfaction of the censorious Reader; yet I am persuaded, it will have the same Fate with most Books of that kind; that is, though it should displease some, it will probably please others. I am not so very unhappy, as too eagerly to affect the general Applause of Mankind: And indeed to endeavour to gain the good Opinion of all Men, is the way to displease every Man. It is impossible to please so many Men of different Tastes as are in the World, especially so many bad Criticks: But, by the by, though a bad Author shews a Defect of Wit and Judgment, yet a bad Critick shews a Defect of both, and want of good Nature likewise. I think it ridiculous for People to censure or criticise harshly other Mens Performances, before they have obliged the World with any better of their own; especially

cially since it is justly observed, that *Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss.* My Reputation in the World is not so great, as to make me apprehensive that it shall be any way diminished by the Defects of this Piece; nor, on the other hand, do I reckon the Performance so great, as to add any thing to my Character. I hope the doing of something, for my own Improvement, and my Friend's Amusement or Satisfaction, at least without his Harm, is commendable; and that is my Motive to write this, and not to purchase Reputation. I can think of false Applause with as much Contempt as false Detraction. My Presumption in attempting to be an Author is not singular; for it is a Weakness and Misfortune common to Mankind, frequently to aspire to those very Things for which they are not, perhaps, very well qualified. 'Tis hard to know, but my Assurance, or heedless Mistakes, may provoke others of a better Capacity to publish something to rectify them, and that may be of use to Mankind; which otherwise, by reason of their own Modesty, or timorous Apprehension of being harshly censured in this critical Age, the World would be deprived of. Some People are deter'd from writing, out of a proud, selfish, or even ambitious Principle, for fear the Reputation they think themselves have gain'd by censuring others Performances, should any ways suffer by a World more apt to find fault than to commend. But though some Regard should be had to Reputation, yet it ought not to be so far idolized, as, for its sake, to make us neglect the attempting to do what may be of Use or Satisfaction to Mankind. We live in an Age that's not easily pleased with a Performance of this kind. Formerly, in Times of Ignorance, Men were so credulous, as to be satisfied with and believe every thing; afterward, when they became more learned, they disliked every thing that was in the least improbable; and now, they seem to believe nothing, even though probable, unless it be evidently documented. As there is scarce any Book without some Errors, so 'tis rare to find a Book so very ill writ, but some one or other may find some Use in it. It was a Saying of a great Roman Poet, *Colligo aurum ex stercore Ennii.* Mr. Pope very justly observes, That both the Writers of
Books,

Books, and the Readers of them, are generally not a little unreasonable in their Expectations; the first seem to fancy that the World must approve whatever they produce, and the latter to imagine that Authors are obliged to please them at any rate. Though Sir *Richard Steele* condemns an Author, for troubling the Publick with a Production that he himself is conscious of its Weakness; so that, according to him, none should write, but either one that is infallible, or one that is so self-conceited, that he is persuaded there is no Mistake in his Performance: Yet, for my Part, I'm neither of those; for I am not sure but there may be Mistakes in this Book, though, at the same Time, I cannot condescend upon the Particulars, otherwise I would endeavour to rectify them: For I rather chuse to challenge and censure my own Performance, than criticise any other's, and sure it is the least invidious Task of the two.

The Title-page may serve to give the Contents of this *Essay*, and, by perusing it, the Reader may see what Helps I have had in composing it; but among the other Helps not mentioned in the Body of the Book, I must not neglect to acknowledge the Assistance I have had from the following Gentlemen, who undoubtedly are the most capable of giving it. I mean Mr. *George Crawford*, Author of the *Peerage*; Mr. *Thomas Ruddiman*, Keeper of the Advocates Library; and particularly *Walter Mac-Farlan* of that Ilk, Esquire; who, beside the Assistance he gave me himself, by his Recommendation made me so far acquainted with Mr. *John Corse*, and Mr. *John Alexander*, Keepers of the Publick Records, that they very civilly allowed me Access to them. I shall only add, that since I am not at Freedom to dedicate it to whom I incline, and to whom, in my Opinion, it justly ought to be addressed, I have ventur'd it abroad without that Piece of Formality: For a Dedication never screens a Book from Censure, be the Patron who will.

It was a saying of a great Roman Poet, *Collige non parvas fructus*. Mr. Pope very justly observes, That both the Writers of Books

I

A SHORT
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
ROYAL FAMILY
OF
SCOTLAND, &c.

PART I.
Of the ROYAL FAMILY in general, from King
Kenneth II. to the present Time.

SECTION I.
*Of the Royal Family, from King Kenneth II. till the Death of King
Alexander III. and the Competition between Baliol and Bruce.*

I.  *KENNETH II.* called *Kenneth Macalpine*, King of Scots,
in the Year 839 conquered the *Picts*; to whose Crown he
was Heir by his Grandmother; for his Father *Alpine* was
Son of *Achaius*, or *Eocha*, by Queen *Fergusiana* his Wife,
Sister to *Hungus*, or *Unust*, King of the *Picts*. He either
made or confirmed those Laws called *Macalpine Laws*. He transported
the fatal Marble Chair, as it was called, wherein the Kings of Scotland
A used

used to be crowned, from *Argyleshire* to *Scoon*, the most central Place of the Kingdom. Being now Master of all *Scotland*, from *Cathness* to the River *Tweed*, or, according to some Historians, to *Hadrian's Wall*, or farther South, in *England*; he translated the Episcopal See from *Abernethy*, the Metropolis of the *Pictish* Kingdom, to the Church of *St. Ruel*, afterwards called *St. Andrew's* (a). He died at *Forteviot* in 855, leaving Issue, *Constantine*, and *Eth*, or *Aodb*. Of *Constantine*, in a direct Line, is the Royal Family of *Scotland* until King *Alexander III.* and of *Eth* came four of the Kings before the Succession was settled, and the Thanes of *Lochaber*, afterwards Great *Stewarts of Scotland*, whose Posterity came to the Throne after K. *David Bruce's* Time (b).

II. *Constantine II.* eldest Son of *Kenneth II.* is said to have been an excellent Prince. He prohibited Churchmen to meddle with Secular Affairs. He punished Drunkenness with Death; and appointed, that none should eat above once in a Day, and use no softer Beds than the Ground to lie on. In his Days the *Danes*, encouraged by the discontented *Picts*, landed for the first Time in *Scotland*, anno 870, and committed unheard of Barbarities, till they were defeated by *Constantine* as they lay encamped on both Sides of the River of *Leven* in *Fife*, the one half of them not being able to assist the other by the sudden swelling of the River by Rain. But the *Scots* attacking the other half of the *Danes* afterwards, while they lay advantageously entrenched near *Carrail*, were repulsed, and K. *Constantine* taken and killed by the *Danes*, about the Year 871, or 874 according to *Buchanan*. His Brother *Eth* brought off the Remainder of the Army, and made such a Shew in the Fields, that the *Danes* thought not fit to hazard another Engagement, but retired to *England*. Hereupon *Eth* was proclaimed King; but soon after, viz. in 876 (c), lost his Life and Crown at *Strathalorn*, in a Battle a-

(a) Sir *James Dalrymple*, in his *Hist. Collect.* says, that it was in the foresaid *Hungus's* Time that *St. Ruel* brought the Reliques of *St. Andrew* the Apostle to that Place, called formerly *Mucrofs*, then *Kilrimont*, and now *St. Andrew's*. But Sir *James* mistakes the Time that *St. Ruel* brought the Reliques of *St. Andrew*, for *Hungus's* Vision when he went to fight against the *Saxons*: For *Fordun*, lib. 2. tells plainly, that *St. Ruel* brought the Reliques of *St. Andrew* to *Scotland* in *Constantius's* Reign, the Son of *Constantine* the Great, which was 300 Years before *Hungus's* Reign. (b) It is to be noted, that several Kings reigned between this *Kenneth II.* and *Kenneth III.* before the Succession was settled, who are not mentioned here, as not being lineally come of this Man, viz. *Donald V.* and *Gregory*. These following likewise reigned in the foresaid Period, viz. *Constantine III.* *Indulfus*, *Gulenus*, *Constantine IV.* and *Grimus*. (c) According to *Simson*.

gainst K. Gregory, who succeeded him; leaving Issue, *Constantine III.* and *Deir Thane of Lochaber* (a).

III. *Donald VI.* Son of *Constantine II.* succeeded K. Gregory, anno 892; a worthy Prince, who caused the Youth to be trained up to Hardships and Labour. He lived in Peace, and was ever prepared for War. He died, or, as others write, was poisoned anno 903. And his Son,

IV. *Malcolm I.* got *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* from K. *Edmund*, 946, upon condition that he should assist him in his Wars, and hold these Counties of the Crown of *England*. Hereupon K. *Malcolm* and K. *Edmund*, by their united Forces, drove the *Danes* out of *Northumberland*; which thenceforth lost the Name and Title of a Kingdom, and came to be governed by Earls. From this Time the apparent Heir of the Crown of *Scotland* was made Prince of *Cumberland*; for which he paid Homage to the King of *England*, as afterwards the King of *England* paid Homage to the King of *France* for Lands held of that Crown. *Malcolm I.* died about the Year 957, or, according to others, was murdered, while he curbed the Luxury of the Youth, and punished Robbery severely, in the Country of *Murray*. He left Issue, 1. *Duff*, 2. *Kenneth*, and 3. *Mogall*, Father of *Grim*, afterwards King.

Duff, after he had reigned about four Years and an half, was murdered in *Forres* Castle, by *Donald*, Governor thereof, without Issue.

V. *Kenneth III.* Brother to *Duff*, came to the Crown about the Year 969. He called a Convention of the Nobles, whom he detained Prisoners till they had ordered about 500 Robbers and Oppressors to be brought in from their respective Bounds and Districts; who were all put to Death. After this a great Army of *Danes* landed at *Montrose*, plundered the Country of *Angus*, and reached the Town of *Perth*, or *Berth*, which they invested. But K. *Kenneth* drew together an Army, and attacked them at *Loncarty*, where the *Danes* were worsted. The Victory in a great measure was owing to *Hay*, Founder of the Family of *Errol* (b). Peace being settled in the Nation, the King, anno 989, regulated the Succession of the Crown in favours of his own Posterity, whatever their Age should be; which, before, the nearest Heir that was of Age, and fit to govern, did seize, and keep during Life (c). But, in the Year

994,

(a) The Chronicle of *Melrofs* says, K. *Eth* began to reign 878, and was killed 879. N. B. I follow mostly *Abercromby*, so far as I can. (b) But as there is no sure Documents to demonstrate the Origin of any particular Family, except the Royal Family alone, before K. *Malcolm III.* or *Keanmore's* Time, so I shall not positively insist upon this Account's being certain. (c) As before this Act of Settlement of the Succession of the Crown, Regard was had to the Age and Capacity of the nearest Heir; so, even after this Act, it

994, K. Kenneth was murdered by means of *Fenele*, a Lady, at *Fetter-cairn*. She was related to *Constantine* and *Grim*, who were removed from Hopes of being King in their Turn by K. Kenneth's Law; and she was likewise Mother to *Crathilint*, Governor of *Merns*, who had been executed for murdering her Father, his own Grandfather, Governor of *Angus*. K. Kenneth, according to Mr. *Cuningham*, married a Daughter to *William Longespee*, (Sir *George Mackenzie* designs him *William first of that Name*, and *second Duke of Normandy*,) by whom he left Issue, *Malcolm*, who afterwards succeeded him, and a Daughter, *Dunclina*, who married *Kenneth* Thane of *Lochaber*, and was Mother by him to *Bancho*. He had likewise a natural Son, *Kenneth*, who was General to his Brother *Malcolm II.* and was killed at the Battle of *Cramond* by *Constantine IV.* where he at the same time killed *Constantine*.

VI. *Malcolm II.* Son to *Kenneth III.* came to be established on the Throne after the Death of *Constantine IV.* and *Grim* Son of *Mogall*, two Usurpers, about the Year 1004. He confirmed the Law of Succession, and in seven or eight Engagements, either in Person or by his Generals, he defeated the *Danes*, who had invaded the Kingdom, and some of them had settled in *Murray* for above a Year; while fresh Recruits came to their Assistance from *Denmark* and *England*. In one of these Engagements, viz. *Murtblac*, [now *Mortlich*,] his Brother-in-law *Kenneth* Thane of *Lochaber* was killed; and at the Battle of *Barry* or *Camistone*, *Keith*, the Ancestor of the Earl *Marischal*, behaved so well, by killing *Camus* the Danish General, that he was rewarded with a Barony of Land in *Lothian* (a). At length he made Peace with the *Danes*, by which they left the Kingdom. He made many excellent Laws, yet extant. The King (who was Proprietor of all the Lands of *Scotland*, except a little that had been given away by his Predecessors to the Church, and perhaps to some particular Men) divided the most part of the Lands of the Kingdom among his Subjects, in reward of their past Services, and to encourage them to defend their Country in times coming. Sir *John Skene*, on the old Laws, says, K. *Malcolm* gave and distributed all his Lands of the Realm of *Scotland* amongst his Men. And *Fordun* tells, That K. *Mal-*

would appear by K. *David I.*'s Laws, called *Regiam Majestatem*, that some Regard was had to the nearest Degree in Succession even amongst Descendants, from the Question stated in these Laws, viz. Whether the younger Son succeeds to his Father in Heritage, before the Grandchild by an elder Son deceased before his Father? and much more, by the same Laws, the nearest Degree among Collaterals was somewhat considered, and the Male in the same Degree was preferred before the Female, which was the Plea afterwards of *Robert Bruce* for Preference to the Succession to the Crown before *John Baliol*; of whom afterwards.

(a) See the Note at the Letter *b* in the preceeding Page.

colm,

colm, as all his Ancestors before him, had all the Countries and Provinces of the Kingdom in Property: That of old the Kings were wont to give their Soldiers, by way of Feu, certain Provinces or Thanagies of Lands: That in those Days almost the whole Kingdom was divided in Thanagies; and that of these the King gave so much as he thought fit, and resumed them at such times as he was pleased by his Grant to determine; for Example, some, as Husbandmen, held their Lands but during the space of one Year; others had them for ten or twenty Years, or sometimes for Life; others again, of the better sort, had Grants of them to themselves and their Heirs for a Generation or two; and a few Thanes or Princes, in perpetuity: yet never so freely but that each of the Subjects, of whatever Rank or Condition, was bound to pay an annual or yearly Cess to their Lord the King.

K. *Malcolm*, notwithstanding this his Generosity, was, anno 1034, attacked near *Glamis* with his small Retinue, by some Ruffians or Conspirators, said to be the Offspring of *Constantine* and *Grim*; and, as Mr. *Abercromby* has it, though above eighty Years old, yet he exerted the Vigour of a Youth; he routed the Villains, and killed severals of them upon the Spot: but was himself unfortunately wounded; and the efflux of Blood was so great, that Chirurgery (at least such as it was in those Days practised) could not stem it: So he died the third Day after the Villany was acted, to the infinite regret of all but the Actors. Neither did they escape the Punishment due to their Crime: Swift Justice dogged them at the heels, and overtook them at about two Miles distance from the place where they had committed the Parricide, I mean on the Lake of *Forfar*; which being covered with Snow and frozen into Ice, they unwarily attempted to get over on Horse, but the Ice broke, and they were all drowned: Their Bodies were afterwards taken up, and ignominiously hanged in different parts of the Kingdom. K. *Malcolm* erected a Bishop's See at *Murthlac*, or *Morthelach*, as the Foundation-charter has it (a), in memory of the Victory gained over the *Danes* there, which was afterwards translated to *Aberdeen* by K. *David* I. (b). He left Issue, two Daughters, *Beatrice*, or *Bethock*, and *Dovada* (c).

VII. *Beatrice* married *Crin*, or *Cryan*, Ardrthane or Abthane (d) of

(a) Sir *James Dalrymple's Hist. Collect.* (b) But very good Antiquaries are of opinion, that there were no Bishops in Scotland before K. *Malcolm* III. called *Keannmore*, except the Bishop of *St. Andrew's* alone, who was ordinarily designed *Episcopus Scotorum*. (c) *Fordun* says, K. *Malcolm* had but one lawful Daughter, *Beatrice*; so *Dovada* must have been natural. (d) *Fordun* and *Rymer's Fœdera Angl.* clearly corrects the Mistake of those who said, that *Beatrice's* Husband was Abbot, instead of *Abthane*.

Dul and Western Isles (*a*) ; she was Mother by him to *Duncan*, afterwards King. And *Dovada*, the second, was married to *Finlath* Thane of *Angus*. She was Mother by him to *Matbbet*, or, as he is commonly called, *Macbeth*, who murdered K. *Duncan*, and usurped the Throne anno 1040. He was, upon K. *Malcolm* III.'s Restoration, anno 1057, killed by *Macduff*, Thane, and afterwards Earl of *Fife*. The Chartulary of the Priory of St. *Andrew's* says, *Matbbet* Son of *Finlath* married *Gruoch* Daughter to *Bodbe*. He gave several Donations to the Church, particularly to the Culdees or Monastery of *Lochleven*, where he is designed *Macbeath filius Finlach* (*b*). By his foresaid Wife he had *Lutblac*, or *Luthac*, killed at *Strathbogie*, after he had usurped the Name of King three Months. His Son seems to be *Malcolm*, who is a Witness to several Charters of K. *David*, particularly to that of the Isle of *May* and *Dryburgh*, where he is called *Gilcolm Macbeth*. His Son was *Donald Macbeth*, who, in K. *Malcolm* IV.'s Reign, made a bustle, in company with *Somerled* Thane of *Argyle*, but was apprehended at *Whithorn*, and imprisoned in *Roxburgh* or *Marchmont*, with his Father *Malcolm*, who had rebelled in K. *David's* Reign (*c*).

VIII. *Duncan* I. succeeded *Malcolm* II. in Right of his Mother *Beatrix*, eldest Daughter to K. *Malcolm*. This *Duncan*, according to *Abercromby*, was a Prince endowed with all those Qualifications that charm and delight good Men ; he was modest, humble, bountiful. But then he was too much so for a King ; the easiness of his Temper gave occasion first to a dangerous Insurrection of some Highlanders, and then to a foreign Invasion from *Norway* and *Denmark* : Two great Men, *Macbeth* Thane of *Angus* or *Glamis*, Cousin to the King, of whom above, and *Bancho* Thane of *Lochaber*, likewise of the Blood-royal, were chiefly instrumental in suppressing the one, and repelling the other, by a Stratagem contrived by *Bancho* ; which was, by pretending a Treaty of Peace, to give an Entertainment to the *Danes* or *Norvegians*, mixed with the Juice of a soporiferous Herb that rendered them incapable to resist the *Scots*, who attacked them at *Bertha* near *Loncarty*, where *Almond* runs into *Tay*, while drunk and fast asleep ; upon which K. *Sueno* with difficulty made his Escape to *Denmark*, having saved as many Men only as mann'd one Ship. His Brother *Canute*, King of *England*, in revenge invaded *Scotland*, but was entirely routed by *Bancho* and *Macbeth* ; which produced a Peace, by which the *Danes* bound themselves never

(*a*) *Fœdera Angliæ*, tom. 2. (*b*) Excerpt. Regist. Prior. St. *Andree*. (*c*) But there were a great many of the Name of *Macbeath* or *Matbbet* at that time, as being a proper Name.

to enter *Scotland* in a hostile manner. This was the last Expedition of the *Danes* against *Scotland*, except once in K. *Alexander III.*'s Time. *Macbeth* murdered K. *Duncan*, and usurped the Throne *ad annum* 1040. K. *Duncan* married *Sibilla*, Daughter, says *Kennedy*, but others, such as *Sir James Dalrymple*, *Fordun*, &c. with more probability say, Cousin to *Sibard*, or *Syward*, Earl of *Northumberland*, by whom he had *Malcolm* Prince of *Cumberland*, and *Donald VII.* called *Bain*, who afterwards usurped the Crown. This *Donald* was Father to *Bethoc*, of whom *Donald de Ross*, and of him *William de Ross*, Competitor for the Crown in *Robert Bruce*'s Time (a). Of this *Donald* came likewise *John Cumin* of *Badenoch*, killed by K. *Robert Bruce*.

IX. *Malcolm* Prince of *Cumberland*, afterwards K. *Malcolm III.* or *Malcolm Keanmore*, was, after the Murder of his Father, forced to retire to the Court of *England*; where he was received kindly, and royally entertained by the good K. *Edward*, till he was restored by that Prince's Assistance; who, falling out with *Macbeath* for resetting some of his Fugitives, sent an Army of 10,000 Men under the Command of *Syward* Earl of *Northumberland*, and a strong Fleet, into *Scotland* for that end, *anno* 1054. In this Expedition *Syward* and his Son were killed. *Macbeath* was killed, and *Malcolm* settled upon the Throne 1057, according to the Chronicle of *Melrofs*, or 1061 according to others. Some time after this, *viz.* *anno* 1061, according to the Chronicle of *Melrofs*, he wasted *Northumberland*, quarrelled with K. *William* the Conqueror of *England*, and invaded that Kingdom the length of *Cleveland* *ad annum* 1068. He likewise protected *Edgar Etheling*, Son of *Edward* the Outlaw, and Grandson to *Edmund Ironside*, the Saxon Heir of that Crown, whose Sister *Margaret* he married 1070 (b); she was so good and virtuous a Woman that she was reckoned a Saint. K. *Malcolm* and K. *William* made a Peace 1072, after which *Edgar Etheling* returned to *England*, and K. *Malcolm* got again *Cumberland* to be held of K. *William*. About this Time Surnames were first introduced into *Scotland*, and the King very much reformed and civilized his Subjects; he refounded the Monastery of *Lochleven*, and founded that of *Dumfermling*, as appears by the Foundation-charter (c). After this a War broke out between K. *Malcolm* and *William Rufus* King of *England*, Son to *William* the Conqueror, in which K. *Malcolm* and his Son Prince *Edward* were killed at the Siege of *Alnwick*, 13th November 1093; this being the fifth Time he invaded *England*. He was buried at *Dumfermling*. Soon

(a) *Fœdera Angliæ*, tom. 2. (b) Or 1067, according to the Chronicle of *Melrofs*, ex X. scriptor. Adv. Libr. (c) *Monasticon Anglican.* vol. 3. ad fin.

after *Q. Margaret* died, viz. the 16th of *December*, according to the Chronicle of *Melrofs*. She bore to *K. Malcolm* six Sons and two Daughters, 1. *Edward*, who was killed with his Father; 2. *Edgar*, afterwards King; 3. *Ethelred*, Earl of *Fife*, and Abbot of *Dunkell* before the Erection of that Bishoprick; he gave to the Kildees of *Lochleven* the Lands of *Admore* (a), he is said to be buried at *St. Andrew's*; 4. *Edmund*, a Monk, or Religious, who died in a Cloister in *England* after his Mother's Death (b); 5. *Alexander*, and 6. *David*, successively Kings. His eldest Daughter, *Matilda*, or *Maud*, married *Henry* King of *England*, third Son to *William* the Conqueror, by whom she had *Matilda*, Empress of *Germany* and Queen of *England* (c). *K. Malcolm's* second Daughter, *Mary*, married *Eustace* Earl or Count of *Bulloign*, Brother to the immortal *Godfrey* King of *Jerusalem*; from her, beside her Daughter *Matilda*, Wife to *Stephen* King of *England*, are come the Dukes of *Bulloign*, of whom the celebrated *Turenne*, General to *K. Lewis XIV.*

K. Malcolm had another Son, *Duncan*, who, according to the Chronicle of *Melrofs*, lived an Hostage in the Court of *England*, was honourably employed and knighted by that King; and whom that Chronicle, *Abercromby*, and most of our Historians call a Bastard and Usurper, and discredit the Account of those who make him a lawful Son of *K. Malcolm* by a former Wife, viz. *Ingibiorge*, Relict of *Torfin* Earl of *Orkney* (d). But if he was an Usurper, I am surprised that *Edgar*, the lawful Heir of the Crown, should live in his Court, as it appears he did by the Charter *Abercromby* takes notice of, which runs thus, *Ego Dunecanus filius Regis Malcolumbi constans hereditarie Rex Scotie, dedi in elemosinam Sancto Cuthberto, & suis servitoribus, Tiningham, &c. Et hoc dedi pro meipso, & pro anima patris mei, & pro fratribus meis, & pro uxore mea, & pro infantibus meis. Et quoniam volui quod istud donum stabile esset Sancto Cuthberto, feci quod fratres mei concesserunt, &c.*

Crux Dun + ecani Regis, Ead + gari, Mal + columb. (e), scriptoris Gr + eptonis, &c. (f).

K. David's

(a) *Excerpt. Prior. St. And.* He must have been Earl of *Fife* before *Macduff* got that Dignity. He and his Brother *Edmund* seem to be younger than *K. Edgar*. This Donation of *Admore* was afterwards confirmed by *K. Alexander* and *K. David*, in presence of *Constantine* Earl of *Fife* and others. By the Writ it plainly appears, that there were Schools and Seminaries of Learning at *Abernethy* at that Time. (b) Sir *James Balfour* says, he was a valiant and gallant Prince, and died at *Montague* in *England*, anno 1093, the same Year that his Father, Mother, and Brothers *Edward* and *Ethelred*, died. (c) As testifies, beside many other Documents, *K. David's* Seal to a Charter in the Church of *Durham*, SIGILLUM DAVID COMITIS REGINÆ ANGLIÆ FRATRIS. (d) Sir *James Dalrymple*. (e) Sir *James Dalrymple* thinks this *Malcolm* was another Son of *K. Malcolm*. (f) *Hec charta*

K. David's Confirmation-charter to the Monastery of *Dumfermling*, might give Ground to some to justify K. Duncan's Title, which begins thus, *In nomine Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, Ego David Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, auctoritate regia ac potestate, Henrici filii mei assensu, & Matildis Reginae uxoris meae, &c.* — *Confirmo patris itaque & matris meae dona subsequencia, dona Regis Duncani fratris mei, dona Regis Edgari fratris mei, dona Comitis Ethelredi fratris mei, dona Alexandri Regis fratris mei, dona Sybille Reginae, dona denique propria, &c.* (a). I make no doubt but those who vindicate K. Duncan's Title, might have regard to what *John Baliol* advanced in his Plea for the Crown before K. Edward I. He said, That *Malcolm III.*'s Brother intruding upon the Succession after his Brother's Death, his Superior Lord *William King of England* turned him out, and put K. *Malcolm's* Son in his place; but, after that, K. *Malcolm's* Son died, and *Donald* his Brother did again usurp; upon which, at the Complaint of *Edgar*, a second Son of K. *Malcolm*, the foresaid K. *William of England*, Superior Lord of *Scotland*, did again turn out K. *Malcolm's* Brother, unjustly reigning, and constituted the foresaid *Edgar* in his place (b). That part of *Robert Bruce's* Speech to K. *David*, as expressed by *Ethelrede*, would insinuate that K. *Duncan* was no Usurper, at the same time that he supposes *Donald Bain* to be one; it is thus, *Quibus copiis, quibusve auxiliis frater tuus Duncanus Do-venaldi prostravit exercitum, & regnum quod invaserat tyrannus recepit? &c.* I cannot help observing that K. *Malcolm* used some Freedom with his Father's Memory, by naming his bastard Son after him, if he was so; and was very complaisant to his Father and Brother-in-law, in giving them the Names of two of his lawful Sons, viz. *Edward* and *Edgar*. It is to be noted, that K. *Malcolm* was not very young when he fled to *England* at his Father's Death, anno 1040, and there being thirty Years between that and his marrying Q. *Margaret*, anno 1070, probably then he might have been married before to *Ingiborge*, or some Woman Mother to K. *Duncan*. But this Conjecture is not much to be relied upon; for *Duncan's* Title to the Crown, though but a Bastard,

charta, tam signis crucis, quam sigillo appendente, corroboratur. In sigillo cernitur effigies hominis armati equo sedentis, circa quam inscriptio haec est, + SIGILLUM DUNECANI REGIS SCOTORUM. In arch. eccles. Dunelm.

(a) *Monast. Anglican. vol. 3. ad fin.* Item, Sir *Ja. Dalrymple*, where it is to be observed, that he did not confirm K. *Donald's* Donations, if he gave any, as being an Usurper. (b) *Rymer's Foedera Angliae, tom. 2.* where *John Baliol* allows K. *Duncan* to be a lawful King, and K. *Donald* an Usurper. This Argument holds, even though *John Baliol* erroneously supposes the King of *England* to be Superior of *Scotland*.

might, perhaps, have been thought preferable to *Donald Baan's* Title, since, at that Time, Bastardy was not thought so reproachful as now.

K. *Duncan* (a) married *Ethelreda*, Daughter to *Gospatrik*, Son of *Maldred*, Son of *Crinan* Earl of *Northumberland*. He had a Son, *William*, whether lawful or natural I cannot tell, who was General to K. *David*. He is a Witness to a Donation-charter of K. *David* to the Monastery of *Selechircbe*, or *Selkrig*. He is designed *Nepos Regis*, and called Earl of *Murray*, by *Dugdale*. He married *Ailtz de Rumeilli*, as appears by his Donation-charter of the Church of *Breſtan* to the Church of *Embeſſie*, where he designs himself, *Willielmus filius Duncani, nepos Regis Scotie*. Anno 1152 he had *Scriptun* and *Crafna* confirmed to him by K. *David* (b). This *William* had a Son, *Dovenald*, called *Macwilliam*, who became a Rebel and Enemy to K. *William* the *Lyon*; he was killed in *Murray*, and his Associates routed, anno 1187 (c). After *Dovenald* arose another *Dovenald*, called in the Chronicle of *Melroſs*, *Filius Macwillielmi*, who with others entred *Murray*; they were defeated by one *Macintagart*, and their Heads being cut off, were presented to K. *Alexander*, which probably put an End to the Race of *Macwilliams*.

After the Death of K. *Malcolm Keanmore*, his Brother *Donald Bain*, (who, according to *Abercromby*, had resided in the Western Isles ever since the Usurpation of *Macbeath*) by the Assistance of the *Norwegians* possessed the Crown; but *Duncan*, K. *Malcolm's* Son, who, as appears from the Chronicle of *Melroſs*, was kept Prisoner by K. *William Rufus*, but now set at Liberty, by the Assistance of the *English* soon dispossessed him, and reigned for about a Year and six Months, till he was murdered in the Castle of *Monteith* (perhaps *Down*) by *Macpender*, or *Macpeder*, or *Malpeter*, Earl of *Merns*, at the Instigation of *Donald*, who again usurped the Crown (d). The Chronicle of *Melroſs* says, he was killed in Battle by the Earl of *Merns* (e). But *Edgar*, the eldest Son of K. *Malcolm* now alive, by the Assistance of the *English*, dispossessed *Donald* a second Time, after he had reigned about three Years, and imprisoned him, where he died.

(a) *Tb. Myles*, p. 710. (b) *Sir Ja. Dalr. Coll.* (c) *Ibid. item, Chron. Melroſs.* Item, *Sir Ja. Balfour's Hist. MS. Adv. Libr.* (d) *Malmſ. fol. 89.* says, that *Edmund*, K. *Malcolm's* Son, was execute for his Accession to his Brother's Slaughter. (e) *Sir James Dalrymple* says, without question K. *Duncan* has been a brave Man, and deservedly had Interest both in the Court and Country of *England*, whereby he more easily got into the Royal Dignity. He got the Barony of *Asterdale* with his Wife, which her Brother *Waltbeof* formerly had. *Gospatrik* Earl of *Northumberland* was descended of *Esbeldreda* King of *England*.

K. *Edgar* is said to have been a very good Prince, and reigned in great Peace and Plenty nine Years and six Months. He gave to the Monks or Church of *Durham*, *Coldinghamschyr*, or *Coldingham*, with its Appenage, and the Mansion, or Town of *Berwick*, for the Salvation of his Brethren, *Duncan* and *Edward*, &c. (a). (This would insinuate, that K. *Duncan* was neither Bastard nor Usurper.) He died without Issue in 1107, and was succeeded by his Brother,

K. *Alexander* I. designed by Historians, *Alexander* the Fierce; a religious and courageous Prince. He was Earl of *Innergus*, by the Gift of his Father's Brother, at his Baptism (b). He and his Successor K. *David*, both confirmed their Brother *Ethelred*'s Donation of *Admore* to the Kelledees of *Locheven* (c). He founded the Cells or Priors of *Lochtay*, where his Queen *Sybilla* died and was buried (d), *Inchcolm* and *St. Andrew's*. He gave Donations to *Dumfermling*, *Coldingham*, or *Durham*, and founded *Scoon* 1115. Among the Witnesses to the Foundation-charter, is *Alexander Nepos Regis*, probably Son to K. *Duncan*, or perhaps Son to K. *David*, and elder Brother to Prince *Henry*, but who had died young. To this Charter is likewise Witness *William*, the Queen's Brother, and *Madach* Earl, thought to be Earl of *Atbole*, and Uncle's Son to the King (e). K. *Alexander* quelled some Insurrections at home, and died 1124, leaving no Issue by his Wife *Sybilla*, natural Daughter to *Henry* I. of *England*, and Grand-daughter to *William* the Conqueror (f). To him succeeded his youngest Brother,

X. *David* I. called *Saint David*; of whom St. *Elred* said, That he was exactly like the King whose Name he bore, a Man according to God's own Heart (g). K. *David* lived for some time in *England* before

(a) *Monasticon Anglican.* last Vol. observes, neither he nor K. *David* gave any Donation for the Salvation of their Uncle K. *Donald*, because he was an Usurper. (b) Sir

Ja. Dalrymple. Probably this was *Donald Bain*. Sir *Ja. Balfour* expressly says it was *Donald Bane*.

(c) It seems *Ethelred* was under Age at the time of the Donation. By the Confirmation-charter and Witnesses, it appears to Sir *Ja. Dalrymple*, that there were Schools and Colleges for Learning at *Abernethy* at that Time.

(d) Sir *Ja. Dalrymple*, *ex regist. Sconens.* (e) *Ibid.* *Mallus*, or *Malise*, Earl, viz. of *Strathern*, is likewise Witness here.

(f) *Vide* Mr. *Ruddiman's* Notes on *Buchanan*. Bastardy in those Days was not reckoned so reproachful as now; for *William* the Conqueror was a Bastard, and gloried in it: And it might perhaps be the Reason that K. *Duncan*, if he was a Bastard, was not however reckoned an Usurper, but thought to have a better Pretension to the Crown, as being Son of K. *Malcolm*, the last King, than *Donald*, who was but his Brother, though lawfully begotten.

(g) But it is fair enough this Scots Saint, *Elred*, did not prefer our K. *David* to the Psalmist; for we do not hear that the Scots King was guilty of Adultery, or even Fornication, though he lived twenty Years a Widower; as some of our Reformers, in their Sermons, preferred K. *James* VI. to the Psalmist, for the same Reason.

he came to the Throne. He was Prince of *Cumberland* during his Brother *Alexander's* Reign, and Earl of *Northumberland*, *Huntington* and *Northampton* (a), in Right of his Wife *Matilda*, or *Maud*, the Daughter of *Voldiofus*, or *Waltheof*, who was the Son of *Syward* Earl of *Northumberland*, and of *Judith*, or *Janet*, as she is called in the MS. Chronicle of *Melrofs*, Countess of *Huntington* and *Northampton*, a Niece of *William* the Conqueror. *Matilda* the Empress being lawful Heiress of the Crown of *England*, K. *David* espoused, her Quarrel against K. *Stephen*, and continued the War against him in *England* with various Success, and some Intervals of Peace, till at length K. *Henry*, Son to the Empress, was settled upon the Throne of *England*. He quelled some civil Commotions, particularly the Rebels of *Galloway* and *Murray*. The *Galloway* Men, even at this Time, were called *Picts* by some Historians; and the *Murray* Men were named as a different People from the *Scots*, they being likewise, it seems, the Remains of the *Picts*, who had not so soon incorporated with the *Scots* as the *Picts* of other parts of the Kingdom had done: But both *Galloway* and *Murray* were of much larger Extent at that time than now. K. *David* ordered that System of *Scots* Law commonly called *Regiam Majestatem*, to be collected. To the six Bishopricks formerly erected, (viz. *Kilrimont*, or *St. Andrew's*, *Murthlac*, or *Aberdeen*, *Glasgow*, *Candida Casa*, or *Whiteborn*, i. e. *Galloway*, *Murray*, and *Cathness*,) he added four more, viz. *Ross*, *Dunkell*, *Dumblain*, and *Brechen* (b). He founded many Abbeyes, or Monasteries, and Priories (c), viz. *Isle of May*, *Holyroodhouse*, erected mostly out of a part of the Lands belonging to *Icolumkill* (d), *Cambuskenneth*, *Jedworth*, *Kelso*, formerly *Selkirk*, *Urquhart*, *Lesmahagow*, late or new *Melrofs*, *Newbottle*, *Dundrenan*, *Kinloss*, or *Kinloch*, the Temple near the River *Southesk*, and *Oggerston*, for the *Templars*, *Torphichen*, and Nunneries at *Newcastle*, *Carlisle*, *Berwick*, *Three-fountains*. He gave Donations to *Dumfermling*, to the Cathedral of *Carlisle*; and gave *Lochleven* to *St. Andrew's*, as appears by his Charter (e). He died at *Carlisle*, in

(a) Or *Northamptonscira*, according to *Cbron. Saxon*. (b) It is to be noted, that K. *David* is said to be the Founder even of some of the former six Bishopricks. (c) *Hope's Practicks*, Append. (d) *Sir James Dalrymple*. (e) The Charter runs thus: "*David Rex Scottorum, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Vicecomitibus, & omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse & dedisse Canonici Sancti Andreæ insulam de Lochleven, ut ibi ipsi instituant ordinem canonicalem, & Keldi qui ibidem inventi fuerint, &c. Teste inter alios Waltero filio Alani, apud Berwick.*" In sigillo ejus obversa facie cernitur Rex, cum corona, habitu regio indutus, cum gladio in dextra, & orbe in sinistra, in throno sedens: inscriptio est, DAVID DEO RECTORE REX SCOTTORUM. In a-versa facie, eques armatus, cum eadem inscriptione.

May 1153, and was buried at *Dumfermling*. His Queen, *Matilda*, died in the seventh Year of his Reign. By her he had *Henry*, the Heir of the Crown (a).

XI. Prince *Henry*, Son to K. *David*, was Earl of *Northumberland* and *Huntington*. He had *Doncaster* and *Carlile* conferred on him by K. *Stephen* (b). He married *Ada*, Sister to *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*; her Mother was Sister to *Radulph* Count de *Peron*, Cousin to the King of *France*. Prince *Henry* was a warlike, just and devout Prince, like his Father, as St. *Bernard*, his Contemporary, said of him. He founded the Abbacy of *Holmcultram* in *Cumberland*, and gave Donations to the Cathedral of *Carlile*; he gave a Confirmation-charter to the Abbey of *Melrofs*, to which *Walter*, the Son of *Alan*, is a Witness. His Wife *Ada* gave to the Monastery of *Dryburgh*, *Kilrinny* in *Fife*, and the Half of a Carrucate of Land of *Pitcortyne*, and one Toft in her Town of *Carele* (c). Prince *Henry* likewise founded the Parish-church of *Haddington*, which afterwards was incorporate to the Priory of St. *Andrew's* by his Father (d). He died 1152, a Year before his Father, leaving Issue, three Sons, and three or four Daughters. His Sons were, 1. *Malcolm*, and 2. *William*, successively Kings, and 3. *David* Earl of *Huntington*, of whom afterwards. His Daughters were, *Margaret*, married to *Conan* Duke of *Britany*, of whom the Family of *Bourbon*; and *Ada*, married to *Florence* Earl of *Holland*, of whom the Family of *Austria* (e); *Matilda*, another Daughter of Prince *Henry*, is said to have lived a Nun. But *Gilchrist* Earl of *Angus* (f), General to K. *Malcolm* IV. and K. *William* the *Lyon*, married a Daughter of Prince

(a) The Chronicle of *Melrofs*, MS. Adv. Libr. and *Abercromby*, &c. say, that K. *David* had a Son, *Walter*, or *Waltbeof*, who became a Monk, and Abbot of *Melrofs*. He was elected Bishop of St. *Andrew's*, but declined it, and died a Saint in 1159. But this *Walter*, or *Waltbeof*, was not Son, but Step-son to K. *David*; that is, he was Son to his Wife *Maud*, by *Simon de Lacie*, or de *St. Laiz*, according to Sir *Ja. Dalrymple*, Earl of *Northampton*, her former Husband. (b) Sir *Ja. Dalrymple*, in *augmentum honoris de Huntington*. (c) *Hope's Practicks*. (d) *Monasticon Anglican.* vol. 2. *Henricus cognomento Heroicus, Princeps Scotiæ, filius Sancti Davidis, & Ada de Warrenæ, Gulielmi Comitis Warren & Surrie soror, fundarunt Haddington*. (e) Though *Abercromby*, p. 404. cites the Chronicle of *Melrofs* for this; yet, by the Account he gives of *Conan* Duke of *Britany*, p. 245. it is not probable he married Prince *Henry's* Daughter. But it is possible he is right as to *Adama* or *Ada's* Marriage; for the Earl of *Holland* was one of the Competitors for the Crown, as come of *Ada*, Sister to K. *William*. Vide *Fœdera Angliæ* tom. 2. Sir *Ja. Dalrymple* agrees with *Abercromby*, and says the eldest was married in 1160, and the second married in 1162. (f) But Sir *James Dalrymple* says, that our Historians are mistaken about *Gilchrist*; for that he was Earl of *Monteith*, and that at the same time *Gillibrid* was Earl of *Angus*. It is more probable, that the *Ogilbies* are come of *Gillibrid*, than either of *Gilchrist* or *Bredus*; and that they were first spelled, not *Ogilby*, but *Ogilbrid*.

Henry's; whether she was this *Matilda*, or a fourth Daughter, *Marjory*, I cannot determine. This *Gilchrist* (of whom, or his Brother *Bredus*, the *Ogilbies* are said to be descended) was reckoned among the greatest Generals of his Age. He put his Wife to Death upon suspicion of Adultery, for which he was obliged to abscond for his Life, and his Estate was forfeited; most of which K. *William* bestowed upon the Abbacy of *Arbroth*, where *Gilchrist*, being afterwards pardoned his Life, lived and died: But *Abercromby* says, he was restored to his Estate and Honours. 'Tis probable *Henry de Pynkney*, Competitor for the Crown, as Great-grandson to *Marjory* Sister to K. *William*, was come of this *Gilchrist*.

Malcolm IV. eldest Son to Prince *Henry*, commonly called *Malcolm the Maiden*, came to the Crown so young, viz. about the thirteenth Year of his Age, that, according to some of our Historians, he was deluded by K. *Henry II.* of *England* to take an Oath of Fidelity to him, and assist him in his Wars against *France*; which occasioned Discontents and Insurrections at home. *Somerled*, Thane of *Argyle*, in Company with *Donald Macbeth*, rebelled, as did the Inhabitants of *Galloway* and *Murray*; but they were all suppressed by *Gilchrist*, and *Walter* Great Stewart of *Scotland*. He entred into a War with *England*, which ended in a Peace, by which he lost the County of *Northumberland*. This King founded *Coupar* in *Angus*, the Nunnery of *Manuel*, the Hospital of *Soltra*, and gave Donations to the Knights of *St. John*; he gave a Confirmation-charter to *Holmcultram*, to *Melroß*, and gave the Church of *Innerleithan* to the Monks of *Kelso*. The Charter in the Chartulary of *Kelso*, in the Advocates Library, fol. 16. bears this Clause, *Precipio etiam ut predicta ecclesia de Innerleithan, in qua prima nocte corpus filii mei post obitum suum quievit, &c.* That is, "I order likewise [says the "King] that the foresaid Church of *Innerleithan*, in which my Son's Body "lay the first Night after his Decease, &c." This shews our Historians mistaken, in calling him K. *Malcolm the Maiden* (a), if this has not been a spiritual or Godson, or an adopted Son. K. *Malcolm* died at *Fedburgh*, in *December* 1165, and was buried at *Dumfermling*, leaving no Issue.

XII. *William*, surnamed the *Lyon*, succeeded his Brother K. *Malcolm*. He went to *England* to pay Homage for the Lands he held of that Crown, and demanded, that *Northumberland* should be restored to him; but K. *Henry* put him off with fair Words, and prevailed with

(a) *Hope's Practicks.* Chartulary of *Kelso*, MS. Adv. Libr.

him to accompany him to *France*, where he was going at the Time to carry on his Wars. From *France* K. *William* returned home, and renewed his Demands for *Northumberland*; but not getting Satisfaction, he entred into a League with *France*, and young K. *Henry*, against his Father, and marched an Army into *England* 1173. And the next Year he invaded *England* a second Time; but was surpris'd, and made Prisoner at the Siege of *Alnwick*. He was carried to *France*, where he was forced to make a disgraceful Peace with K. *Henry* at *Falaise*, and subjected the Crown to that of *England*, whereby he became Liege-man of the King of *England*, even for *Scotland*; which he confirm'd when he return'd home, with the Consent of his Brother Earl *David*, and the most of his Nobility and Clergy. For the Performance hereof, and the King's Ransom, twenty one Hostages, and the Castles of *Roxburgh*, *Berwick*, *Jedburgh*, *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*, were delivered to the *English*. While the King was a Prisoner, two Brothers, *Huetred* and *Gilbert*, made an Insurrection in *Galloway*; but were soon quell'd by *Gilchrist* Earl of *Monteith*, or *Angus*: And not long after, one *Donald Bane*, a great Man among the Islanders, revolted against K. *William*, and assumed the Name of King; but he was soon overcome by the King, who march'd against him in Person. Anno 1189 K. *Henry* II. of *England* died, and his Son *Richard* I. succeeded him; who, before he went to the Holy War, invit'd K. *William* to a Meeting at *Canterbury*, where they adjust'd all Differences (a), and K. *Richard* gave up those Castles, viz. *Roxburgh*, *Berwick*, &c. that till then had remain'd in the Hands of the *English*, and also acquitted K. *William*, and his Heirs for ever, from all Agreements which his Father *Henry* had extorted from him and his Subjects, &c. By the same Deed K. *Richard* declares, That K. *William* of *Scotland* did pay Homage to him only for these Lands his Predecessors held of the Kings of *England* (b). On the other hand K. *William*, for the Restitution of his Castles, &c. paid to K. *Richard* the Sum of 10,000 Merks *Sterling*. And to express his Gratitude for K. *Richard*'s Generosity, he sent his Brother Earl *David*, with an Army of 5000 Men, to accompany K. *Richard* into the Holy Land (c). He likewise oppos'd *John*, the Brother of K. *Richard*, who design'd to usurp the Kingdom in his Brother's Absence at the Holy War; and while K. *Richard* was Prisoner in *Germany*, K. *William* sent his Brother Earl *David*, so soon as he return'd from the Holy Land, to join with the *English* Loyalists against that unnatural Brother of his.

(a) *Abercromby*, &c.(b) *Fœdera Angliæ* tom. 1.(c) *Abercromby*.

So soon as K. *Richard* returned to *England*, K. *William* visited him, and demanded the Restitution of the Northern Counties, viz. *Northumberland*, &c. but was put off with a dilatory Answer; yet he got a Charter renewed to him, obliging the King of *England* to bear the Charges of the King of *Scotland*, when in *England*. Anno 1199 K. *Richard* of *England* died, and his Brother *John* succeeded him; from whom K. *William* demanded the Restitution of the Northern Counties; but not getting Satisfaction, he raised an Army against K. *John*, which was dismissed without coming to Action: For the King of *England* and King of *France* had made up a Peace, and K. *William*, in his Turn, thought fit to give Ear to Proposals of Peace, which was concluded at *Lincoln* by both the Kings; where, at the same Time, K. *William* did Homage to the King of *England*, but, as *Abercromby* says, with a *Salvo* of his own Right, that is, of his Kingdom of *Scotland*: So that he thinks it must have been for the Earldom of *Huntington*; just as at the second Coronation of *Richard I.* K. *William* carried the Sword as Earl of *Huntington*; whence Earl *David* held it, as a Sub-vassal of his Brother the King of *Scotland*. K. *William* founded the Abbey of *Arbroth*, a Convent at *Aberdeen*, gave a Donation to the Nunnery of *Manuel*, and to *Kelso*, and a Confirmation to the Monastery of *Melrofs*. He died at *Stirling* 1214, in the forty ninth Year of his Reign, and seventy second Year of his Age, and was buried at *Aberbroth*. I have not found who was his first Wife (a), but he married secondly, anno 1186, *Emergarde*, Daughter to Earl *Bellomonte*, Grandson to *William* the Conqueror's eldest Son (b), or, as others call him, *Richard* Earl *Beaumont*, Grandchild to *William* the Conqueror; by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters; 1. *Alexander*, who succeeded him; 2. *Robert*, who died young; and 3. *John*, who, while a Child, was drowned by an Inundation of *Tay* at *Bertha*, with his Nurse and fourteen Persons more (c). *Marjory*, his Daughter, was married to the Earl of *Bouloign*; *Margaret* and *Isabel* were contracted in Marriage to two Sons of *John* King of *England*; but *Margaret* was afterwards married to *Hubert de Burgh* Justiciary of *England*, anno 1221; and *Isabel*,

(a) Sir *Ja. Balfour* says, she was Daughter to Sir *Adam Hutchefon*, by whom he had a Daughter, *Margaret*; and that when K. *William* lay dangerously sick at *Clackmannan*, he caused the States give their Oaths of Fidelity to his Daughter *Margaret*, (whom he married to Sir *Eustace de Vesey*), as the true Heir of the Crown in case he should have no Sons by his Queen *Emergarde*. But certainly his Authority is not good, and he mistakes K. *William*'s natural Daughter for a lawful one.

(b) Chronicle of *Melrofs*. Sir *Ja. Balfour* says she was Aunt to *Henry* King of *England*.

(c) *Elphin. Hist.* *Anderson's Royal Genealogy*, and Sir *Ja. Balfour*, ad annum 1210.

who had returned home to Scotland unmarried 1223, as the Chronicle of Melrofs has it, was married to Gilbert Earl Marshal of England (a); or rather, according to Rymer's *Fædera*, she was married to Robert, Son and Heir of Hugh Earl of Byrd (b). In the Competition between Bruce and Baliol it is said, these three Daughters died without Heirs of their own Body (c). K. William had likewise of natural Children two Sons and four Daughters; Henry Galigbty, Father to Patrick Galigbty Competitor for the Crown; and Robert, married to the Heirefs of Lundie, or Londoun, according to Mr. Crawford, from a Charter of K. William to his Son Robert (d). But I am surpris'd he did not compete for the Crown. K. William's eldest natural Daughter Isabel, begot on a Daughter of Robert Avenell (e), was married to Robert Bruis Lord Annandale in 1183, and again, in 1191, she was married to Robert de Ross, of whom William de Ross Competitor. His second Daughter, Ada, was married to Patrick Earl of Dumbar, or March, of whom the Competitor. His third Daughter Marjory (f), or, according to the Chronicle of Melrofs, Margaret, begot on a Daughter of Adam Hythsum, was married to Eustace de Vesey, of whom William de Vesey Competitor. His fourth Daughter was Aufrick, of whom Roger de Mandevill Competitor. Q. Emergarde died 1233, and was buried in the Abbacy of Balmerinock, which she and her Son Alexander II. had founded.

XIII. Alexander II. Son to K. William the Lyon, came to the Crown about sixteen Years of Age. He was the first Scots King that is observed to have made use of the plural Number, viz. nos, nostrum, &c. in his Charters (g). It is thought the Custom of Sealing was introduced by the Normans; but before K. Malcolm III.'s Time, by ancient Custom, Grants of Lands to Churchmen, &c. were verbal, given in Presence of honourable Witnesses (b). Afterwards, when Charters began to be given, it was usual for the Granter and Witnesses to sign with a Cross, and no more, and the Writer, or Clerk, wrote above each Cross whose it was, as is to be seen in K. Duncan's Charter. K. Alexander joined the Barons, who had promised him the Northern

(a) *Abercromby*. (b) The Earl Marshal's Name was at this Time spelled *Bigod*, or perhaps *Byrd*; or, if they were different Men, perhaps she might have been married to both. (c) *Fædera Anglie*. It seems, from the Chartulary of *Arbroath*, he had another Daughter, *Emergarde*, who died without Succession. Vide Crawford's *Officers of State*, p. 12. (d) This was a Branch of the Family that *Eschina de Molla*, Wife to *Walter Great Stewart*, was of; for *Maurice*, Brother to *Eschina*, was Father of *Richard*, whose Son, *Robert of Londonia* or *Lundie*, was Father or Brother to the Heirefs. (e) *Chron. Melrofs*. (f) *Fædera Anglie*. (g) Sir *J. A. Dalrymple's Hist. Collect.* (b) *Ibid.*

Counties for his Assistance in their War against K. *John* of *England* their Sovereign. He marched into *England*, and did Homage to *Lewis* of *France* (a), who had been crowned King of *England*, for the Lands he held in *England*; at which Time he went with that Prince to *France*, and returned again to *England* to prosecute the Wars. He and the King of *France*, with the Barons, were excommunicated by the Pope: But, upon the Death of K. *John*, the Barons returned to their Allegiance, and owned K. *Henry* III. Son to K. *John*, and deserted K. *Lewis* and K. *Alexander* both; upon which K. *Alexander* returned home, was loosed from the Sentence of Excommunication by the Pope, and made Peace with K. *Henry*, whose eldest Sister, *Jean*, he married, 1221. But Differences arising between him and K. *Henry* 1236, he demanded the Restitution of the Northern Counties; but, by the Mediation of the Pope's Legate, a Peace was made up, and K. *Alexander* got an Equivalent of 200 Pound Lands for the Northern Counties. They differed again, and made Preparations for War; but a Peace was made up. K. *Alexander* secured the Independency of the Church of *Scotland*, that at this Time, and frequently before, had like to be encroached upon by the *English* Bishops, as says *Abercromby*, though without any good Authority; for at this Time there was no Dispute about it. During this Reign several intestine Broils happened, which were soon settled. This King sent Auxiliaries to St. *Lewis* of *France* to the Holy War 1248, and anno 1249 he endeavoured to recover the Western Isles from the *Norwegians*, in whose Possession they had continued since K. *Malcolm Keanmore's* Time, or his Brother *Donald Bain's* Time. He founded *Pluscardin*, and a Convent of Black-friers at *Edinburgh*, at *Berwick*, at *Air*, at *Perth*, at *Aberdeen*, at *Elgin*, at *Stirling*, at *Inverness*, and gave Donations to *Torbicken* and the Nunnery of *Manuel* (b); and confirmed his Mother's Foundation of the Monastery of *Balmurinoch* in *Fife*, to which he gifted the Lands of *Leuchmure* in *Angus* the seventeenth Year of his Reign. He married first *Jean*, or *Joanna*, eldest Daughter to *John* King of *England*, who died without Issue; and a few Months after her Death, by the Advice of his Subjects, he took for his second Wife *Mary*, Daughter to *Engelram de Cusey*, a Nobleman of *France*, by whom he had *Alexander* III. who succeeded him. She married again *John de Acr*, Governor of *Scotland*, in Conjunction with *Alexander* Lord High Stewart, in K. *Alexander* III.'s Minority (c). K. *Alexander* had likewise a

(a) *Abercromby*. (b) *Hope's Practicks*, Append. (c) *Fœdera Angliæ*.

natural Daughter, *Marjory*, married to *Alan de Huiſſet* (a); of whom *Nicolaus de Soules*, Competitor for the Crown. This *Marjory* was legitimated by *Robert Abbot of Dumfermling*, Chancellor of Scotland, in K. *Alexander III.*'s Minority, for which the Chancellor was turned out of his Post afterwards by K. *Alexander III.* K. *Alexander II.* died 1249, in the Island *Berneraa*, which our Historians erroneously call *Carnir*, or *Kerwary* (b). He was ſucceeded by his Son,

XIV. *Alexander III.* a Boy about eight Years old. Anno 1252, before the King was twelve Years of Age, he married *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to K. *Henry III.* being adviſed to it by his faithful Subjects, in order to make the *Engliſh* Monarch intereſted in the Affairs of Scotland, and to curb the domineering Faction of the *Cumins*, who by this Time were very powerful; insolent and factious, and in a manner gave Laws to the King and Kingdom. *Abercromby* ſays, That beſides their powerful Alliances, and the Earls of that Name, viz. *Menteth*, *Buchan*, &c. there were thirty two Knights of them, all Men of conſiderable Eſtates. K. *Alexander*, before he was married, was knighted by K. *Henry*, to whom he did Homage for the Lands he held in *England* (c). Anno 1255, the *Cumins*, with their Friends the Earls of *Atbole*, *Mar*, the Lord *Strathbogy*, *Hugh Abernethy*, and many more, raiſed new Diſturbances, and ſeized upon the King's Perſon, who then was at *Kinroſs*, and carried him as Priſoner to *Stirling*, turned out the late Miniſtry, and took the Management of Affairs into their own Hands again: But ſoon after, viz. 1258, this *Walter Cumin* Earl of *Menteth* died, and the reſt of that Faction were ſuppreſſed by the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh*, and pardoned by the King. Anno 1263, *Haco* King of *Norway* invaded Scotland, from the *Western Iſles*, with a numerous Army; upon which enſued the Battle of *Largis*, in *Cuningbam*, where K. *Alexander* commanded in Perſon. This Day's Victory, which obliged K. *Haco* to retire, after he had loſt a great many of his Men, is attributed to *Alexander* Lord High Stewart of Scotland, who commanded the right Wing

(a) Sir *J. a. Balfour* calls this Man *Alan Durward* Earl of *Atbole*, Lord Chief Juſtice; he was Earl of *Atbole* after the Death of *Patrick* Earl of *Atbole*, who was burnt at *Haddington*. *Patrick* was Son to *Thomas de Galloway*, Earl of *Atbole*, Brother to *Alan* Lord of *Galloway*.

(b) K. *Alexander II.* gave a Charter of the Church of *Kilbride* in *Lorn* to the Biſhoprick of *Argyle*, dated at *Berneraa* the 8th Day of *July*, ann. reg. 35. This is afterwards confirmed by K. *Robert Bruce* by Charter, wherein he ſays, it was given by *Alexander* King of Scots, who died in the Iſle of *Berneraa*, *Had. Collect.* p. 408. (c) *Mackenzie* calls theſe Lands *Tyndale* and *Penereth*. *Abercromby*, from *Matib. Paris* and *Engliſh* Authors, calls them in *Latin*, *Laudianum*, in *Engliſh*, *Loyden* or *Loidis*, now *Leeds*.

of the *Scots* Army. After this the Lord High Stewart reduced the Isle of *Man*, and Western Isles, from the *Norwegians* to the King's Obedience, and a Peace was concluded at *Pertb* with *Magnus* King of *Norway*, anno 1266, whereby the *Æbude*, or Western Isles, and Isle of *Man*, were to remain in the Possession of the Kings of *Scotland*, and they to pay 4000 Merks, with a yearly Retribution of 100 Merks to the Kings of *Norway*. And to make the Peace more solid and lasting, *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to K. *Alexander*, though as yet but one Year old, was promised in Marriage to *Eric*, Son and Heir of *Magnus* King of *Norway*, also an Infant. Which Marriage was consummated afterwards anno 1281; but the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland* continued in the Possession of the *Norwegians* till the Reign of K. *James* III. K. *Alexander* assisted his Father-in-law K. *Henry*, in his Civil War against the Barons, annis 1264 and 1265. He sent Auxiliaries with St. *Lewis* of *France*, in his second Expedition to the Holy War, 1270. He did Homage to K. *Edward* I. for the Lands he held in *England*; at which Time *Robert Bruce*, Earl of *Carrick*, swore Fealty to the King of *England*, in Name of the King his Master; to which K. *Alexander* added, *I do Homage for the Lands I hold of you in England* (a). K. *Alexander* assisted likewise K. *Edward* in his Wars against the *Welsh*. He founded Cross-church or Ministry of *Peebles*, called *St. Croix*. He gave Donations to *Urquhart*, &c. He married first, as was said above, *Margaret*, Daughter to *Henry* III. of *England*, and Sister to *Edward* I. by whom he had, 1. Prince *David*, who died unmarried before his Father; 2. *Alexander*, who died likewise before his Father, the twentieth Year of his Age, 1283, after he had married a Daughter to *Guido* Earl of *Flanders*, without Issue (b); and 3.

XV. *Margaret*, who married *Eric* King of *Norway*, and died 1283, leaving Issue,

XVI. *Margaret*, called, *The Maid of Norway*, who died at *Orkney*, in her Way to *Scotland*, 1290 (c), aged eight Years. She was Queen, or Heir of the Crown of *Scotland*, and was to be married to *Edward* of *Carnarvon*, Prince of *Wales*, Son to K. *Edward* I. of *England*. K. *Alexander* took for his second Wife *Joleta*, Daughter to the Earl of *Champagne*, a few Months before his Death, or, according to *Abercromby*, Daughter to the Earl de *Dreux* (d); but before she conceived the King

(a) *Abercromby*; item, *Chartulary of Dunfermling*.

(b) Sir *Ja. Balfour* says, *Alexander* was the eldest, and married in 1280.

(c) *Fordun* says, 1291.

(d) But according to *Crawford*, in his *Officers of State*, from *Fordun*, K. *Alexander*, about the Year 1283, married *Joleta*, Daughter to Count de *D'Erw*.

died at *Kingborn*, of a Fall from his Horse, the 19th of *March* 1286, in the forty fifth Year of his Age.

After his Death the Crown fell to his Grand-daughter, *Margaret, The Maid of Norway*; but she dying, as was said immediately above, anno 1290, or 1291 (a), occasioned the grand Competition between *Baliol* and *Bruce*, as come of *David* Earl of *Huntington*, of whose Issue I shall now give an Account.

S E C T. II.

Of the Families of *Baliol* and *Bruce*, till the Death of King *David II.* and Accession of the *Stewarts* to the Crown.

XII. **D**AVID Earl of *Huntington* and *Garrioch*, Brother to K. *Malcolm IV.* and *William the Lyon*, and third Son, to Prince *Henry* Earl of *Huntington*, was, according to some of our Historians, Earl of *Lenox* (b), Lord *Strathbogy*, and had the Royal Town of *Dundee*, with the Territories of *Innerbervy* and *Longforgan* (c). He was Earl of *Chester*, a Palatinate, by marrying *Matilda* (d), Daughter to *Hugh*, and Sister to *Ranulph* or *Ralph*, Earl of *Chester*. He commanded 5000 *Scots* at the Holy War, in Company with *Richard* King of *England*, about the Year 1189: And, as a Proof of his (e) being there, he carried in his Arms three Piles, or Passion-nails. He founded the Abbey of *Lindores*, and died 1219 (f). By his foresaid Wife he had four Sons and four Daughters. His Sons were, *Henry*, *David*, *Robert* and *John*. The three first died young, without Issue. *John*, surnamed *Scot*, from *Scotland*, was Earl of *Huntington* and *Chester*. He was knighted by K. *Alexander* 1227. He confirmed his Father's Charter of *Lindores*. He married *Helen* Daughter of *Lewelin* Prince of *Wales* (g), and died 1237

(a) According to some Historians. (b) Observe, *David* Earl of *Huntington* perhaps was only Possessor of the Earldom of *Lenox* during the Minority of *Alwin II.* Earl of *Lenox*, Son to *Alwin Mac-Arkil* Earl of *Lenox*, the Ward being at that Time in the Crown. (c) Sir *Ja. Balfour* says, He was Earl of *Angus*, and went to *Ireland*, where he married a Daughter to one of the petty Kings of that Country, by which he purchased a Part of that Kingdom; but was obliged abruptly to leave it, upon the News that his Brother K. *William* was taken Prisoner in *England*. This was before Earl *David* married *Matilda*. (d) *Monasticon Anglican.* ad fin. (e) But *Simon de St. Laiz* (whom *Nisbet* calls *Simon Sentlis*) former Husband to K. *David's* Queen, carried Pally of six Or and *Gules*, as the Arms of the Earls of *Huntington*. *Nisbet's Her.* The same Author erroneously says, That K. *David* was her first Husband, and *Simon Sentlis* her second. (f) He was buried at *Sautreia*, to which he had been a Benefactor. (g) Mr. *Kennedy* by Mistake calls this Son *Angus*.

without Issue. Earl David's Daughters were, 1. *Margaret*, married *Alan* Lord of *Galloway*; 2. *Isabel*, married *Robert Bruce* Lord of *Anandale* (of these two Daughters afterwards;) 3. *Matilda*, died without Issue; 4. *Adama*, or *Ada*, married *Henry*, Grandfather of *John Hastings* Competitor for the Crown. The Chronicle of *Melrofs* says, anno 1169, *David* Earl of *Huntington*, trusting to some petty King of *Ireland*, whose Daughter he married, went thither with some Forces, and took some Towns there.

Earl *David* had likewise two natural Sons; 1. *Henry*, to whom his Father gave the Lands of *Brechin* (a); from which he took the Sirname, and assumed the Piles for his Arms worn by his Father *David*. His Son was *William*, who founded the Hospital at *Brechin*: He made a great Figure in the Reigns of K. *Alexander* II. and III. His Mother's Name was *Julian*, as appears by the Foundation-charter (b). *William's* Son, by — Daughter to *John Cumin* Earl of *Buchan*, was *David de Brechin*; who, by — Sister to K. *Robert Bruce*, was Father to *David* Lord *Brechin*, who was executed for Treason by K. *Robert Bruce* his Uncle. Among other Crimes, he was charged with designing to betray *Berwick* to the *English* anno 1321. This Sir *David* left a Daughter, to whom K. *Robert* restored the Barony of *Brechin*. She married Sir *David Barclay* of *Cairns* in *Fife*, who had a Son, Sir *David Barclay*; whose only Child, *Margaret*, married *Walter* Earl of *Atbole*, Son to K. *Robert* II. (c). Earl *David's* second natural Son, *Henry* likewise, was called *Stirling*, from the Place of his Nativity; and is called Brother by *John* Earl of *Huntington*. He got the Lands of *Glenesk*, which continued in his Posterity in the male Line, till the Time of K. *David Bruce*, that Sir *John Stirling* Knight of *Glenesk*, dying without male Issue, his Estate came to his Daughter *Katharine*, married to Sir *Alexander de Lindsey*, Son of Sir *David Lindsey* of *Crawford*, and had Issue a Son, Sir *David*, who succeeded his Cousin Sir *James Lindsey*, in the Barony of *Crawford*; and was the first Earl of that Family.

Earl *David* is said to have had a natural Son, *Robert*, of whom the *Wisharts* are said to be descended (d).

XIII. *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to Earl *David*, had, by *Alan* Lord of *Galloway*, *Thomas*, *Helen*, *Christian*, and *Dervogild*, or *Dervorgill*. *Abercromby*, and other Historians, say, *Thomas* was a Bastard and Rebel: But *John Baliol* his Nephew, in the Competition for the Crown, said

(a) *Regist. Prior. St. Andreae. Item, Crawford's Peerage*, p. 45. (b) *Hope's Pre-*
dicts. (c) *Ibid. Crawford's Peerage*, p. 46. (d) *Nisbet's Heraldry*.

he was Son to *Margaret*, and *Alan* Lord of *Galloway*, and died without Issue (a). So that the Rebel, whom *Abercromby* calls *Thomas Mac-du-Alan*, must be another Son of the Lord *Galloway*.

1. *Helen* married *Roger de Quincy* Earl of *Winchester*, without Issue (b);
2. *Christian* married *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemarle*, without Issue;
3. *Dervegild* married *John Baliol* Lord of *Bernard Castle*.

The *Baliols* are of a Norman Extract, come over to *England* with *William* the Conqueror. *F. R. Hay's MS.* in the Advocates Library, says, *Wido de Baliol* is a Witness to a Charter of *K. Henry I.* confirming the Manor of *Hotfeld* to the Church of *St. Wluar* Confessor. *Goscelin de Baliol* is a Witness to a Charter of *Henry II.* to the Abbacy of *Hertland*. *William de Baliol* is a Witness to a Foundation-charter of *Thurston*, Bishop of *York*, of the Monastery of *St. Nicolas de Drax* in *Middleholm*, *Yorkshire*. *Bernard de Baliol*, with the Consent of his Son *Ingelram*, gave to the Knights of the Temple of *Solomon*, the Fifteen Pound Land of *Weddle*, &c. *John de Baliol* gave the Templars two Merks yearly in *Welles*. *Hugh de Baliol* confirms to the Canons of *St. Andrew* of *Hextildsham* the Homage of *John de Swineburn*. *Gilbert* Earl of *Lincoln* married *Lora* Sister to *Alexander de Baliol*. Anno 1290, *Ingelram de Baliol* is mentioned: As also, *Alexander de Baliol de Caverex*, who in 1291 is designed *Camerarius Scotiae*. He is mentioned in *Ragman's Roll*; as is *William de Baliol*, who in 1302 went in Company with Lord *James* High Stewart, as Plenipotentiary to *France*, to treat about a Peace with the *Englisb*. He was fined in four Years Value of his Land in *K. Edward's* Peace 1304. *Simon de Baliol*, Sheriff (c) of *Glamorgan*, is Witness to a Confirmation-charter of *William de Bruis* to the Templars, 1300.

Mr. Anderson, in his *Royal Genealogy*, says, *Gui Baliol* Lord of *Teesdale* Forest died in the Reign of *K. Henry II.* *Hugh Baliol* Lord of *Teesdale* Forest, *Biwell*, and *Aidon*, died in the Reign of *K. John*. *Bernard Baliol* built *Bernard Castle* in the County of *Durham*, died in the Reign of *Henry III.* *John Baliol* Lord of *Bernard Castle*, founded *Baliol College* in *Oxford*, died 1269. He married *Dervegilla*, Daughter to the Lord of *Galloway*, by whom he had *John Baliol*, who, according to *K. Edward's* Sentence, was declared King of *Scotland* 1292.

According to *Abercromby*, *Guy de Baliol*, a Norman Lord, who in the

(a) *Fadera Anglie.* (b) *Crawford* says, *Helen* had several Daughters; *Isabel*, one of them, was Mother to *John Cumyn* Earl of *Buchan*: But *Rymer's Fadera Anglie* denies it. (c) *Viccomes.*

Reign of *William Rufus* the Conqueror's Son, came over to *England*, and was infeoffed of the Barony of *Biwell* in *Northumberland*; for which Lands his Son *Bernard de Baliol* did Homage to *David I.* King of *Scotland*, then in Possession of that Country: But being, together with *Robert Bruce*, sent to that Prince, who had invaded *England*, and penetrated as far as the River *Teise*, to persuade him to retreat; and his Overtures of Peace being rejected, he renounced his Fealty, returned to the *English* Camp, and shared in the Glory of the Victory obtained over the *Scots* near *Northallerton*. He was also one of those that surprised *K. William* at *Alnwick*; and, having very much enlarged his paternal Estate in the North of *England*, is said to have founded the strong Fortress, called from his Name *Bernard-Castle*, on the Bank of the *Teise*. He was succeeded by his Son *Eustace* (a); and he again, by *Hugh de Baliol* (b); whose Son,

XIV. *John*, anno 1233, married *Dervegild* (c), Daughter of *Alan* Lord of *Galloway*, and of *Margaret* the eldest Daughter of *David* Earl of *Huntington*; in whose Right he was seized of *Galloway* in *Scotland*, and *Thorksay*, *Germuth* and *Luddingland*, in *England*: Besides which, upon the Death of *Christian* Countess of *Albemarle*, Sister to *Dervegild* his Wife, he was assigned to her Part of *Christian's* Inheritance in the Counties of *Northampton* and *Lincoln*. He did eminent Services to both his Sovereigns, *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*, and *Henry III.* of *England*, in opposing the rebellious Barons. He, by Orders of *K. Alexander*, kept the North of *England* fixed in its Allegiance to the captivated *K. Henry*. He was a Subject to three different Sovereigns; to the King of *France*, for his Estate in *Normandy*, (*viz.* the Lands of *Baliol*, *Dampetre*, *Helicourt*, and *de Horney*, &c. as appears by Prince *Edward Baliol's* Articles of Marriage with the Duke of *Anjou's* Daughter;) to the King of *England*, for his Estate there; and to the King of *Scotland*, for the Lordship of *Galloway*, by which he was commonly designed. This great Man, and Lover of the Muses, as the Chronicle of *Melrose* says, died at *Oxford* 1269. He gave each of the Students there every Week eight Pennies for their Table, and founded another School there. He had, by the foresaid *Dervegild*, *Hugh*, *Alan* and *Alexander*, who all died without Issue; and *John* the Competitor, afterwards King. He

(a) *Eustace de Baliol* had a second Son, *Henry*, Chamberlain of *Scotland*. *Vid. Crawf. Offic. Stat.* p. 258. Afterwards he designs him Son to *Ingebram de Baliol*, Lord of *Bernard Castle*. (b) *Hugh* had a second Son, *Sir Alexander Baliol* of *Cavers*, Lord Chamberlain of *Scotland*. (c) Or *Dervegilla*, or *Dervegoile*, or *Dervorgoile*.

had likewise *Marjory*, married to *John Cumin* Lord of *Badenach*, who, in the Competition, deduced himself from K. *Donald VII.* called *Bain* (a). This *Marjory* was Mother, by him, to *John Cumin*, afterwards Guardian of *Scotland*, and killed by K. *Robert Bruce* in the Church of *Dumfries* (b). He had only one Daughter, married to *David* Earl of *Atbol* (c); by whom he is said to have had many Children: One Daughter, said to be married to *William* Lord *Douglas* (d); and another, *Isabel*, said to be married to *Edward Bruce* King of *Ireland*, and Brother to K. *Robert*; but this is neither probable nor consistent with Chronology. However, *Isabel de Atbolia* had a Son, *Alexander*, as appears by a Charter to *Alexander Bruce*, and his Mother *Isabel de Atbolia* (e). But *Mackenzie* says, this *Isabel* was Sister to K. *Robert*, and married one of the Name of *Bruce*.

XV. *John Baliol* the Competitor, anno 1292, the second Year after Q. *Margaret* the Maid of *Norway's* Death, was, according to K. *Edward's* Sentence, declared King of *Scotland*. His Auditors at the

(a) *Fœdera Angliæ*. (b) *Crawford's Peerage*, p. 30. from *Winton*. (c) But this is not true, for *David* Earl of *Atbol* married *Isabel*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert de Cbislam*; and she afterwards married *Alexander Baliol* Lord Chamberlain of *Scotland*, Brother to *John Baliol*, who married *Dervegild*. This *Alexander Baliol* had a Son *Alexander*, who married *Isabel Stewart* Countess of *Mar*; by whom he had *Thomas Baliol*, designed, Brother to *Thomas Earl of Mar*; and who dying without Issue of his own Body, resigned his Estate to his Superior *William* Earl of *Douglas*, who was his Brother-in-law, at *Cavers*, the first Tuesday after the Feast of the Ascension, 1368. Vide *Crawford's Officers of State*, p. 267. So that I reckon this was all the Pretension the Earl of *Douglas* had by the *Baliols*. (d) But this is not probable; neither is it to be trusted what *Abercromby* says, without good Documents, that *Marjory*, Sister to K. *John Baliol*, was Great-grandmother to *William* afterwards Earl of *Douglas*; for Mr. *Crawford*, in his Account of the Family of *Douglas*, in his *Peerage*, mentions nothing of it. Nor is it to be imagined, if *Douglas* were lineally descended from K. *John Baliol's* Sister, that he would be such a fast and sure Friend to *Bruce* against *Baliol*, and against his own Pretensions; nor that K. *Robert II.* would so far strengthen a Competitor's Family, as to give his Daughter in Marriage to his Son. So that I reckon K. *John Baliol's* Posterity failed in the Death of his Son K. *Edward Baliol*; and his Sister's, in *John Cumin's* or his Daughter's Death. So that, upon the Extinction of *Baliol's* Family, *Bruce's* Right became indisputably good, and consequently the *Stewarts*. I think it is next to a Demonstration, that the Earl of *Douglas* was not come of *Dervegild*, *John Baliol's* Wife, since anno 1318, when K. *Robert Bruce*, by Act of Parliament, settled the Succession of the Crown (failing of Heirs-male of his own Body) upon *Robert Stewart*, he appointed *James* Lord *Douglas*, and *Thomas Randolph* Earl of *Murray*, as Regents of the Kingdom, and Guardians to the young King, if he should happen to be under Age at his Succession to the Crown. The Author of the *Excerpta e chronicis Scotiæ*, says indeed, That *William* Earl *Douglas*, at the Succession of K. *Robert II.* to the Crown, came with a great Retinue, and claimed the Crown, &c. but *Fordun*, or the *Scoticronicon* itself, mentions nothing of it. (e) *Fœdera Angliæ*.

Competition were, *John* Earl of *Buchan*, *Gilbert* Earl of *Angus*, *Malise* Earl of *Strathern*, six Bishops, and eight Abbots. Auditors for *Robert Bruce* were, *Walter* Earl of *Menteith*, *Malcolm* Earl of *Lenox*, *James* High Stewart, *John* Stewart, *Alexander de Bonkyl*, Mr. *Thomas de Bonkyl*, the Bishops of *Glasgow* and *Dunkell*, the Abbots of *Melrofs* and *Gedeworth*. *Robert Bruce* was the first of the Competitors that was asked at, and owned the King of *England* to be Superior Lord of *Scotland*; *Robert* Earl of *Holland* next; then *John de Hastings*, designed Lord of *Bargeveny* (a), *Patrick de Dumbar*, *William de Ross*, *Walter de Huntercrumb*, Procurator of *William de Vesey*, for the said *William*, *Robert de Pynkeny*, and *Nicolas de Soules*. *Thomas Randulf* Knight, for the renowned *John Baliol* (b), excusing the Absence of his Lord, demanded, that to morrow his foresaid Master might be allowed to answer in Person; and upon the morrow the said *John Baliol* acknowledged the King of *England* to be Superior of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and then *John Cumin* did the same. *Robert Bruce* being disappointed of his Claim to the whole, did, with *John Hastings*, plead, That the Kingdom of *Scotland*, since holden of the Crown of *England*, was, like all other *English* Lands, divisible; and that therefore it ought to be divided between *John Baliol* and them, as Heirs to *Earl David's* three Daughters (c). Which *John Baliol* denied, and endeavoured to prove that it was not divisible. When Sentence was passed in *John Baliol's* favours, he did Homage to *K. Edward*; and, at the same Time, Writs were issued out to the Guardians of *Scotland*, viz. the Bishops of *St. Andrew's* and *Glasgow*, *James* Lord High Stewart, and *John Cumin*, ordaining them to give Seisin of the Kingdom to *John Baliol*; who likewise, by the Hands of *Walter Huntercrumb*, Keeper of the Isle of *Man*, got Seisin of the said Island, as freely to be held as his Predecessor *Alexander* King of *Scotland* held it. And though it is generally said, that the *Bruces* refused to acknowledge *K. John*; yet I find, that on the 2d of *August* 1293, the first Year of *K. John Baliol's* Reign, *Robert Bruce*, afterwards King, gives to the King a Seisin of the Earldom of *Carrick*, in order that he might do Homage for that Earldom, descending to him by Blood from his deceased Mother *Margaret*, and from his Father by Resignation (d), to which *James* Lord High Stewart is one of the Sureties. This Year, at the Complaint of severals of his own Subjects, particularly *Masduff* Earl of *Fife*, who pretended

(a) *Prun's Collect.* (b) *Miles egregii viri.* (c) *Fœdera Angliæ.* (d) *Fœdera Angliæ, tom. 2. p. 614. Item, Simjan.*

he had done them Injustice, K. *John* was summoned by K. *Edward* to appear in his Court, to answer for his pretended Mismanagement; and not being allowed to answer by a Procurator, he was so disobliged that he refused to make any Defence, pretending for Excuse, that he could not do it without the Advice of his Subjects, and so returned home; but concealed his Resentment till a fit Opportunity should offer. Anno 1295, a War breaking out between *England* and *France*, K. *Edward* wrote to K. *John*, and to severals of the Nobility of *Scotland*, for their Assistance in his Wars. They, to gain Time, did not refuse to obey; but, in the mean Time, they renewed the League with *France*. K. *Edward* being informed of this, sent his Fleet, which he had rigged out against *France*, to *Scotland*; but the *Scotts* defeated them, and sent a small Army to invade *England*. K. *Edward* being by this Time joined by the *Bruces*, says *Abercromby* (a), marched into *Scotland* 1296, and took *Berwick*. Upon which K. *John* renounced the Fealty he had sworn to K. *Edward*, and sent another small Army to invade *England*, and in the mean time raised what Forces he was able to oppose the *English*. Upon which ensued the Battle of *Dunbar*, gained by K. *Edward*, who immediately took the Castle of *Dunbar*, and marched after K. *John* to the North, taking in his Way the Castles of *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*. K. *John* finding his Enemy's Forces increasing daily, and the South Parts of the Kingdom in his Power, and his own Friends deserting him, came to K. *Edward* at *Brechin*, in July 1296, and surrendered himself and his Kingdom into his Hands. Upon which he, and his Son Prince *Edward Baliol*, were sent Prisoners to the Tower of *London*. K. *Edward* marched as far North as *Elgin*, and then sent Detachments to garrison the most Part of the Forts in the Kingdom; and issued out his Writs, commanding all the Freeholders of *Scotland* to meet him and his Parliament at *Berwick*, in August that Year 1296 (b). At which Time the most Part of the Kingdom submitted, and had their Names drawn up in a Roll, commonly called, *Ragman's Roll*. At the same Time he is said to have carried up into *England* many of the old Monuments of this Nation, and severals of the Nobility were sent Prisoners thither; but some of them were liberated next Year upon Bail, and under Obligation, so soon as they could

(a) But if the *Bruces* joined K. *Edward* at this Time against *John Baliol*, why were they inserted in *Ragman's Roll*? *Abercromby* cites no Authority for their joining him but *Buchanan*.

(b) Mr. *Simson* says, That the very Name of *Parliament* was unknown in *Scotland*; nor is it to be found in any authentick Record before the Reign of K. *John Baliol*.

put themselves in Equipage, to return and serve K. *Edward* against the *French*. But, instead of that, most of them joined Sir *William Wallace*, and the *Scots* Patriots; who, by this Time, (provoked by the harsh Treatment they met with from K. *Edward's* Officers in *Scotland*) had taken Arms against K. *Edward*, in Name of their Sovereign K. *John Baliol*. But upon the Approach of an *English* Army, under the Command of Lord *Henry Percy*, the *Scots* divided among themselves, and some of them, particularly *Robert Bruce*, afterwards King, laid down their Arms, and submitted anew at *Irvine*, on the 9th of *July* 1297. K. *Edward*, in the mean Time, made a two Years Truce with *France*, in which the *Scots* were not included: Though afterwards the Pope and King of *France* solicited him to desist from his Wars upon K. *John* and the *Scots*, (who by this Time had, under the Conduct of Sir *William Wallace*, in near the space of a Year, recovered the most Part of the Kingdom out of the *English* Hands;) yet all to no purpose; for so soon as he returned from *Flanders*, he marched with an Army against them; upon which ensued the Battle of *Falkirk*, 22d *July* 1298, where the *English* got the Victory, by the Differences that happened in the *Scots* Army. After this unlucky Battle, Sir *William Wallace*, who acted as Governor of *Scotland* under K. *John*, laid down his Commission, and Sir *John Cumin* younger of *Badenach* was chosen Guardian in his Room, to whom were joined the Bishop of *St. Andrew's* and *Robert Bruce*. The *Scots*, under their Conduct, once more drove the *English* out of their Towns and Castles, except *Berwick*, *Roxburgh* and *Stirling*. This Year 1299 a sort of Peace was agreed to between *France* and *England*, by the Pope's Mediation; in consequence of which K. *John Baliol* was freed from his Imprisonment in *England*, and sent to his Estate in *Normandy*. K. *Edward* again attempted to recover *Scotland*; but the Season being far spent, he only wintered in *Berwick*; and next Summer, being 1300, invaded *Scotland*, and recovered *Stirling*, which had fallen to the *Scots* the Winter before: But upon the Arrival of a monitory Bull from the Pope, he made a Truce with them from *October* 1300, till *Whitsunday* 1301. So soon as this Truce was ended two Armies marched into *Scotland*, one commanded by K. *Edward* in Person, and another by the Prince of *Wales*, his Son. While K. *Edward* passed this Winter at *Linlithgow*, he agreed to a second Truce with the *Scots*, at the Instance of the King of *France*, to last till the 30th of *November* 1302, with a Protestation, That though the King of *France* always gave the Title of King of *Scotland* to *John Baliol*, and called the *Scots* his Allies; yet he, K. *Edward*, owned neither of them to be such.

such. This Year, the Bishops of *St. Andrew's* and *Dunkell*, *James* Lord High Stewart, and *John Cumin* Earl of *Buchan*, were sent to *France*, with a plenipotentiary Power, to assist at the Treaty of Peace; and the Truce was prolonged to *Whitsunday* 1303. But it seems it was not well kept; for in the Beginning of *Lent*, 1303, says *Abercromby*, but *Simson* says, on the 21st of *September*, being *St. Matthew's Day*, 1302, happened the treble Battle of *Roslin*, gained by the *Scots*, under the Command of the Lord *Badenach* the Guardian, and *Simon Frazer*, with about 8000, against 10,000 each Time. Not long after this, the Guardian received a melancholy Letter from the *Scots* Plenipotentiaries at *Paris*, giving an Account, That a perpetual Peace was at last concluded, and sworn to, by the Kings of *France* and *England*; and that the *Scots* were not comprehended in it: But that they were become famous over all the World, by their late Victory over the *English*. About *Whitsunday* after this, *K. Edward*, upon the Head of a vast Army, marched into *Scotland*, and reached as far as *Cathness*, taking in all the Garrisons in his Way; of which none made any notable Resistance, save *Urquhart*, commanded by *Bois*; *Breebin*, commanded by *Maul*; and *Stirling*, commanded by *Oliphant*; and these too at last yielded. He passed this Winter at *Dumfermling*, where *John Cumin* of *Badenach* the Guardian, and a great many of the Nobility and Gentlemen submitted to him, in *February* 1304, on Condition, That all who came into the Peace of the King with the Lord *John Cumin*, should have their Lives saved, and neither be imprisoned nor disinherited, except these following, viz. *Robert* Bishop of *Glasgow*, *Monfieur James* High Stewart of *Scotland*, *John Soules*, *David Graham*, *Alexander Lindsay*, *Simon Frazer*, *Thomas Bois*, and *Monfieur William Wallace*. That the Ransom and Fine to be exacted of those that came into the Peace, should be regulated by the King in the next Parliament; who accordingly were fined, some in three, viz. *John Cumin* Guardian, some in four, others in five Years Value of their Lands. *K. Edward*, now Master of *Scotland*, (having those he suspected most either imprisoned, or impoverished by Fines, and *Wallace* betrayed to him in *August* 1305) began to look upon the rest of its Inhabitants as his own Subjects, and ordered ten *Scots* Members to be called to the Parliament of *England*, and *John* of *Brittany*, his own Nephew, to be Lieutenant of *Scotland*. But before that Prince could arrive, Affairs were altered, and *Scotland*, instead of a Lord-Lieutenant, had got a King of its own, viz. *Robert Bruce*. I shall delay an Account of him, till I have done with *K. John Baliol* and his Issue.

K. John Baliol died in Normandy, anno 1314 (a), leaving Issue by his Wife, Edward; and Henry, who was killed at Annand in 1332.

XVI. Edward Baliol continued at the Court of England till the Death of his Father; then K. Edward II. wrote to the King of France in his favours, desiring he might be put in Possession of his Father's Lands in Normandy. After that Edward Baliol returned to England; and in K. David Bruce's Minority, 1332, by the Assistance of K. Edward III. of England, he came to Scotland; and having gained the Battle of Duplin, or rather surprised the Scots in the Night-time in their Camp at Duplin, where they made a cruel Havock of all Sorts, he was crowned King at Scoon in September that Year; and ratified a Bargain made formerly with K. Edward III. to hold the Kingdom of Scotland of the King of England, and for which he did Homage; but he was obliged to retire to England, after the Surprize at Annand, on Christmas after that. Next Year, 1333, K. Edward III. besieged Berwick, took Edinburgh Castle, &c. and defeated the Scots at Halidonhill, and became Master of Berwick, &c. by which K. Edward Baliol got Possession of Scotland a second Time: though not absolutely nor peaceably; for K. David's Party stood out against him, with whom he had frequent Skirmishes. This Year, in Parliament, he ratified and confirmed his former Bargain with K. Edward, and delivered several Castles into his Hands. Abercromby says, that he was a second Time expelled out of Scotland, about fourteen Months after Halidonhill. Anno 1335 the English Fleet was shipwrecked in the Forth, while K. Edward of England invaded Scotland, and brought with him Edward Baliol to restore him. John Randolph Earl of Murray, Son to the Regent of Scotland, in conjunction with Robert Stewart and other Commanders, defeated the Earl of Namure at Edinburgh, took him Prisoner, and released him without Ransom; but was himself soon after taken by an Ambush of the English. At this Time the Castle of Edinburgh had been entirely demolished, but was rebuilt by K. Edward III. when in Scotland 1334. He built likewise a Pile, where the Castle of Stirling stood. K. Edward took back Edward Baliol along with him to England, say most Authors; but Abercromby says, he left him behind, and appointed David de Strathbolgy, Earl of Athole, Commander in Scotland; who was defeated likewise at Kilblain, by Andrew Murray, Dumbar Earl of March, Douglas of Liddisdale, and Sir Alexander Gordon, &c. The

(a) *Fœdera Angliæ*, tom. 3. p. 306. Item, *Ruddiman's Notes on Buchanan*.

Earl of *Arbore* was here killed by Sir *Alexander Gordon*. At this Time *Robert Stewart* being sick, and the Earl of *Murray* Prisoner, *Andrew Murray* was made Regent, who reduced the North to K. *David's* Obedience; but K. *Edward III.* anno 1336, marched with a strong Army to *Elgin*, which he burnt, as also *Aberdeen*; and placed Garrisons in several Places, and returned to *England*, leaving *Edward Baliol* with an Army behind. So soon as K. *Edward* was gone, the Regent having strengthened his Army by the Assistance of the Clans, both in Person, and by his Lieutenant-Generals, routed K. *Edward Baliol's* Forces in several Skirmishes and Engagements, particularly at *Pannure*, *Dumbar*, &c. And in three or four Battles this Year, 1337, he routed the Reinforcements that were sent to *Edward Baliol* by the King of *England*. He demolished his Garrisons, and recovered a good Part of the Country; yet proved unsuccessful in his Attempt on *Stirling* and *Edinburgh*. But he dying in 1338, his Colleague *Robert Stewart*, who had now recovered his Health, finished what the other had begun. He gained several Battles and Skirmishes in Person, and by his Lieutenants; particularly, Sir *William Douglas* attacked Sir *William Abernethy's* more numerous Forces five Times in one Day, and was worsted; yet at last he defeated him, and made *Abernethy* Prisoner. The High Stewart reduced *Perth* 1339, *Edinburgh* 1340, and *Stirling* 1341. Upon which *Edward Baliol* fled to *England*, and all the *English* were driven out of *Scotland*. These Wars occasioned a great Dearth and Famine in *Scotland*. About this Time, viz. 1339, K. *Edward III.* of *England* first assumed the Title of King of *France*. K. *David*, with his Queen, landed at *Dumfries* 1342; but continuing his Wars with *England*, he was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Durham* 1346; where *Edward Baliol*, together with the Lord *Henry Percy*, Predecessor to the Earl of *Northumberland*, commanded the *English* Army; who, after this Battle, made an Incursion into *Scotland*, as he did likewise the next Year; the Truce that was agreed to between *France*, *England* and *Scotland*, 1347, being but ill kept: Yet *Baliol's* Attempts to recover the Kingdom were to no Purpose. At length, despairing of Success, he made over his Claim to the Crown of *Scotland* to K. *Edward III.* for L. 2000 Sterling yearly, and all Arrears due to him, at *Roxburgh*, 20th January 1356 (a). From *Roxburgh* K. *Edward* advanced, plundered the Country, and burnt *Haddington*, and *Edinburgh*, &c. but in his Retreat was pursued by *John*, eldest Son and Heir to *Robert High Stewart*.

(a) *Fœdera Angliæ*, tom. 5. p. 834.

the Guardian. *Edward Baliol*, who had now unkinged himself, married *Joanna*, eldest Daughter to *Charles de Valois*, Duke of *Anjou* and Earl of *Alençon*, Brother to *Philip* King of *France*, and died without Issue at *Doncaster* in *Yorkshire* 1363, or after it (a). Mr. *Anderson*, in his *Royal Genealogy*, says, he retired to *Normandy*. His Wife married again *Francis de Beaux*, Duke of *Anders*.

As the *Baliols* descended of *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntington*, of whom above; so the *Bruces* descended of *Isabel*, second Daughter to the said *David* Earl of *Huntington*. An Account of whom I shall now give from *Monasticon Anglicanum*, *Abercromby*, *Crawford*, *Richard Hay*, and *Anderson's Royal Genealogy*, &c.

Robert de Brus [or *Bruce*] came over to *England* with *William* the Conqueror. He was Lord of *Skelton*, *Merkes*, *Wplythum*, *S. Westby* and *Bru-done*; Lord of *Danby*, *Levington* and *Tarum*; Lord of *Kendal* and *Annandale*. He had all the Territory called *Estrabaneni*, and all the Lands from the Bounds of *Dunegal* and *Stranit*, to the Limits of *Ranulph de Meschines*, then Lord of *Cumberland*. He had *Hert* and *Hertness*, *Brune* and *Tybtorp*, *Carleton* and *Tborp de Arches*. He had *Carleton* by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter to *Fulco Paynel*. He gave to *Robert Brus*, his second Son, *Annandale*, to be held of the King of *Scotland*. Afterwards a War happening between the Kings of *Scotland* and *England*, *Robert Bruce* the younger was made Prisoner by his Father, who delivered him to the King of *England*; but the King gave the said *Robert Bruce* to be kept by his Mother. His Father afterwards gave his Son *Hert* and *Hertness*, to be held of the Lords of *Skelton*. *Robert Bruce*, the Father, died anno 1141, and was buried in the Monastery of *Gyseburn*, which he had founded in *K. Henry I.'s* Reign, for his own Soul, and that of his Wife *Agnes*, and Son *Adam*. To him succeeded *Adam*, his Son and Heir, who died in 1180, and was buried in *Gyseburn*; and to him succeeded *Peter de Brus*, his eldest Son and Heir, who died in 1211, and was buried at *Gyseburn*. He gave to the Canons of the blessed Virgin and St. *John Evangelist* de *Parka Helagb*, the Hospital of St. *Nicolas* of *Tarum*, before these Witnesses, *Roger de Brus*, *Symon de Brus*, *Robert de Ross*, &c. His Wife was *Johanna*. He gave likewise many other Donations for his own Soul, and his Wife *Johanna's*. To the foresaid *Peter de Brus* succeeded his Son *Peter*; who returning from the Holy Land, died at *Marseilles* anno 1267, and was carried to *Gyseburn*. To

(a) *Fœdera Angliæ*, tom. 6. p. 415.

him succeeded *Peter* his Son, who married *Hilaria de Mafolau*, and died without Issue in 1273. So that the Surname of *Bruce* failed in that Kingdom for want of Heirs-male, and that great Estate was divided among the last *Peter's* four Sisters, *Agnes*, *Lucy*, *Margaret*, and *Laderine*. *Agnes* married *Walter Bauconberg* Lord of *Ryse*; *Lucy* married *Marmaduck* Lord of *Tyving*; *Margaret* married *Robert de Ross* Lord of *Warke*; and *Laderine* married *John de Belleau*.

The first of the *Scots* Branch of the *Bruces* was *Robert*, second Son to *Robert de Brus*, that came over with *William* the Conqueror. He came to *Scotland* with K. *Edgar* (a), or rather with K. *David I.* and was Lord of *Annandale*. He being sent by the King of *England*, together with *Baliol*, to K. *David*, to dissuade him from his Enterprize against *England*; and K. *David* neglecting his Advice, he withdrew his Fealty from him for the Lands he held in *Scotland* of that King (b). His Son was *Robert*, Lord of *Annandale*, who gave to the Episcopal See of *Glasgow*, with the Consent of *Robert Bruce* his Son, the Churches of *Moffat*, *Kilpatrick*, *Drumdale*, *Holldam*, and *Castlemilk*, for the Salvation of his Soul. This last *Robert* married *Isabel*, natural Daughter to K. *William* the *Lyon*, anno 1183 (c): Whose Son *Robert*, surnamed, *The Noble*, Lord of *Annandale*, married (d), to XIII. *Isabel*, second Daughter of *David* Earl of *Huntington* and *Garrioth*, one of the Sisters and Co-heirs of *John*, surnamed *Scot*, Earl of *Huntington*, and Count Palatine of *Chester*; by which he came to be possessed of the Manors of *Uritele* and *Hatfield*, in the County of *Essex*, with half the Hundred of *Hatfield*, in Exchange for these Lands which descended to his Lady, by the Death of the Earl Palatine her Brother. To this *Robert* Lord of *Annandale*, and his foresaid Lady, succeeded,

(a) *Crawford's* Notes on *Buchanan*. (b) *Sir Ja. Dalrymple's* Hist. Collect. (c) *Chronicle of Melrose*. (d) In this I have followed Mr. *Crawford's* Account in his *Petrage*; though Mr. *Abercromby* says, that *Robert Bruce*, who married *William* the *Lyon's* Daughter, had a Son, *William*, whose Son, *Robert*, married *Earl David's* Daughter. And Mr. *Hay* mentions a Charter by *Robert Bruce* Lord of *Annandale*, confirming to the Canon-Regulars of *St. Mary of Gifburn*, some Donations made to the foresaid Monastery by *William de Bruce* his Father, and *Robert de Bruce* his Grandfather, of the Churches of *Annand*, *Kirkpatrick*, *Lochnaben*, &c. in *Scotland*. Yet it is not probable, nor consistent with Chronology, that K. *William* the *Lyon's* Great-grandson should be married to his Brother *Earl David's* Daughter. But perhaps *Robert Bruce*, who married *Earl David's* Daughter, was Son to *William Bruce*, and he Brother, but not Son to the former *Robert Bruce*. After *Robert Bruce's* Death, K. *William's* Daughter married *Robert de Ross*. Vide *Chron. Melrose*.

XIV. *Robert* their Son, who afterwards laid Claim to the Crown of Scotland, in Right of his Mother. He, together with *John Cumin*, commanded the Scots Auxiliaries at the Battle of *Lewes*, in Defence of *K. Henry III.* against the Barons, where both he and *John Cumin* were taken Prisoners, 1264 (a). Among other Arguments advanced by him in his Plea for the Crown, he alledged, That it was customary in Scotland, for the Brother of the last King to be preferred before his Son, by Right of Proximity of Blood or Degree (b); for which he produced Examples, as, of *Donald*, Brother to *Kenneth Mac-Alpine*, who excluded *Constantine*, his Brother *Kenneth's* Son. He said likewise, that *K. Alexander II.* if he had died without Heirs, looked upon him, *Robert Bruce*, as his Heir, even to the Knowledge of *Dervigild*, who was then alive, and did not contradict it; which he offered to prove by living Witnesses (c): And that *Alexander III.* held him as his Heir, failing of his own Heirs (d). This *Robert* the Competitor married *Isabel de Clare*, whose Brother *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hartford*, married *Joanna*, a Daughter of *England*. This *Robert Bruce* died anno 1295, leaving Issue, *Robert* Earl of *Carrick*, *Bernard*, and *Christian*, who married *Patrick de Dumbar* Earl of *March*.

XV. *Robert*, afterwards Earl of *Carrick*, in his younger Years, together with *Adam de Kilcontach* Earl of *Carrick*, followed *St. Lewis* of *France*, and *Edward* Prince of *England*, to the Holy War, where the Earl of *Carrick* died; whose Widow, *Margaret* Countess of *Carrick*, Daughter to *Niel Carrick* Earl of *Carrick*, *Robert Bruce* married (e). It is said, that after the Battle of *Dumbar*, to the gaining of which this Earl, with his Son *Robert*, afterwards King, had contributed much, he importuned King *Edward* for the Crown of *Scotland*; who gave him this deriding Answer in *French*, *Have we nothing else ado, but to conquer Kingdoms for you?* He died anno 1303; and, by his foresaid Wife, had five Sons and seven Daughters; 1. *Robert Bruce*, afterwards King of *Scotland*; 2. *Edward*, afterwards King of *Ireland*; 3. *Niel*, 4. *Thomas*, and 5. *Alexander*: These three were killed in the *English Wars* (f). *Thomas* and *Alexander* were taken Prisoners by

(a) Sir *J. Balfour's Hist. MS.* (b) *Fœdera Angliæ*, tom. 2. (c) It is probable, he was reckoned apparent Heir of the Crown at that Time; because *Walter High Stewart* of *Scotland* gave a large Donation, for the Salvation of *Robert Bruce* Lord of *Annandale*, his Father. (d) *Fœdera Angliæ*. (e) Sir *J. Balfour* says, That it was her Daughter *Martha*, Heiress of *Carrick*, that *Robert Bruce* married; and that his Father, *Robert Bruce*, married this Widow of *Adam de Kilcontach*. (f) *Mr. Higgon* says, one of these three was a Priest.

Duncan Macdougall in *Galloway*, and put to Death by K. *Edward*; *Niel* was taken when K. *Edward* was last in *Scotland*, and sent to *London*, where he was put to Death.* The Daughters were, 1. *Isabel*, married to *Thomas Randulf*, designed of *Strathdon* by *Mackenzie*, and Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland* by *Crawfurd*. *Rymer*, in his *Fadera*, says, *Thomas Randulf* was Son to *David de Tortboreald* (a). *Thomas's* Son was *Thomas Randulf*, Earl of *Murray*, Lord of *Annandale* and the *Isle of Man* (b), and Guardian of *Scotland* in K. *David Bruce's* Minority. His Son was *John Randulf*. It seems *Isabel Bruce*, after the Death of *Thomas Randulf*, married the Earl of *Atbole*; and thirdly, was married to *Alexander Bruce* (c). 2. *Mary*, married first Sir *Niel Campbell* of *Lochow*; and secondly, Sir *Alexander Frazer*, Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland* (d). 3. *Christian*, married first *Gratney* Earl of *Mar*; secondly, Sir *Christopher Seton* of *Seton*; and thirdly, Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Bothwell*. 4. *Matilda*, married *Hugh*, or, as others, *William*, Earl of *Ross*. 5. *Margaret*, married Sir *William Carle* of *Tortboreald* and *Crunington* (e). 6. *Elizabeth*, married Sir *William Disbington* of *Ardrors*. And 7. ——— married *David* Lord *Brechin*.

Edward Bruce, Lord of *Galloway* and Earl of *Carrick*, after his Brother came to the Crown, to whom he was very serviceable in his Wars against the *English*, was invited over to *Ireland* by the oppressed Natives, who groaned under the Yoke of the *English* Slavery. They declared him their King; where he continued to carry on War near three Years, till he was killed at the Battle of *Dundalk*, anno 1318. He married, as some Historians say, *Isabel*, Sister to *David* Earl of *Atbole* (f); (who, according to *Mackenzie*, was of the Blood-royal, and put to Death by K. *Edward I.* at *London*, after his last Expedition to *Scotland*. *Abercromby* calls him *John*, Father to *David de Strathbogy*. He was Son to *David* Earl of *Atbole*, who married *John Cumin's* Daughter.) *Edward Bruce* left no lawful Issue. His natural Issue were, 1. *Robert*, Lord *Liddisdale*, Earl of *Carrick*, killed at *Duplin*, anno 1332. 2. *Alexander*, Earl of *Carrick*, who, according to *Mackenzie*, was ta-

(a) *Nisbet*, in his *Heraldry*, says, the Governor's Father was Sir *James Randulf* of *Strathdon*. (b) *Haddington's Collect.* (c) *Haddington's Collect.* (d) *Crawfurd's Peerage.* (e) *Haddington's Collect.* (f) But it is not probable, nor agreeable to Chronology, that K. *Robert Bruce's* Brother should marry *John Cumin*, that was killed in the Church of *Dumfries*, his Grand-daughters, if it be true that the Earl of *Atbole's* Daughter was *John Cumin's* Grand-daughter; which is likewise improbable. See the Notes at Letters c and d in p. 25.

ken Prisoner at *Maffat*, he being on K. *Edward Baliol's* Side since the Battle of *Duplin*, but was killed at *Hallidonbill*, 1333. 3. *Thomas*, Earl of *Carrick*, who joined *Robert Stewart* the Guardian of *Scotland* in 1344 (a). *Helen*, Countess of *Carrick*, was Daughter to *Alexander* Earl of *Carrick*. She married, first, Sir *William Cuninghame*; secondly, Sir *Duncan Wallace* of *Sundrum*; but had no Issue by either. These three Brothers were not lawful Sons of *Edward King of Ireland*; for on the 27th of *April* 1315, in a Parliament at *Air*, immediately before *Edward Bruce* went to *Ireland*, King *Robert* entailed him his Successor in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and his lawful Heirs-male of him to be begotten, in case he himself died without lawful Heirs-male of his own Body. To which Deed his Daughter, Lady *Marjory*, is a Consenter; who, failing the foresaids, is the next in the Royal Tailzie, and her lawful Heirs to be begotten when she should marry; which she did immediately after. But anno 1319, in a Parliament held at *Scoon* the 3d of *December*, after the Death of *Edward Bruce* in *Ireland*, K. *Robert* settled the Succession of the Crown in his own Person, and to the lawful Heirs-male of his Body to be begotten; failing of which, to *Robert Stewart* his Grandchild, Son to his deceased Daughter *Marjory*. So that it is probable, *Isabel de Aibolia*, to whom K. *Robert* grants several Charters, and to her Son *Alexander Bruce*, his Nephew, was Sister to the King, and not Wife to *Edward Bruce* his Brother.

XVI. *Robert Bruce*, eldest Son to *Robert Earl of Carrick*, anno 1297, joined Sir *William Wallace*, after he had sworn to the Bishop of *Carlisle*, that he would continue firm in his Allegiance to K. *Edward*, and faithfully serve him against the *Scots*; and, as an Earnest of his Services, had burnt and plundered the Lands of his Cousin *William Douglas*, who had joined *Wallace*. But *Bruce* left *Wallace* again, and acknowledged his pretended Crime of Rebellion against K. *Edward*, and submitted, as before he had done; and the next Year, 1298, fought against *Wallace*, or rather against *Stewart*, at *Falkirk*. Anno 1299, he revolted from K. *Edward*, and was made one of the Guardians of *Scotland*, and acted in K. *John Baliol's* Name, in treating of Peace and War. He was again reconciled to K. *Edward* in 1304; and in 1305, he was employed by him, together with the Bishop of *Glasgow*, and some other *Scotsmen*, in regulating the disordered State of their con-

(a) K. *David II.* gave several Lands in the Shire of *Clackmannan* to his Cousin *Robert Bruce*, Sir *Ja. Dalrymple*, in *Rotul. David II.* From him, I suppose, is descended *Bruce* now of *Clackmannan*, the Chief of that Name, for ought we know.

quered Country. This same Year he entred into a secret Treaty with Sir John Cumin of *Badenach*, towards freeing their Country from Servitude; but he was betrayed by Cumin, and made his Escape from *London*, killed Cumin in the Church of *Dunfries*, and acted as King of *Scotland*. Anno Dom. 1306, he was joined by the Loyalists, or Patriots, was excommunicated by the Pope, was crowned King at *Scoon* the 27th of *March*, being *Palm-Sunday*, and was opposed by an Army of *Scots*. K. Edward made Preparations against him. He lost the Battle of *Metboen*, and fled to the Highlands. He was in great Danger and Want, and dismissed all his Attendants, and retired to one of the Western Isles; from whence he came to *Kintyre*, and surprised the Lord *Percy*; but was obliged to abscond, and retire to the Isle of *Raugh-ride*. His Wife, Brothers, Kindred, and best Friends were taken, and carried to *England*; where some were imprisoned, and others of them executed. Anno Dom. 1307, he left his Retirement, and surprised the *English* at *Arran*, and retreated to the Wood of *Glentole*. He defeated two *English* Generals, the Earl of *Pembroke* and Earl of *Glocester*, one after another. He was obliged to retire with his small Army: But, upon the Death of *Edward I.* he subdued *Galloway* and the South; where he left Sir *James Douglas*, with a competent Force, to keep them in Obedience, and protect them from the *English*, and he himself went and subdued the North of *Scotland*. Anno Dom. 1308, he gained the Battle of *Inverury*, and beat *Macdougal*, the Lord of *Argyle* or *Lorn*, out of the Country. Lord *Edward Bruce* defeated *Donald of the Isles*, at the River of *Deir*. Anno Dom. 1309, K. Robert was favoured by *Philip the Fair*, King of *France*; he was absolved by the Pope, and solicited to a Peace (a). After several Treaties were set on Foot, at length a Truce was agreed to; whereby several Prisoners were set at Liberty, amongst the rest Lady *Marjory Bruce*. Anno Dom. 1310, K. Edward II. invaded *Scotland* a second Time, by Sea and Land, and passed the Winter there, while K. Robert, in the mean time, retreated. Anno 1311, K. Edward invaded *Scotland* a third Time, by Sea and Land; and, upon his Return, K. Robert invaded *England* for the first Time. K. Edward offered to treat about a Peace, but to no Purpose. Anno 1312, K. Robert invaded *England* a second Time, with good Success, and also took *St. Johnstown*. Anno 1313, *Roxburgh* was taken by Sir *James Douglas*, and *Edinburgh* by Sir *Thomas Randulf*; and all the strong Places were this Summer taken,

(a) *Radra Anglia*, tom. 2. p. 997.

except *Stirling*, *Dunbar*, and *Berwick*; the Isle of *Man* was reduced, *Stirling* was besieged, but not taken. Anno Dom. 1314, K. *Robert* invaded *England* a third Time. K. *Edward* went to *Scotland* a fourth Time, and was defeated in the famous Battle of *Bannockburn*, June 24. and escaped to *England* with Difficulty. The *Scots*, under the Command of Sir *James Douglas* and Lord *Edward Bruce*, invaded *England*, and destroyed a great Part of the Country. A Treaty of Peace was set on Foot to no Purpose. Anno 1315, K. *Robert* invaded *England*, without his wonted Success. The Lord *Edward Bruce* was made King of *Ireland*. K. *Robert*, accompanied by his Son-in-law *Walter High Stewart*, reduced the Western Isles to his Obedience. Anno 1316, K. *Robert* invaded *England*, and made great Havock there. After that, he went and joined his Brother K. *Edward* in *Ireland*; while, in the mean time, the *English* Army were thrice defeat on the Borders, by Sir *James Douglas*. And *William Sinclair*, Bishop of *Dunkell*, defeated another Army of the *English*. Anno 1317, Pope *John XXII.* favouring K. *Edward II.* commanded a two Years Truce to be observed by the two Kings; but K. *Robert* had little Regard to his Commands, and would not see the Messenger that came to publish the Truce, because the Pope did not give him the Title of King. Anno 1318, K. *Robert* was excommunicated, and the Kingdom of *Scotland* interdicted. The Earl of *Flanders* and the King of *Norway* favoured K. *Robert*. The *Scots* invaded *England*. *Edward* King of *Ireland* was defeat, and killed at *Dundalk*. Anno 1319, *Berwick* was besieged by K. *Edward II.* and defended by *Walter Lord High Stewart* of *Scotland*. Great Havock was done in *England* by the *Scots*, who gained the Battle of *Mitton*. The Siege of *Berwick* was raised, the North of *England* over-run, and a two Years Truce was agreed to. On the 6th of *April* 1320, the Barons of *Scotland* sent that memorable Letter to the Pope, mentioned by most of our Historians. At this Time *France* was favourable to the *Scots*. A Conspiracy was entred into against K. *Robert*, and a Design to deliver *Berwick* to the *English*, upon the King's designing to re-annex to the Crown the Lands of such as could not produce their Charters of them. When, in a Parliament held at *Perth*, August 1320, they were required to produce their Charters, they drew their Swords, and said, *These are our Evidences*. The King endeavoured to conceal his Resentment in the mean time; but afterwards several of them suffered, among whom was *David Lord Brechin*, Nephew to the King. Anno 1322, the *Scots* invaded *England* as far as *Preston*; and, upon their Return, *Edward II.* invaded *Scotland* as far as *Edinburgh*; but, upon his Return,

Return, he was defeated at *Byland*, and pursued to the City of *York*. At length, a Truce of thirteen Years was concluded between both Nations. Anno 1324, the League with *France* was renewed. Anno 1327, K. *Edward* II. being dethroned and imprisoned, and his Son *Edward* III. put in his Place, the Truce with *England* was broke, and the *Scots* invaded it under the Command of the Earl of *Murray* and Sir *James Douglas*, who plundered the Country, and had near taken K. *Edward* III. in his Tent by a bold Attempt of a few resolute Men commanded by Sir *James Douglas*. They baffled the Designs of a Royal Army under K. *Edward* in Person, and returned home loaden with Prey, as is related at large by our Historians. Anno 1328, a final Peace was concluded between K. *Robert* and K. *Edward*, by which the King of *England*, with Advice and Consent of his Parliament, gave up all his Pretensions to Superiority over *Scotland*; and *David*, Son and Heir of K. *Robert*, was married to *Jean*, or *Joanna*, eldest Sister to K. *Edward* III. K. *Robert* gave a Donation of ten Merks *Sterling* for Lights at the Tomb of St. *Machute* to the Monks of *Lesmahagow*. He gave a Donation to *Kilwinning*, to *Aberbrothock*, to *Cross-Raguel*, to *Pluscardin*, to *Turif*, to the Convents of Black-friers at *Edinburgh*, at *Air*, at *Glasgow*, at *Perth*, at *Inverness*. He founded a Convent at *Lanerk*, an Hospital at *Kingcase*, a Chapel at *Strathbillan*, and another near *Dumfries*. He died at *Cardross*, of a Leprosy, 7th June 1329, and was buried at *Dumfermling*. He married, first, *Isabel*, Daughter to *Donald*, and Sister to *Gratney* Earl of *Mar*, by whom he had *Marjory*, who married *Walter* High Stewart of *Scotland*, and was Mother, by him, to *Robert* Stewart, afterwards King. He married, secondly, according to *Crawford*, *Mary*, Daughter to *Ailmer de Burc* Earl of *Ulster*, or, according to *Abercromby*, more probably, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Henry de Burc* Earl of *Ulster* (a); by whom he had *David Bruce*, who succeeded him; and, 1. *Margaret*, married to *William* Earl of *Southerland*, by whom *John*, who died without Issue an Hostage in *England*, erroneously by *Buchanan* and *Boetbius* called *Alexander* (b); 2. *Matilda*, or *Maud*, married to *Thomas de Issack*, by whom a Daughter, *Jean*, who married *John de Ergadia*, Lord *Lorn*; 3. *Elizabeth*, married to *Walter Oliphant*, Ancestor to Lord *Oliphant* (c). K. *Robert* had a natural Son, *Robert Bruce*, killed at the Battle of *Duplin* 1332 (d).

(a) *Mackenzie* calls her *Helen*. (b) So that they who pretended that he was by Act of Parliament designed as Heir to K. *Robert* to succeed him in the Throne, knew not so much as his Name, and consequently had not seen such an Act. (c) *Crawford's Peerage*, p. 72. (d) *Vide* Sir *J. A. Balfour's Hist.* MS. Advocates Library.

XVII. K. David Bruce succeeded his Father in 1329, being about eight Years of Age. He with his Queen retired to *France*, being conducted thither by Sir *Malcolm Fleming*, after the Battle of *Duplin* 1332, say some Authors; but *Abercromby* more correctly says, after the Battle of *Hallidombill* 1333: Where he was generously and royally entertained by K. Philip of *France*. While he was in *France*, anno 1336, he with a *French* Fleet made a Descent upon the Coast of *England*, for a Diversion in favours of *Scotland*. He returned home 1342, upon which he called for such as had suffered or acted in his favours, whom he rewarded very honourably; which made them fight, impoverish themselves, and die for him afterwards when an Exile and Prisoner. He made two or three Expeditions into *England* with Success, to make a Diversion in favour of the *French*: But, anno 1346, at the unfortunate Battle of *Durham*, fought October 17th on St. Luke's Eve, he was wounded; and, after the Loss of much Blood, was taken Prisoner by one *John Copland*. In the taking of him, 'tis said the King struck out two of his Teeth with his Fist or Gauntlet. This Fight continued above three Hours. While the King was in *England*, he gained the Prize at a Tournament. Anno 1354, the Earl of *March*, and Lord *Douglas*, surpris'd and took *Berwick* from the *English*; but were soon obliged to quit it. Before this Time a severe Pestilence raged over the most Part of *Europe*, which reached *England* and *Scotland* likewise. Anno 1351, K. David, upon Hostages given, was allowed to come to *Scotland* to confer with his Subjects about his Ransom; which, like former Treaties, coming to no Effect, he returned to *London*. During these Transactions, the War was carried on with various Success, and several Treaties set on Foot for the King's Redemption, but came to no Effect; till the Year 1357, that, by a Treaty at *Berwick*, he was ransomed for 100,000 Merks *Sterling* (a),

(a) About this Time the *English* and *Scott* Money was at par, or equal; but by Degrees afterwards it differed, till it came to the present Standard in K. James VI.'s Time. When K. James IV. married K. Henry's Daughter, the *English* Money was just triple the *Scott*. It was called *Sterling* Money, probably from the Asterisks or Annulets impressed on it. Before K. Robert Bruce's Time, a Penny of Money (which was our first Coin) was a Penny-weight, or twenty four Grains; and, though there was no such Coin as a Pound-piece, yet a Pound of Money was a Pound-weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy*, of Silver: And a Mark, or Merk, carried the same Proportion to a Pound that it does now; yet I believe there were no Mark-pieces coined till K. James VI.'s Minority. After the Pennies, they had Half-pennies, or Mails, coined; then Fourths, or Farthings; and then Grosses, or Groats; that is, great Pieces, containing four Pennies; they being their greatest Pieces of Coin in use for some Time. The *English* Shilling, containing twelve Pennies, and called *Testoon*, or *Tester*, from the Head impressed on it, was, in K. Henry VII.'s Time, a third Part heavier than

for which twenty Hostages were given. The Ransom was paid by Degrees, sometimes 10,000 Merks a-year, at other Times 6000 Merks, &c. Anno 1358, K. David sent his Queen Jean to her Brother the King of England, and followed himself, with Design to procure an Abatement of the Ransom, which his Subjects were scarce able to pay. Next Year he sent an Embassy to France to renew the League, and was promised 50,000 Merks Sterling to be advanced to him to pay his Ransom; since K. David might have been much sooner, and upon easier Terms, relieved from Captivity, had he not absolutely refused to renounce his Alliance with France. But interveening Accidents occasioned that this was not performed; one Reason might be, That the French at the same Time had L. 500,000 Sterling to pay to K. Edward for the Ransom of their own King, John. Hereupon K. David, anno 1363, went to England; and, being unable to raise more Money within his impoverished Territories, he (by his Commissioners, who treated with the English Commissioners in Presence of the two Kings) entred into a Treaty with K. Edward; whereby the King of England was to succeed to K. David in the Throne of Scotland, in case the last should die without Heirs of his own Body, and provided likewise that his Subjects of Scotland should agree to it: For which the King of England should forgive and discharge the whole Sum, viz. 80,000 Merks, due still for K. David's Ransom, &c. See the Indenture at large in *Abercromby*, &c. But so soon as this was proposed to the Parliament of Scotland, they all unanimously expressed their Detestation of it. As Q. Margaret accompanied her Husband K. David in this Journey; so they both went to

than the present; then they had half Testers, or six Pennies; Dollars, half Dollars, Crowns and half Crowns are later Coins. — Gold was first coined in Scotland by K. Robert; but which of the Roberts is uncertain; probably it was K. Robert II. because the first Gold coined in England was by K. Edward III. his Contemporary. They had Pennies, half Pennies, &c. of Gold. They had Nobles and half Nobles, so called from being made of noble Gold, or the Nobility of the Metal. The Noble contained six Shillings and eight Pence, or half a Merk. Then they had Angel-nobles, and half Angel-nobles, or simply Angels and Half-angels, of the same Value, but of less Weight than the Nobles. They were called *Angels* from the Angel impressed upon them; and *Rose-noble*, from the Rose impressed. A Noble, raised to the Value of ten Shillings, was called a *Rial*. *Guineas*, so called from the Gold brought from *Guiny*, containing at first twenty Shillings, were coined in K. Charles II.'s Reign. — K. James III. was the first who (for the Conveniency of the Lieges in buying Necessaries of a low Price, and for the Poor, or charitable Uses) coined Copper Money, called *Black-money*, or *Placks*. *Plang*, or *Blank*, was a French Coin, valued some time at eight Pennies, then at four Pennies; it was probably called *Blank* from its white Colour, being but bad Coin, made up of much Alloy, and for the Baseness of it decried.

England in the Years 1364, 1366, and 1367 (a). By a new Treaty between the Plenipotentiaries of both Kings, anno 1365, it was agreed, That in regard the King of *Scotland* and his Subjects had failed in their annual Payments, they should now, and to avoid the Penalties thereby incurred, become Debtors to the King of *England* for the Sum of *L. 100,000 Sterling*, to be paid, by equal Proportions, within the Space of twenty five Years, that is to say, 6000 Merks yearly, at the Feast of *Candlemas*; and a Truce to continue between the two Kingdoms during this Time: But in case the King of *England* should renew the War, that then, whatever Money was paid of the *L. 100,000* should be deduced out of the 80,000 Merks as yet due for the Ransom, &c. After this K. *David* was very punctual in his annual Payments, as appears from *Rymer's Collections*, &c. Anno 1369, K. *David*, by a new Treaty, obliged himself to keep the Truce with K. *Edward*, (who, by this Time, was engaged in a new War with *France*) and to pay the Sum of 56,000 Merks *Sterling* yet due for his Ransom, whereof 4000 Merks were payable yearly at *Candlemas*. Anno 1370 K. *David* went to *London*, and had a personal Treaty with K. *Edward*. He gave a Donation to the Convent at *Aberdeen*, and founded a Convent at *St. Monan's*. He married first, in 1329, *Joanna*, or *Jean*, Daughter to K. *Edward* II. but she died in 1358. And he soon after married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *John de Logie*; but, taking some Disgust at her, probably for wanting Children, he banished her his Bed and Kingdom (b). Whereupon she went to *Avignon*, and procured an Order from the Pope for his adhering to her; but as she was returning home, she died, say some Historians; but *Abercromby* proves, from Charters, that she returned, and was alive three or four Years after K. *David's* Death. This King died, without Issue, in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, the 22d of *February* 1371, according to our present Computation in *Scotland* (c). It is said, he had designed to go to the Holy War. To him succeeded his Nephew *Robert Stewart*; but before I treat of him, I shall give an Account of the *Stewarts*, from their first Rise.

(a) *Abercromby*. (b) *Doctor Mackenzie*. (c) *N. B.* In *Scotland* they commenced the Year, as the *English* Church still does, on the 25th of *March*, till anno 1600, that K. *James* VI. ordered it to commence on the 1st of *January*.

SECT.

and that there are no certain Documents historic found out of their Origin, further than that the first of this Name; yet from our best Antiquaries and Historians, such as Camden, &c. we learn that the Name of Stewart is derived from the Latin *Steward*, which signifies a Servant. **S E C T. III.**
Of the Stewarts in general, from the first Rise of that Family, to the Accession of Robert II. to the Crown.

BEFORE I begin my Account of this Family, it is to be noted, that *Senescal*, or *Senescallus*, *Stiward* and *Stewart*, were formerly the same Name. The Etymology of *Senescal* seems to be from an old German Word, *Senes*, signifying Old, Principal, or Chief; and *Scalc*, a Servant. In the *Gaelick* or old *Scottish* Language *Sen* signifies Old, or Chief, and *Scalac* a Servant. *Stiward*, or *Stewart*, is a Saxon Word; *Sti* signifies a House, though now only used for a Hog-sty; and *Ward*, or *Wart*, a Guardian or Keeper: So that *Stewart* was always formerly spelled with a German *w*, though afterwards, by our frequent Correspondence with the French, who have no such Letter as a German *w*, some have used the Vowel *u* in spelling *Stewart*; and some use the *d* in place of *t*, in the End of the Name, as more agreeable to the modern way of spelling the Word that denotes that Office. I am apt to think, that all those who spelled *Stewart* in *Ragman's Roll*, were not come originally from the same Man; because it is not probable there could be so many of that Name come, in so short a Time, from the first Man that settled the Surname of *Stewart* on his Posterity, I mean *Walter*, the third High Stewart of *Scotland*; especially considering that one of his Sons, and his Posterity after him, assumed the Surname of *Menteith*: So that we must reckon the Rise of the Name of *Stewart* from *Alexander* High Stewart; and the foresaid Roll, in which no less than seven or eight of the Name of *Stewart* are mentioned, was drawn up in his Son *James* High Stewart's Time. What confirms me in this Opinion is, that about this Period, when Surnames began to take place, Bishops and other great Men, as well as the King, had their *Senescals*, or *Stewarts*, and Chamberlains; as *James*, *Senescal*, or High Stewart of *Scotland*, had his *Senescal* of the Barony of *Renfrew*. So that the Posterity of these *Senescals*, at least some of them, might be called *Stewart*; just as severals were designed *Stirling*, or *de Striveline*, from the Place of their Residence or Nativity, besides the Posterity of *Henry de Striveline*, natural Son to *David* Earl of *Huntington*.

Though Mr. *Richard Hay*, in his Essay on the Origin of the Royal Family, would insinuate, that the *Stewarts* are of a *British*, *English*, or *Norman* Extract, (in which indeed he seems to have some shew of Reason)

44 *Of the Stewarts, from the first Rise of that Family, Part I.*

son) and that there are no certain Documents hitherto found out of their Origin, farther back than *Alan*, or *Walter*, the first of that Name; yet from our best Antiquaries and Historians, such as *Cunningham*, *Simson*, *Mackenzie*, *Abercromby*, *Crawford*, &c. I shall deduce them from the same Man that I began the Royal Family with, viz.

1. *K. Kenneth II.* who conquered the *Picts*.
2. *K. Eth.* second Son to *K. Kenneth II.* was Father of *K. Constantine III.* and of *Doir* Thane of *Lochaber*; *Constantine III.* is said to be Father of *K. Indulf*; and he Father of *K. Culen*; whose Son, *K. Constantine IV.* was killed at the Battle of *Cramond*, about the Year 996.
3. *Doir*, Thane of *Lochaber*, died 936. He married *Osfeda*, Daughter to *Egbert*, or *Osbert*, King of *Northumberland*; by whom he had *Murdoch* Thane of *Lochaber*, and *Garede* Thane of *Atbale*.
4. *Murdoch*, married *Helen*, or, according to others, *Dervgil*, Daughter to *Hugh*, Ancestor of the *Douglases*, and died 959; leaving Issue, *Forquhard*, who succeeded him, and *Donald*, Governor of *Murray*, who is said to be the Murderer of *K. Duff*, or the Author of it.
5. *Forquhard*, Thane of *Lochaber*, was a Favourite of *K. Kenneth III.* and was killed at the Battle of *Luncarty*, anno 980. He left Issue, by *Idna*, Daughter to *Eris*, (descended of *Harold* Protector of *Norway*) *Kenneth*, Thane of *Lochaber*; *Alexander*, an itinerant Bishop; *Alvilla*, married to *Constantine*, Ancestor of the *Grahams*; and *Gunora*, a Nun.
6. *Kenneth*, Thane of *Lochaber*, was, as his Father, a great Favourite of *K. Kenneth III.* and *K. Malcolm II.* (a). He died anno 1030, leaving Issue, by *Dunclena* his Wife, Daughter of *K. Kenneth III.* a numerous Offspring; *Bancho*, Thane of *Lochaber*; *Alexander*, who is said to be Progenitor of the ancient Earls of *Lenox*, and the Founder of the Castles of *Inchmoryn*, *Inchinnan*, and *Cruxton*; *Gustifa*, Wife to *Donald*, Thane of *Strathclyde*, Ancestor of the ancient Earls of that Name; *Gunora*, married to *Malcolm Macbry* Lord of *Bute*; *Marion*, married to *Augur*, Ancestor of the *Camerons*; and *Beatrice*, married to *Hugh*, or *Aodb*, *Mac-Echan*, Ancestor of the *Douglases*.
7. *Bancho*, Thane of *Lochaber*, was a great Man in *K. Duncan's* Reign. *Simson*, and other Historians, say, he was a chief Officer of the Crown, and employed as Stewart in gathering in the Royal Revenues. He was murdered, with his three eldest Sons, and Brother-in-law *Hugh de Douglas*, by *Macbeth*, anno 1043; who, about three Years before

(a) *Sir George Mackenzie*, and other Antiquaries, say, *Bancho's* Father was Son to *K. Kenneth III.*

that, had murdered K. Duncan, and usurped the Throne. He married Maud, Daughter to Phaelus, Son to Lauchlan, Son of Garede Thane of Athole; by whom he had Malcolm, Fergibard, and Kenneth, murdered with their Father; and Fleanch, who made his Escape to Wales; and likewise two Daughters, Beatrix, married to Macduff Thane of Fife; and Castisa, married to Frederick, Ancestor of the Urquharts.

8. Fleanch, Son of Bancho, while he was at the Prince of Wales's Court, married Nesta, Daughter of Griffith ap Lewellin Prince of Wales (a); but was afterwards, *ad annum* 1045, or 1047, murdered by some Ruffians, employed by some of the Welsh Lords, who envied Fleanch the Favours he had from his Father-in-law. He left Issue, Walter, and Fleancha, a posthumous Daughter, and Nun.

9. Walter, so soon as he came to Age, revenged his Father's Death upon the reputed Authors of it; for which, upon the Death of Prince Griffith, who protected him, he was obliged to leave Wales, and retire to the Saxon Court of Edward the Confessor; where he again quarrelled with, and killed a Courtier, who spoke contemptuously of the Welsh, and justified the hard Usage against Prince Griffith his Grandfather. Upon which he withdrew to the Court of Alan Earl of Brittany, or Bretaign, a remote Relation of his Mother; whose Daughter he married, and accompanied himself to the Battle of Hastings, *anno* 1066: By which Battle, William the Conqueror became Master of England. But Walter being a secret Favourer of Edgar Etheling's Title to the Crown of England, and vindicating K. Malcolm Keanmor's Generosity in protecting him, he fell into Disgrace at the Conqueror's Court; upon which he withdrew to Scotland, his paternal Country, and was well received by K. Malcolm. He got the Baronies of Strathgrief, *i. e.* Renfrew, and Kyle, from that King, in lieu of his Pretensions to Lockaber, which continued in his Family for a long Time after. He was made Lord of Bute and Cowal, at that time at the King's Disposal, by reason of an Insurrection of the Islanders, in quelling of which Rebellion he was the King's Lieutenant, and Commander in Chief (b). He was made *Dapifer Dom. Regis*, in reward of his Services to that Prince, and probably in regard of his Nearness of Blood (c). He married

(a) *Simon* cites *Cambden* for this; *item*, the Highland Senachies, and Welsh Bards. This Prince of Wales was descended from Roderick Mawr, descended of Cadwallader. See *Cuninghame*. (b) *Simon* and *Abercromby*. (c) *Abercromby* says, he was made Lord High Stewart, or General Receiver of the Royal Revenues of Scotland. Sir *Ja. Dalrymple*, in his *Hist. Collect.* says, that our Kings Predecessors were first called *Senescallus domus*.

ried *Christian*, Daughter to *Alan* Lord of *Bretaign*, by *Emma* his first Wife, Daughter to *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*, and died about the Year 1093, about the same Time with *K. Malcolm*, leaving Issue, by her, *Alan*, or *Aldane*, his Successor, and, as they say, other five Sons, *William*, *Edgar*, *Malcolm*, *Fleance* and *Walter*, whose Memories are lost, because they did not assume their Names from their Father's Office; and likewise three Daughters, *Margaret*, married to *Simon*, Ancestor of the *Frasers*; *Emma*, married to *Griffin*, a Lord in *South Wales*; and *Helen*, married to *Alexander*, Ancestor of the *Abernethies*.

10. *Alan*, first travelled to foreign Courts, and then went to the Holy War with *Godfrey* of *Buloign*, at the first Croisade, *annis* 1096, 1097, 1098, and was at the taking of *Jerusalem* in 1099. He returned home in the Reign of *K. Edgar*, and was made Lord Great Stewart of *Scotland*. He is a Witness in sundry Donations to the Religious of *Coldingham* (or *Durham*, to which *Coldingham* was added) and *Melrofs*, in the Reign of *K. David I.* He died about the Year 1153, leaving Issue, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway*, 1. *Walter*, his Successor; 2. *Adam*, as appears by a Charter of *Gospatrik* Earl of *Dumbar*, wherein he grants to the Monastery of *Coldingham* the Town of *Ederham* and *Nesbite*, with some other Lands; to which Charter *Alden Dapifer*, and *Adam filius Alden*, are Witnesses (a). This Charter is confirmed by *K. David*, anno 1139. (b). *Adam's* Son was *Patrick* (c); *Alan's* third Son was *Simon*, Ancestor of the *Boys*; for in the Foundation-charter of the Abbacy of *Paisly*, he is called, *Frater Walteri filii Alani*; and the *Boys* have the same armorial Bearings with the *Stewarts*. *Simon's* Son was *Robert* (d).

11. *Walter*, the second of that Name, and Great Stewart of *Scotland*, is a

mus Domini Regis, then *Dapifer*, and then *Senescallus Scotie*, without any great Alteration or Addition to their Office. They were chief Administrators of the Exchequer; which probably was the Reason of their assuming for Arms the *Fesse cheque*. The *Fesse cheque* was assumed by the *Stewarts*, perhaps, because the *Fesse* represents the military Belt, and the *Fesse cheque* represents Battalions, or Squadrons of Soldiers; because the Stewart of *Scotland* had the Command of the King's Armies. Likewise, the *Fesse cheque* represents the Chefs-boards, which, of old, Accomptants in the King's Office of Exchequer did make use of in calculating their Accompts: Whence, probably, the Exchequer had its Name, and which Office was under the Charge of the High Stewart. The Seal of *Walter*, Son of *Alan*, Lord High Stewart, carried a *Fesse cheque*, very probably upon this account. *Vide Nisbet's Heraldry*, about the *Fesse*.

(a) But perhaps this *Alden* was not *Dapifer* to the King, but to *Gospatrik* himself, and so a different Man from the Great Stewart. (b) *Arch. Eccles. de Durham*. (c) *Haddington's Collec.* (d) *Nisbet's Heraldry*, p. 54. *Item, Crawford and Simson.*

Witness

Witness to many Charters in those Times; particularly to K. David's Foundation-charter of the Priory of *May* (a), as also to another, granted by K. David to Robert Bishop of St. Andrew's, of the Isle of *Lochleven*, at *Berwick*, in K. David's Reign; wherein he is designed *Walter Son of Alan*. He defeated *Somerled* (Predecessor to the *MacDonalds*, and Thane of *Argyle*) his Attempt upon his Barony of *Renfrew*, anno 1164, (according to Sir *James Balfour* 1161) where *Somerled's* Son was killed (b). He founded the Abbey of *Paisly* that same Year. In this Foundation-charter *Walter* says, That his Son *Alan* perambulated a Part of that Grant with himself. He was a Benefactor to the Monasteries of *Kelso*, *Dumfermling*, *Coupar* and *Melrofs*. To *Kelso* he gave Lands near *Roxburgh*; an Acre in *Molle*, and two Parcels of Land in *Renfrew*. To *Dumfermling* he gave a Toft in his Burgh of *Renfrew*, another in *Innerketbive*; and the Day that K. *Malcolm* was buried, he gave to *Dumfermling* twenty four Acres, lying in the Bounds of the Burgh. To *Melrofs* he gave the Lands of *Edmunstoun* and *Makelin*, &c. likewise the *Sbiels* on the North Side of the Water of *Air*, and Liberty of Fishing in it; and the Pasturage, and one Carrucate of laboured Land of his Forest, (limited by *Duweglass*, *Lefmabagu* and *Glengevel*) all in the Shire of *Air* (c). He was made *Senescallus* by K. *Malcolm* IV. anno 1158 (d), by a new Grant, which is extant. In this Charter the High Stewart is said to possess *Renfrew*, *Paisleth*, *Pullock*, *Tulloch*, *Kerkers*, *le Drip*, *Eglisbam*, *Lockynoc* and *Innerwick*, *Inchenan*, *Hastenden*, *Legerwood* and *Birchenside*. After this he designs himself promiscuously *Dapifer* and *Senescallus*. He married *Eschina*, Daughter to *Thomas de Londoniis* *Hofstarius Dom. Regis Gulielmi*. She was Heiress of *Molla* and *Huntlaw* in *Roxburgh* Shire. By her he had *Alan*, and *Walter* Father of *William* (e); as also a Daughter, *Margaret*, who died it seems unmarried; as appears by *Eschina* her Mother's Charter of Donation of part of the Lands of *Molla* to the Abbey of *Paisly*, to which *Walter* her Husband's Seal is appended, who is a Witness to the Charter, as is his Son *Alan*, and his Nephew *Robert* (f). *Walter*, Great Stewart, died 1177 (g).

(a) *Monasticon Anglican.* (b) *Simson* says, This *Somerled* had assumed the Title of King of the Isles; and that his Son, who was killed here, was *Dugal* his Heir; and that he himself was made Prisoner and hanged. *Gillibrid* Earl of *Angus*, or *Gilchrist* Earl of *Mensteb*, had defeated this *Somerled* in a former Rebellion. *Abercromby* says, *Somerled* was married to a Daughter of *Olaus*, King of *Man* and the Western Islands, under the Norwegians, in whose Right he became King of the Isles. His Son that succeeded him was *Reignald*, and his Son *Donald*, &c. (c) *Simson*. (d) *Crawford's Hist. Stewart.* (e) Chart. to the Abb. of *Melrofs*. Perhaps this *William* is mistaken for the *William* mentioned soon after. (f) Chartul. of *Paisly*. (g) *Chron. Melrofs*.

Lunde

of 1178 (a), and was buried at *Paisly*, the common Burying-place of the Family afterwards. He was succeeded by his Son, *Alan II.* who was with his Father at the Overthrow of *Somerled* 1164, and who accompanied *Philip* King of France, *Richard* King of England, and *David* Earl of *Huntington*, to the Holy War, and was at the Siege of *Ptolemais* 1191. After his Return to Scotland, he signalized himself in the Suppression of the *Moravian* Rebels; whose General, *Roderick*, Son to *Harold* Earl of *Caithness*, *Orkney* and *Scheland*, he killed. He gave the Patronage of the Church of *Kingarf*, in the Isle of *Bute*, to the Monks of *Paisly*, with the Tithes of all the Churches and Chapels within that Isle. To *Coupar* he gave a Donation of a Tost in his Burgh of *Renfrew*, and the Liberty of a Net for fishing Salmon in *Cluyd*. He gave to *Melrofs* a Pasturage on the West Side of *Ledre*, likewise the Lands of *Baremor* and *Godenseth*; and an annual Sum of Money, payable out of his Lands of *Thirlstane*, to buy Wax for Light at the Altar of *St. Mary* in *Melrofs* (b). He gave to *Kelfo* many Lands lying in his Barony of *Inverwick*. He founded *Mauchline*, and annexed it to *Melrofs*, as appears by his Charter, wherein he is designed *Alanus filius Walteri Dapiferi Regis* (c). He gave many other Donations to the Monasteries of *Melrofs* and *Kelfo*. He gave to the Canons of *St. Andrew's* a Donation of Lands for the Salvation of the Souls of the Kings *David* and *Malcolm*, and for that of his Father and his own, and his Wife *Eve's*. This *Eve* his Wife was Daughter to *Suan* the Son of *Thor*, Lord *Tippermair* in *Pertb* Shire, and *Tranent*, or *Travernent* (d). *Simson* calls her *Alesta*, Daughter to *Morgund* Earl of *Mar*; but perhaps *Alesta* was his second Wife. He died about 1204, and was succeeded by

13. *Walter III.* designed of *Dundonald*, the first that settled the Surname of *Stewart* upon his Posterity. He was made Justiciary of Scotland by *K. Alexander II.* anno 1230, at *St. Andrew's*, August 24. being the King's Birth-day. He witnesseth a Charter by that King the twenty second Year of his Reign, where he is designed *Walterus filius Alani Senescallus, Justiciarius Scotie*. He went Ambassador to France to negotiate the King's Marriage with his second Wife. He went with a Command to the Holy War (e). He reduced the Rebel *Thomas Mac-du-Alan* in *Galloway* (f). He gave many Donations to Religious Houses

(a) *Fordeu*. (b) *Simson*. (c) *Chron. Melrofs*. (d) *Sir Ja. Dalrymple*, from *Regist. Scot.* Item, *Crawford's Hist. Stewart*. (e) *Abercromby*. (f) *Ibid.* This *Thomas Mac-du-Alan* was natural Son to that *Alan* Lord of *Galloway* who had been married

Houses and Bishops Sees. He founded *Dalmulin* in *Kyle* (a), and confirmed his Father's Charter of *Macblin*, and his Grandfather, *Suan* the Son of *Tbor*, his Charter of some Lands in *Tippermuir*, to the Abbey of *Scoon*. He gave Donations to *Balmerinoch* and *Kelfo*, &c. He died about 1246, not 1241, as *Simson* has it from the Chronicle of *Melrofs*; leaving Issue by his Wife, *Beatrix*, Daughter to *Gilcbrist*, commonly designed Earl of *Angus*; 1. *Alexander*, his Successor; 2. Sir *Robert* of *Torbolstone* and *Cruikstown*, (according to some Historians; but *Simson* denies it, and *Crawford* says, he was younger than *Walter* Earl of *Menteith*); 3. *John*, killed in the Holy War, at the Siege of *Damiata* in *Egypt*, 1249; 4. *Walter*, Earl of *Menteith*, in right of his Wife— Daughter and Heir of *Walter Cumin* Earl of *Menteith*; 5. *William* is thought to be his fifth Son (b): and three Daughters; 1. *Elizabeth*, or, according to *Simson*, *Beatrix*, said to be married to *Malduin* Earl of *Lenox*, Son to *Alwin* II. Earl of *Lenox*; Grandson to *Alwin Mac-Arkil* first Earl of *Lenox* (t); 2. *Christian*, married to *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*; 3. *Margaret*, married to *Niel de Galloway* alias *Carriek*, Earl of *Carriek*. 14. *Alexander* High Stewart of Scotland was born 1214. He married *Jean*, Daughter and Heir to *James*, Son to *Angus Macrory*, or *Roderick*, Lord of *Bute*, descended of his own Family, says *Abercromby*: So that probably the Isle of *Bute* was given by *Walter I.* in Patri-

mony married to *David* Earl of *Huntington*'s eldest Daughter, and who had left his three Daughters Co-heiresses; but *Thomas*, when peaceable Addresses could not prevail, endeavoured to take Possession of his Father's Estate by Force and Rebellion. He had been first routed by the King in Person, and now a second Time by *Walter* High Stewart.

(a) *Chart. Passet.* (b) It is to be noted, that *William de Ruthven* (of whom the *Ruthvens*) is, by undoubted Documents, designed *William de Ruthven*, Son to *Walter* Son of *Alan*, and he Son or Son-in-law of *Suan* the Son of *Thos*. But whether that *Walter*, Son of *Alan*, is the same with *Walter* Son of *Alan* Lord High Stewart, is the Question. 'Tis probable he was *Walter* High Stewart; because some time afterwards, his Son, *Walter* Stewart Earl of *Menteith*, gets a Charter of some Lands from *Duffus* the Son of *Saroy*, who it seems was his near Relations. If so, then the *Ruthvens* must be properly *Stewarts*, or come of them. 'Tis true, there is not such a near Resemblance of their Arms with the *Stewarts*, as that of the *Boys* and *Menteiths*; unless it may be said, that the *Ruthvens* converted the *Fesse* into a *Pale*, or that they carried the *Pales* by Concession, or in imitation of *David* Earl of *Huntington*, a Brother of the Royal Family. (c) She was Mother to *Malcolm* Lord of *Lenox*, who died before his Father, 1248 (autogr. *peru Ducem de Montrose*); and he Father to *Malcolm* I. Earl of *Lenox*, whose Son was *Malcolm*, the second of that Name, Earl of *Lenox*, the great Loyalist to *K. Robert Bruce*. His Son was *Donald*, who died about 1372, leaving a Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *Walter* Son to *Alan* of *Fasslane*; whose Son, *Duncan*, Earl of *Lenox*, was Father to *Habel* Dutcheff of *Albany*. *Margaret*, his second Daughter, married Sir *Robert Menteith* of *Ralston*. And *Elizabeth*, his third Daughter, married *John* Lord *Durny*.

see p. 118
Brinkell

mony to one of his younger Sons, and his Posterity, to be held of the High Stewart; as appears by what is said of *Alan II.* his giving the Patronage of a Church in *Bute* to the Abbacy of *Paissy*: And it seems *James*, Son to *Angus Mac-Roderick* Lord of *Bute*, was come of this Branch of the Family. Anno 1248, *Alexander* Lord High Stewart attended *St. Lewis* of *France* to the Holy War; where, upon the Death of the Earl of *Dunbar*, he commanded the Scots Pilgrims (a). In 1255, he was one of the Council of *K. Alexander III.* and opposed the disloyal Practices of the *Cumins*, in seizing the Persons of the young King and Queen. He was one of those Patriots that were to have the Royal Infant intrusted to them by *K. Henry*, in case the Queen should be brought to bed in *England*, and if *K. Alexander* should happen to die there (b). In 1263, the High Stewart commanded the right Wing of the Scots Army at the Battle of *Largis* against the *Norwegians*. And the Victory of that Day was in a great Measure owing to his Valour and Conduct; for after he had routed the left Wing of the Enemy, he wheeled about, and fell upon the Rear of their main Body, and had the Honour to disengage his Sovereign. He afterwards, by his Master's Orders, followed them to the Western Isles; which he reannexed to the Crown, by forcing the *Norwegians* from thence (c). He likewise annexed the Isle of *Man* to the Crown of *Scotland*. On the 30th of *November* that same Year, he had a Grant of the Barony of *Garlies* from the King. He was a Benefactor to the Canons of *Dryburgh*, the Abbacy of *Paissy*, *Melrofs*, &c. His Father *Walter*, among other Donations, had given to this Monastery of *Paissy* the Patronage of the Churches of *Seneschar*, *Dundonald* and *Auchinleck*; and an Annuity of six Chalders of Meal for the Support of a Priest to celebrate Divine Service for the Soul of *Robert Bruce* Lord of *Annandale*: And to the Abbacy of *Balmerinock*, he gave his Lands in the Town of *Perth*. All which, together with all the Donations formerly made by his Ancestors, this *Alexander*, designed of *Dundonald*, and High Stewart of *Scotland*, ratified and confirmed (d). He was one of the great Men of the Privy Council, who swore on the Part of the King, to the Performance of the Articles of Marriage agreed to between *Margaret*, *K. Alexander's* Daughter, and *Earl King* of *Norway*, in 1281. He died in 1283, the 60th Year of his Age, lea-

(a) *Abacromby*. (b) *Fadera Anglia*, tom. 2. Where likewise *Alexander Senescallus* Gubernator, is mentioned ad annum 1258, as also, *Maria Regina sponsa Joannis de Aer Gubernatoris*. (c) Or at least obliged the *Norwegians* to capitulate for these Isles. This Battle of *Largis* was occasioned by their different Claims to these Isles. (d) *Cronica* sive *Hist. Stewart.*

Sect. III. to the Accession of Robert II. to the Crown. 70 51

ving Issue, James, his Successor: John, designed, though erroneously, Lord of Bute; and Elizabeth, married to Sir William Douglas, surnamed the Hardy. Alexander is said to have another Son, Andrew (a).

15. James High Stewart of Scotland was born about 1243. He is said to have gone to the Holy Wars with the Earls of *Guirick*, *Arbole*, &c. And at *Secon*, the 5th of February 1284, some time after the Death of Prince Alexander, he was one of those great Men who obliged themselves, That if at the King's Death there should be no lawful Issue descended of him, or of his deceased Son Alexander; then they should receive for their Sovereign, Margaret his Grandchild, Daughter to his deceased Daughter Margaret, by Eric King of Norway, in the Right to the Kingdom of Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Isles pertaining to the Crown of Scotland, and also Tyndale and Pendereth, &c. (b). The High Stewart was, in April 1286, chosen one of the six Guardians, or Regents, of Scotland, during Queen Margaret's Minority or Absence. And in 1288, when, after the Death of the Earl of *Burbon*, and Murder of the Earl of *Fife*, two of the Guardians, the Regency came to be divided amongst themselves, the Great Stewart separated from the rest, and joined in a Bond of Association with John his Brother, his Uncle Walter Earl of *Menteth*, and his Uncle's two Sons, and some other Scots Lords, viz. Robert Bruce, the Earl of *Dunbar*, Angus Son of *Donald*, &c. on the one Part; and with Gilbert de Clare Earl of *Glocester*, and Richard de Burg Earl of *Ulster*, on the other; saving the Allegiance of the two latter to the King of England, and the Allegiance of the other fourteen to him who should gain the Kingdom of Scotland by Right of Blood. In 1289, he had the whole Management of the Government, while his Colleagues went Commissioners to treat with K. Edward and the King of Norway's Ambassadors about the Affairs of Scotland and young Queen Margaret (c). In 1292, he was one of the Auditors for Robert Bruce in Presence of K. Edward: But he swore Allegiance to K. Edward as Liege-Lord of Scotland that same Time, and gave Seisin of the Kingdom of Scotland to John Baliol, upon a Brief of K. Edward directed to him as one of the Guardians. Anno 1296, he was intrusted with the Government of Roxburgh Castle by K. John Baliol; which he held out till after the Battle of *Dunbar*, that he was obliged to yield it. In 1297, he and his Brother joined Sir William Wallace; and he is said likewise

(a) Angl. Sacra. (b) Simson. (c) *Fœdera Angliæ*, tom. 2. In which Commission are these Words; *Salvis tamen in omnibus Et singulis, Et per omnia, libertatibus Et honoribus regni Scotiæ.*

Burghell
p 149

p 148
Burghell

to have prevailed with *Bruce* to do it: But that Project failing, he and *Bruce* took an Oath of Fidelity to the prevailing Power, at *Irvine*. *Abercromby* says, That before he took this Oath (a), he, with the Earl of *Lenox*, pursued the Earl of *Surrey* in his Retreat from *Stirling*, after the *English* lost that Battle fought against *Wallace* in September 1297. But though he was obliged by this Oath to lie by for a Time, and, as *Simson* says, was Surety for *Robert Bruce* to *K. Edward*; yet he ordered, or permitted, his *Brandanes* (b), or military Men, to take Arms, under the Conduct of his Brother Sir *John Stewart* of *Bonkyll*, 1298, at the Battle of *Falkirk*. The High Stewart was one of the Commissioners that went to *France* in 1302 to seek Assistance from *K. Philip*. In 1304, when *Cumin* of *Badenach*, the Guardian of *Scotland*, submitted to *K. Edward* at *Dumfermling*, *James*, the High Stewart of *Scotland*, was among those that were excepted out of the Benefit of *K. Edward's* Act of Indemnity. He was one of those who wrote to the King of *France* in Name of the Community of *Scotland*, about the Establishment of *K. Robert Bruce* upon the Throne anno 1309, and died in July after, in the 66th Year of his Age. He gave a Donation to *Mitros*, and confirmed all the former Donations given by his Ancestors, for the Health of the Souls of his Father *Alexander*, and his Mother *Jean*, &c. He had Issue by his Lady *Cecilia* Daughter to *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, and first Earl of *March*; 1. *Walter*, his Successor; 2. *John*, killed at the Battle of *Dundalk* in *Ireland* anno 1318; 3. *James* of *Durisdale*, who died without Issue. He got it from *K. Robert I.* on the Resignation of *Alexander Menzies*; but, failing his Heirs, to return to the Resigner. He, *James*, was Tutor to his Nephew *Robert*, and alive in 1336. The High Stewart had a Daughter, *Egidia*, married to *Alexander Menzies*, to whom *K. Robert I.* granted the Barony of *Durisdale* by Charter.

16. *Walter*, the fourth of that Name, and eighth hereditary Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, was born anno 1293. He was about the twenty first Year of his Age at the Battle of *Bannockburn*, 1314, where he, together with his Relation, Sir *James Douglas*, was knighted, and had the joint Command with him of the fourth Battalion of the *Scots*.

(a) He should have said, after he took this Oath; for it was in July immediately before that he submitted. (b) *Abercromby*, in *vita David II.* says, That *Robert* High Stewart, afterwards King of *Scotland*, his military Tenants were called *Brandans*: Others say, The former Kings of *Scotland's* military Tenants were called *Brandans*, over whom the High Stewart had the chief Command by his Office. The Inhabitants of the Isles of *Bute* and *Arran* perhaps were called *Brandanes*, from *St. Brandane* their Patron at that Time; and the Streight between the two Isles is called *St. Brandane's* Streight.

Army. Immediately after he was made Superintendent of the West Marches; and, for his signal Services, obtained a Grant of the Barony of *Kilbride*, and Lands of *Ferm* in *Lanerk* Shire. He was appointed to receive upon the Borders *Elizabeth*, Queen to *K. Robert*, the Lady *Marjory Bruce*, *Christian Bruce* Countess of *Mar*, &c. when they were relieved from their Confinement in *England*, where they had been detained since the Battle of *Meibven*.

XVII. To the Lady *Marjory* the High Stewart was next Year married, with Consent of Parliament. By which Marriage he obtained the Baronies and Lands of *Bathgate*, *Rathoe*, *Riccartoun*, *Barns*, *Brome* or *Burome*, *Bonningtoun*, *Kingalach*, and *Gallowbill*, the yearly Return of *Carfe* of *Stirling*, the Lands of *Wermes*, *Eryngaitb*, &c. The next Year, viz. 1316, on *Sbrove-Tuesday*, the Lady *Marjory*, as she was returning from *Paisly* to the Castle of *Renfrew*, was thrown from her Horse, and died of the Fall: But because she was far gone with Child, the *Cesarean* Operation was performed; but by an unskillful Hand, who, with his Instrument, gave the Infant a Scar in the Eye, from whence he was afterwards called *King Blear-eye*. But *Fordun* says, that Lady *Marjory* was safely delivered of *K. Robert II.* without the *Cesarean* Operation, and that she died a few Days after. *Sir James Balfour's* MS. in the *Advoc. Libr.* says, that Lady *Marjory* died in the Month of *October* 1317; and *F. R. Hay's* MS. *Adv. Libr.* says the same. When *K. Robert* passed over to *Ireland*, to assist his Brother *Edward*, then King of *Ireland*, he appointed *Sir Walter Stewart* and *Sir James Douglas* Governors in his Absence; and after the taking of *Berwick*, in 1318, he was made Governor of that important Frontier, and defended it in 1319, with incomparable Bravery, against a Royal Army, commanded by the King of *England* in Person; so that *K. Edward* was obliged to leave it, after exerting his utmost to no purpose. He continued Governor till his Death. In 1318, he gave the Patronage of the Church of *Largis*, with the Tithes thereto belonging, in Donation to the Abbey of *Paisly*, for the Salvation of his deceased Wife *Marjory Bruce*, who was there buried (a). The High Stewart is mentioned among the rest of the Nobility that wrote the famous Letter from *Arbroth* to the Pope, in 1320. He was rewarded with the Lands of *Nisbet*, *Langnewtoun*, *Maxtoun* and *Cavertoun*, forfeited by *Sir John Soules*; and the Lands of *Esford*, *Kelly* and *Meibven*, forfeited by *Sir Roger Moubray*, for being instrumental in discovering a dange-

(a) The Lands of *Largis* belonged formerly to *John Baliol*.

rous Plot against the King's Person. He gave to the Monks of Dryburgh the Patronage of the Church of Maxton. He was with the King at the Siege of Norham Castle, and very near took K. Edward Prisoner at the Abbey of Byland, whom he pursued with a Detachment of 500 Horse from the Royal Army, to the very Gates of the City of York, and returned home enriched with Booty, 1322. Anno 1323, he signed, with other great Men, K. Robert's Treaty of Peace. He died at his Seat at Balgate, in 1327, or, according to Crawford, in 1328. Mr. Simson is of Opinion that he was thrice married; first, to Alice, Daughter to Sir John Erskine of Erskine, by whom a Daughter, Jean, second Wife to Hugh Earl of Ross, and Mother to William Earl of Ross, designed, Nephew to K. Robert II. secondly, to Lady Marjory Bruce, by whom K. Robert II. and thirdly, to Isabel, Sister to the gallant Sir John Graham of Abercorn. By her he had Sir John Stewart of Railstoun; he is designed, Brother to Robert Earl of Stratbarn, in a Donation by that Earl to the Church of Glasgow, anno 1364 (a); and likewise he is designed, Brother to King Robert II. in a Charter belonging to the Hospital of Old Aberdeen (b). This Sir John of Railstoun had Sir Walter of Railstoun, who died without Issue; and Egidia, married to Sir William Graham of Kincardin. He is called Sororius, by his Brother-in-law Sir Walter of Railstoun. She was his second Wife, and Mother by him of Patrick Graham of Kinpinst, afterwards Earl of Stratbarn. Walter, High Stewart, had a Daughter, Egidia, who was thrice married; first, to Sir James Lindsay of Crawford (c); secondly, to Sir Hugh Eglinton of Ardrossan, whose Daughter and Heir married Sir John Montgomery, the Earl of Eglinton's Predecessor; thirdly, to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, Predecessor to the Earl of Morton.

S E C T. IV.

Of the Royal Family, from the Stewarts Accession to the Crown, to the Death of King James V. and the Change of Religion in Scotland.

XVIII. **R**OBERT, ninth hereditary Lord High Stewart of Scotland, and first King of that Surname, was Son to Walter High Stewart of Scotland, by Marjory Bruce, Daughter to K. Robert Bruce. He, when not above seventeen Years of Age, anno 1333,

(a) Crawford.
Stewarts.

(b) Gordon's Hist. of the Gordons.

(c) Crawford's Hist. of the

fought at the Head of the second Battalion of the Scots Army at *Hallidunhill*. After the Loss of this Battle, there were only five Castles, viz. *Dumbarton*, *Lochleven*, *Kildrumny*, *Urquhart*, and the Pile of *Loudoun*; that held out against *Edward Baliol*; to one of which, viz. *Dumbarton*, commanded by the brave *Sir Malcolm Fleming*, the Lord High Stewart fled. Not long after, he, at the Head of a Handful of Highlanders, brought to his Assistance by his Cousin *Sir Colin Campbell*, recovered his paternal Estate; and thereby gave so much Life and Courage to the Loyalists, that, leaving their Recesses, they flocked to him from all Parts, and never put up their Swords till they had effected the Freedom and Independency of their Country. Anno 1334, he was made Guardian of the Kingdom, together with *Randulf Earl of Murray*. In 1335, he lay sick, while his Colleague, the Earl of *Murray*, fell into an Ambush of the Enemy, and was made a Prisoner of War; so that *Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell* was made his Colleague, in the Room of the Earl of *Murray*. But he dying in 1338, the Lord Stewart was continued sole Guardian till 1342, that *K. David* returned from *France*. Anno 1339, he invested *Perth*, which he took, after a troublesome Siege of four Months. He waited upon the King at *Perth* immediately after his Arrival, and commanded the Van of his Army in that memorable Expedition made by him the same Year against the *English*. He did the like in 1346, and had, together with the Earl of *March*, the Honour and Wisdom to bring off the Remains of his vanquished Countrymen from the unfortunate Battle of *Durham*. He immediately sent Money to *England*, to defray the Charges of his captivated Sovereign; and the very next Year he set a Treaty on Foot in order to effect his Relief, and never gave over the renewing of Treaties to the same Purpose, till at length he brought them to a happy Conclusion in the Year 1357: So that he was then once more removed from his Office of Guardian, after he had enjoyed it a second Time, during the space of eleven Years. In 1359, he was made Earl of *Strathern*, by *K. David*, in Reward of his faithful Services. See the Story of his being excluded from the Succession, confuted by *Abercromby*, and others.

On the 27th of *March* 1371, *Robert*, Stewart of *Scotland*, was crowned King at *Scoon*. The which Day, in a full Parliament, he entailed the Crown upon *John*, Earl of *Carrick*, and Stewart of *Scotland*, his first begotten Son and Heir, &c. The Seals of fifty one Prelates, Noblemen and Barons are appended to the Act. The King renewed the League with *France*. At this Time there were frequent Skirmishes about the Borders. Anno 1373, *John*, Earl of *Carrick*, having as yet

no lawful Issue, the King, by Act of Parliament, again entailed the Crown to him and his Heirs; failing whom, to his Brother *Robert*; failing whom, to *Alexander*; failing whom, to *David*, eldest Son of the second Marriage; failing whom, to *Walter* his Brother; failing whom, to the King's lawful Heirs, &c. The Seal of the Earl of *Douglas*, with the other Nobility, is appended to this and the former Act (a). Anno 1383, the King renewed the League with *Charles VI.* of *France*; and 1384, he renewed the War with *England*. Anno 1385, *K. Richard II.* of *England*, with the greatest Army that ever was seen in *Britain*, invaded *Scotland*, burnt *Edinburgh*, &c. (b). On the 5th of *August* 1388, the *Scots* gained the Battle of *Otterburn*, fought with Moon-light, under the Conduct of *Robert Duke of Albany* and *James Earl of Douglas*, against the Lord *Henry Percy*, lately made Earl of *Northumberland*. It is said, there was never Battle fought in *Britain* with greater Courage and more Obstinacy; both Sides were so eager, that as the Moon darkened, the Battle slackened; and as it shined, the Battle was renewed. The Earl of *Douglas*, with many *Scots*, were killed. Of the *English* a great many were killed, and 10,000 wounded; and the Prisoners, among whom was *Percy*, were so many, that next Morning, upon the Approach of a fresh Army, commanded by the Bishop of *Durham*, the *Scots* were obliged to fetter their Prisoners, and make them swear, that they should not assist their Countrymen in Time of Fight, in case of a second Engagement. The Bishop of *Durham* had come to assist the Earl of *Northumberland*; but finding the Earl worsted, and the *Scots* ready to receive him, he retired without fighting. *K. Robert* agreed to a three Years Truce in 1389, and died in his Castle of *Dundonald*, in *April* 1390, and was buried at *Scoon* (c). He lived seventy four Years, and reigned nineteen. He married, first, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Adam Muir of Rowallan* (d). She died before 1363, and was buried at *Paissy*. By her he had four Sons, and six Daughters, viz. 1. *John*, alias *K. Robert III.* 2. *Walter*, who became Earl of *Fife*, by marrying *Isabel Macduff*, Daughter to *Duncan Earl of Fife* (e); (he died young, without Issue, about the Year 1360, and she married again Sir *Thomas Bisset*, without Issue. She had been

(a) Vide *Abercromby*, vol. 2. (b) After this, *Edinburgh* began to become the capital City of the Kingdom. (c) Vide *Chartul. Paissy*, MS. *Advoc. Libr. ad finem*. (d) *More*, or *Muir of Rowallan*, the Chief of that Name, was a considerable Family in the Reign of *K. Alexander III.* and more eminent in the Reigns of the *Bruces*; who quartered the Arms of *Cumin*, upon marrying an Heiress of a principal Family of that Name. *Nisbet's Heraldry*. (e) *Haddington's Collect. ad finem & item, Abercromby*.

first married to Sir William Ramsay, without Issue;) 3. Robert, Duke of Albany, married to Margaret Countess of Menteth; 4. Alexander of Badenach, Earl of Buchan. The Daughters were, 1. Marjory, married to John Dunbar, Son to Patrick Earl of March (a), who was made Earl of Murray, in Right of his Mother Agnes, Sister to John Randolph Earl of Murray, who was killed at the Battle of Durham, in 1346 (b); 2. Margaret, married to John Macdonald, Lord Yla and Isles (c); 3. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Hay Lord of Errol (d); 4. Katharine, married to David Lindsay of Glenesk, Earl of Crawford (e); 5. Jean, married, first, to Sir John Lyon, Predecessor to the Earl of Strathmore (f); after his Death, (who was unluckily killed in a Duel by Sir James Lindsay, Nephew to the King, by his only Sister Egidia) the Lady Jean married, secondly, Sir James Sandilands of Calder, Predecessor to my Lord Torphichen (g); 6. Egidia, or Giles, married to William Douglas Lord Nithsdale, Son to Lord Galloway (h). She was Mother to Giles Douglas, who was Mother to William Sinclair, the Great Earl of Orkney and Cathness, &c. whose Daughter was married and divorced from Alexander Duke of Albany.

K. Robert married, secondly, Eupham Ross, Daughter to Hugh Earl of Ross, and Relict to John Randolph Earl of Murray. She died anno 1387, and was buried at Paisly. By her he had two Sons, and four Daughters; 1. David, created Earl of Strathern, by his Father, when he came to the Crown; whose only Daughter and Heir, Eupham, married Patrick Graham, Ancestor to the Earl of Menteth (i); 2. Walter,

(a) As testifies a Charter by K. Robert II. anno regni secundo, Joanni de Dunbar, dilecto filio nostro, & Mariote sponse, filie nostre charissime. (b) Sir J. Dalrymple's Collect.

(c) Charter by K. Robert, anno reg. secundo, Joanni de Yla, filio nostro dilecto, & Margarete sponse, filie nostre charissime, de terris de Moydart, Morvern, &c. Item, anno reg. 6. ad eum, de terris de Lochaber & Knoydart. (d) As testifies a Charter by K. Robert, anno reg. 9. Thome Hay, Constabul. Scot. charissimo filio nostro. Item, ad eum, anno reg. 2. & Elizabethae ejus sponse, filie nostre, says Rich. Hay. Abercromby calls him David, Son to Sir Thomas.

(e) As testifies a Charter by K. Robert III. anno reg. 1. Davidi Lindsay de Glenesk, fratri nostro dilecto. (f) As testifies a Charter by K. Robert II. Johanni Lyon de Glamis, filio nostro dilecto. (g) Charter by Robert II. De terris de Slamanan, &c. Jacobo Sandilands, militi, & heredibus inter ipsum, & Joannam filiam nostram, procreandis, quam Deo duce ducet in uxorem. See Crawford's History of the Stewarts.

(h) Charter of K. Robert II. Gulielmo Douglas, & Egidie, filie nostre charissime. This William Douglas was natural Son to the Lord Galloway. He married likewise Margaret Graham, Heritrix of Dalkeith. (i) David Earl of Strathern his Daughter, Eupham, married Sir Patrick Graham, second Son to Sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine,

Walter, Lord Brechin, by marrying Margaret, Daughter and Heir of David Barclay Lord Brechin; he was Earl of Athole after Prince David his Nephew's Death, and Earl of Stratbarn after his Brother's Death. He founded the Collegiate Church of Metbuen. He had two Sons, David, who died an Hostage for K. James I. (a); and Alan Earl of Cathness, killed at Inverlochy Battle, against Donald Balloch, Brother to Alexander, Lord of the Isles, anno 1428, or, as others, 1431. He was Earl of Cathness by his Father's Resignation to him, which was ratified by Charter, under the Great Seal of K. James I. but he dying without Issue, the Estate and Honours returned to his Father. David, the Earl of Athole's eldest Son, is designed, David Stewart de Athole, anno 1429 (b); and was Father to Robert, one of the Murderers of K. James I. But R. Hay says, that this Robert was Son to Alexander Earl of Ross, third Son to Walter Earl of Athole (c). K. Robert's Daughters of this Marriage were, 1. Isabel, by some Historians called Eupham, married first to James Earl of Douglas, killed at Otterburn; then to Sir John Edmondston (d); 2. ——— married to John Keith, Son to Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland; 3. ——— married to Sir Robert Logan Knight (e); 4. ——— married to Sir John Swinton, and had Issue (f).

K. Robert's natural Issue were, 1. Sir John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute (g), who is designed, Vicecomes de Bute, Senescallus Dom. Reg. Roberti III. and called, The Black Stewart (h); 2. Sir John Stewart

Progenitor to the Duke of Montrose. His Son, Malise, was Earl of Stratbarn, in Right of his Mother; but the Earldom of Stratbarn being a masculine Feu, K. James I. invested him in the Earldom of Menteth, then in the King's Hands, by the Forfeiture of Murdoch Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Menteth. This Patrick Graham had, besides Malise his Son and Heir, Eupham, married to Archibald Earl of Douglas, Duke of Turin; by whom he had William Earl of Douglas, killed by Chancellor Crichton in Edinburgh Castle, and Margaret, Countess of Douglas, commonly designed, The fair Maid of Galloway, married afterwards to John first Earl of Athole, uterine Brother to K. James II.

(a) Harwtbornden. (b) *Fœdera Angliæ*, tom. 10. p. 416. (c) Some doubt, if this Robert could be Grandson to Walter Earl of Athole; but there is no Difficulty, for the Earl of Athole, at K. James I.'s Murder, was near seventy Years of Age, at least. (d) *Crawford's Hist. of the Stewarts*. (e) As testifies a Charter by K. Robert III. anno 1395, Roberto Logan, militi, fratri nostro. (f) *Joan. Dom. de Swinton*, whom the Duke of Albany calls, *Nepos meus*, in a Charter with Dav. de Edmondston, *Joan. de Swinton, Nepotibus meis*, Chart. Rotul. Rob. D. de Albany. (g) In a Charter by Robert III. anno 1404, to Henry St. Clare Earl of Orkney, *Joannes Senescallus Vicecomes de Bute, frater naturalis*, is a Witness. My Lord Tarbat and Abercromby say, he was begot on Moram, or rather Mariota. (h) *Crawford*, in his *Hist. of the Stewarts*, cites two different Charters, wherein he is designed, *Joannes Senescallus, Vicecomes de Bute, frater naturalis Reber. III. & Reber. Ducis Albanie*; one of which belongs now to Walter Mac-Farlan of that ilk.

of *Dundonald* (a), called, *The Red Stewart*, who was knighted at K. *James I.*'s Coronation. He was killed by Lord *James Stewart*, Son to Duke *Murdoch*, 1425. He is called *Frater naturalis*, by his Brother K. *Robert III.* and *Robert Duke of Albany*; as was his Brother, 3. *Alexander*, Canon of *Glasgow*; and 4. *Thomas* (b), Arch-deacon, and elected Bishop of *St. Andrew's*, was another natural Son of K. *Robert*; but he would not accept of the Episcopal Dignity (c).

K. *Robert II.* had four or five Sons, by *Mariota*, or *Marion de Cardney*, Daughter to *John Cardney* of that Ilk; (her Brother, *Robert de Cardney*, was promoted to be Bishop of *Dunkell* (d);) 1. *Alexander*, of *Innerlounan*, in the Sherifdom of *Forfar*; as testifies a Charter, dated at *Dundee*, the seventh Year of K. *Robert's* Reign, to *Alexander*, of the Lands of *Innerlounan*, and to his Heirs; which failing, to 2. *John*, his uterine Brother, and his Heirs; which failing, to 3. *James*, his uterine Brother, and his Heirs; which failing, to return to the King (e). 2. *John Stewart* of *Cardney*, or *Cairny*, appears to be the second in this Tailzie. He had afterwards a Charter from K. *Robert III.* dated at *Cardney*, anno 1399, of the Lands of *Cairny*; and failing of him and his Heirs, to 4. *Walter*, his younger Brother, and his Heirs; which failing, to return to the King (f). So that it seems, *Alexander* of *Innerlounan*, the first in the former Tailzie, and *James*, designed, of *Kinsawns* (g), the last in that Tailzie, died without Issue. *John Stewart* of *Cardney* was knighted at K. *James I.*'s Coronation; and of him, in a lineal Descent, is *John Stewart*, now of *Cairny*, of whom afterwards. K. *Robert II.* granted likewise a Charter, dated at *Perth*, in

(a) He seems to have been Son to K. *Robert II.* by his Concubine called *More*, or *Moram*, as the *Latin Record* has it; and she, or one of that Name, at least a Name like it, viz. *Eupham Morbam*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas de Morebam*, was married to *John Giffard* of *Yester*; but perhaps *Moram* is contracted for *Mariotam*, in the Charter produced for this. It is dated at *Perth*. At the same Time and Place he grants Charters to *Mariota de Cardney's* bastard Sons. Yet *John Stewart* of *Dundonald* was a different Man from *John Stewart* of *Cardney*; for they were both knighted at K. *James I.*'s Coronation. Of him, or one of these natural Sons, *Fairly* of *Braid* is said to be descended. *Vide Nisbet's Heraldry.* (b) *Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ*, tom. 7. p. 809. (c) *Vide Sir Rob. Sibbald's Hist. of Fife.* *Thomas* was elected 1401, and died about 1404. (d) Sir *Ja. Dalrymple's Hist. Coll. B.* (e) Mr. *Hay's Essay*, &c. item, *Chart. 15. Rotul. 8. Rob. II.* *Alexandro Senescallo de terris de Lounane*, dated at *Perth*, the twelfth Year of his Reign. (f) *Ibid. item, Charta confirmationis Joannis Comitis de Carrick, facta filiis spuris Rob. II. Regis*, 1382, de terris de *Rate*, *Kinsawns*, *Kinclevin*, *Innerlounan*, *Lounane*, *Pitsaur*, *Erbintolly*, *Tullibeltin*, *Dalmerdock*, & *Forteviot*. (g) *Ibid. Charta 14. Rotul. 8. Rob. II. Jacobo Senescallo de terris de Kinsawns*, *Rate*, *Forteviot*, dated at *Perth*, the twelfth Year of his Reign.

the twelfth Year of his Reign, to his natural Son, *John of Kinclevin*, in these Words, *Filio natural de terris de Ballachye & Moncrief, in thanagio de Kinclevin* (a). This Man is, by *Sir James Dalrymple*, in his *Historical Collections*, thought to be different from *John Stewart of Cardney*; and he is thought by some, to be Predecessor to *Stewart of Ballechan*. But this is groundless, for *Ballachye* and *Ballechan* are two different Places; and *Ballechan's* Predecessor was a natural Son of *K. James II.* as I shall shew afterwards.

XIX. *John*, Earl of *Carrick*, Prince and *Stewart of Scotland*, succeeded his Father, anno 1390, by the Name of *Robert III.* He renewed the League with *France*, and ratified the Truce with *England*. While he was *Stewart of Scotland*, he followed *K. Edward* in his Retreat from *Roxburgh*, anno 1356, and regained *Annandale*. He was left one of the Hostages in *England* for *K. David*, when he first came to *Scotland* after his Captivity. He was made Earl of *Atbole*, by that King, immediately after his Return from *England*. In 1363 he was made Earl of *Carrick*. In 1381, he was appointed to confer with *John Duke of Lancaster*, about settling the Affairs of the Borders, and renewing the Truce. In 1383, a second Interview was appointed between him and the Duke of *Lancaster*. He received to the Value of *£. 5500*, of the *French Money* that was sent to help to carry on the War with *England* (b); while his Father, *K. Robert*, got 10,000; his Brother, the Earl of *Fife*, 3000; and *William Stewart*, 100 (c). He succeeded his Father in the Throne 1390; and anno 1396 he witnessed a memorable Combate or Engagement between thirty Men of each of the two Clans, *Chattans* and *Kays*. The Clan *Chattan*, assisted by *Henry Wynd*, a Shoemaker or Saddler in *Perth*, in place of one of their Number that had deserted, gained the Victory. Of the Conquerors only eleven were left alive, and all these ill wounded; of which Number was the Saddler. And of the Conquered only one left, who made his Escape, by swimming the River of *Tay*. Anno 1399, *K. Richard II.* of *England* endeavoured to make a Peace with *K. Robert*. The Scots invaded Eng-

(a) *Ibid.* Charta 13. Rotul. 8. *Rob. II. Joanni Senescallo de terris de Kinclevin*, dated at *Perth*, the twelfth Year of his Reign. Perhaps this *John* is he that was designed, *Clericus probationis domus Regis*; and who, together with *John Stewart* Sheriff of *Bute*, are called, *Fratres naturales*, and Witnesses to a Charter, granted by *K. Robert III.* to *Colin Campbell* of *Lochow*, of some Lands in *Corwal*, formerly belonging to *John Stewart* of *Auchingowen*, his natural Son, as he is there designed. *Vide Crawford's Officers of State*, p. 42. (b) Others say 5500 French Crowns, in place of Pounds. (c) *Abercromby*, in *vita Rob. II.*

land; which K. Henry IV. did not think fit at that Time to resent, but courted a Friendship. Anno 1400, K. Robert, incensed against K. Henry, entred into a War against him; because he had made a League with Donald of the Isles, and protected Dumbarton Earl of March, who had renounced his Allegiance to Scotland, because his Daughter had been disappointed in her Marriage with Prince David. K. Henry invaded Scotland, and besieged the Castle of Edinburgh; which held out bravely against him, commanded by Prince David. Soon after a Truce was agreed to for about a Year. Anno 1401, Queen Annabel Drummond died. 1402, the Earl of March invaded his native Country Scotland, which occasioned the Battle of Nisbet, where the Scots, commanded by Patrick Hepburn of Hales, were defeated: Which brought on a greater Loss; for Murdoch, Son to the Duke of Albany, and the Earl of Douglas, were made Prisoners at the Battle of Wuller, or Homeldon, where they commanded the Scots, and a great many of the Scots Nobility were killed; while the Earl of March, and Henry Hotspur Earl of Northumberland, commanded the English (a). Anno 1404, a Truce was agreed to, where the Earl of Fife, and Earl of Douglas, were to be redeemed (b); and a second Meeting appointed for a more compleat Treaty. Anno 1405, the King, by this Time informed of his eldest Son's Death, and it being whispered to him that the Duke of Albany was the Author of it, he sent for him, and told him his Suspicions: But the Duke denied all, and offered to stand his Trial; which he did, and was acquitted. The old and valetudinary King, disconsolate for the Loss of his Son, retired to his paternal Inheritance, the Isle of Bute; solicitous about nothing, says Boetbius and Buchanan, but the Preservation of his youngest and only Son, Prince James, a Boy of about twelve or fourteen Years of Years; for which end he sent him to France: But hearing of his being taken at Sea by the English, he died soon after, at his Castle of Rothesay in Bute, on the 29th of March 1405. See the senseless Story of his Bastardy confuted by my Lord Tarbat, Anderson, Mackenzie, Hay, Crawford, Abercromby, and, I think best of all, by the Author of the Introduction to Hawthornden's History of the Five Jameses. K. Robert married Annabel Drummond, Daughter to Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, long before his Father came to the Crown (c); by whom he had,

1. Prince

(a) Buchanan, Abercromby, &c.

(b) Vide K. Robert III.'s Commission to that effect.

(c) There is a Charter granted by K. David Bruce, a few Months after his Redemption, anno 1357, of the Earldom of Athole, to his beloved Cousin John Stewart, eldest Son to Robert Stewart of Scotland, his Nephew; and to Anna-

1. Prince *David*; a second Son, 2. *John*, who died young (a); and, 3. K. *James I.* Likewise three Daughters, viz. 1. *Margaret*, married to *Archibald Tyne-man*, Earl of *Douglas*, Duke of *Turin*, and Marshal of *France*, (by whom she had *Archibald* and *James*, successively Earls of *Douglas*;) 2. *Mary*, married first, anno 1397, to *George Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, Son to *William* Earl of *Douglas*, begot on *Margaret Stewart* Countess of *Angus* and *Mar.* She had to him two Sons, *William* and *George*, both Earls successively; and *Elizabeth*, married to *Hay of Loch-warret*, the Marquis of *Tweeddale's* Predecessor. Lady *Mary* married secondly, 1404, Sir *James Kennedy*, eldest Son of the second Marriage of *Gilbert Kennedy* of *Dunnure* and *Cassilis*; on whom his Father settled his Estate by reason of this Marriage, which occasioned a Quarrel between *Gilbert* the eldest Brother of the first Marriage, and this Sir *James*; in which the latter was killed. She had by him, *Gilbert* Lord *Kennedy*, and *James* Bishop of *Dunkell*, and afterwards of *St. Andrew's*. Lady *Mary* married thirdly *William* Lord *Grabame* of *Kincardine*. She was his second Wife, and bore to him, (1.) Sir *Robert*, of whom *Fintry* and *Claverhouse*; (2.) *James* *Grabame* Bishop of *St. Andrew's* (b); (3.) *William*, of whom *Garvock* and *Balgowan*; (4.) *Walter*, of whom *Knockdolian*. Lady *Mary* married fourthly Sir *William Edmondstone* of *Duntreath*. 3. *Elizabeth* was K. *Robert III.*'s third Daughter. She married *James* Lord *Dalkeith*, Grandfather to the first Earl of *Morton*. *Nisbet* says, K. *Robert* had another Daughter, who married Sir *William Dishington* of *Ardross* (c). K. *Robert* had also two natural Sons; *John*, of whom *Blackball*; and *James* of *Kilbride*, to be found in the Records of 1404 (d). He gave Donations to the Monks of *Paisly*; of him are the *Stewarts* of *Shawtoun* said to be come.

Prince *David*, eldest Son to K. *Robert III.* born anno 1378 (e), Earl of *Atbole* and *Carrick*, and Duke of *Rotbesay*, was the first that was dignified with the Title of *Duke* in *Scotland*; and *Robert*, Earl of *Fife* and *Menteth*, the second; which happened in the Year 1398. He held out the Castle of *Edinburgh* against a Royal Army, commanded by K. *Henry IV.* He challenged K. *Henry* to fight him, with three, or four, or a hundred Nobles on each Side, to save the Subjects Blood.

bel Drummond his Spouse, &c. Vide *Abercromby*, in vita *Roberti II.* Yet he had no Children by her that lived, at least Sons, till the Year 1378. Ibid. p. 173.

(a) *Anderson's Royal Genealogy.* (b) He got that Bishoprick erected into an Archbishoprick in K. *James III.*'s Reign. (c) As testifies a Charter by K. *Robert III.* dated 1402, *Nepoti meo Thom. Dishington*, of the Lands of *Kilbrakmont* in *Fife*. *Testibus Waltero fratre meo, Jo. Sinescal. de Auchingown*, &c. (d) *Crawfurd.* (e) *Ex. Scotichron.*

He

He had promised to marry the Earl of *March's* Daughter, and again the Lord *Lindsay's* Daughter; but disappointed them both, and married *Marjory*, Daughter to *Archibald the Grim*, Lord *Galloway*, the Earl of *Douglas's* Predecessor. He was a Prince extremely brave, and not unfit for Business; but at the same time he was of a fiery, loose, and voluptuous Disposition: So that, *anno 1401*, daily Complaints of his Exorbitancies coming to his Father's Ears, he ordered the Duke of *Albany* to put him under Arrest in the Castle of *Faulkland*, where he died of Grief and Anger, as some say; others say, that he was starved to Death by his Uncle's Orders. But this Story was, probably, raised by his Uncle the Earl of *Athole*, in order to asperse the Duke of *Albany*, and supplant him (a). *Winton*, his Contemporary, and the correct Author of the *Extracta e chronicis Scotiae* (b), say, that he died of a Dysentery, and was buried in the Abbey-church of *Lindores*. The same Author likewise says, that the Earl of *Douglas*, who was Brother-in-law to the Duke of *Rothsay*, was the first who commanded his Sword; and since that Earl never offered to resent his Death, it may be presumed, he did not believe the Aspersions laid upon the Duke of *Albany*.

XX. K. *James I.* was, in his Voyage to *France*, taken by the *English*. *Scots* Authors, following *Boethius*, say, he was sent thither by his Father, to be out of Harm's Way from his Uncle the Duke of *Albany*; but *English* contemporary Writers say, he was sent thither to be trained up in the politer Arts and Discipline of *France*. He was kept in *England* eighteen Years. At length, when the *English* observed, that they could not detach the *Scots* from the *French* Interest, they allowed him to return home, *anno 1424*, after a great many unsuccessful Treaties had been held formerly for his Release; endeavouring hereby to effect by fair Means and good Offices, what they could not by Compulsion. The King, before he left *England*, in *February* that Year, in Presence of the Commissioners that went to treat about his Liberty, married *Jean*, Daughter to the Duke of *Somerset*, of the Blood-royal of *England*. He was crowned at *Scoon*, the 21st of *May* that Year. He was ransomed for *L. 40,000 Sterling*; others say,

(a) *Ruddiman's* Notes on *Buchanan*. (b) The forementioned Author says, That after *Q. Annabel's* Death, the Duke of *Rothsay* becoming loose and extravagant in his Behaviour, his Father ordered some particular Men to manage him, and govern him; but does not mention his Uncle amongst them: And that they were ordered, by his Father, to imprison him in the Castle of *St. Andrew's*, and from thence he was brought to *Faulkland*, and arrested in a decent Room, where he died of a Dysentery.

100,000 Merks, and some say, 400,000 Merks; which shews their Ignorance: For it is plain, from Records in *Rymer's Fadera*, that only L. 40,000 were promised to be paid in six Years Time, 10,000 Merks yearly; and that not for Ransom, but as an Allowance for his Subsistence and Education, while in *England*; and which was not all paid afterwards (a). K. *James*, by the Influence of the Earl of *Atbole*, caused seize *Murdoch* Duke of *Albany*, with his Sons and Friends, and put them to Death. *Abercromby* thinks, that the Crimes Duke *Murdoch* and his Sons were charged with was, their entering into Leagues and Associations, in order to frustrate the Laws the King had made, to re-annex to the Crown the Lands that were alienated from it formerly. The King settled Peace at home, and made a League with *France*. He advanced the Arts and Sciences, by inviting and encouraging the best Artisans and Manufacturers from abroad, and by founding Schools and Seminaries of Learning at home. He made an Act, That none of the Nobility should succeed to their Ancestors Heritage, except they had some Taste of the Civil Law, or Practice of the Country Customs. Being himself religious, he advanced Men learned, and of good Life, to eminent Places in the Church; and made a Law, That none should enjoy the Room of a Canon, in any Cathedral Church, unless he were a Bachelor in Divinity, at least of the Canon Law. Though he named K. *David*, a grievous Saint to the Crown, for dilapidating so much Rent in extraordinary Donations to the Church; yet he, with great Cost and Magnificence, founded the Convent of the *Chartreux*, or *Charter-house*, in *Perth*, for the *Carthusians*, and bestowed fair Revenues upon it. He was the first that erected Organs in his own Chapels, and the Cathedral Churches of *Scotland*. He made Statutes against excessive Expences in Banqueting and Apparel. Anno 1430, *Alexander of the Isles*, and Earl of *Ross*, submitted to the King at *Holyroodhouse*. At length, while the King endeavoured anew to put in Execution the Laws made to increase his Revenues, and recall all such Lands as had been either alienated from the Crown, or wrongfully usurped; he procured himself some Hatred. Anno 1436, the *English*, being disappointed of preventing the Match between Princess *Margaret* and the *Dauphine*, began Hostilities; which produced the Battle of *Piperden*, gained by the *Scots*, under the Command of *Douglas* Earl of *Angus*. During this War with *England*, while the King was at the Siege of the Castle of *Marchmont*, which is *Roxburgh*, the

(a) *Abercromby*, vol. 2. p. 262.

Queen came to the Camp, and acquainted him of a Conspiracy that was formed against him. Upon which, reflecting, it seems, how the King of France had been murdered in the Middle of his Army, he raised the Siege, and disbanded his Army, and went to *Perth*; where he was murdered, by the Contrivance of his Uncle the Earl of *Atbole*, and his Party, *February 21. 1437*, in the forty fourth Year of his Age (a). He married *Jean*, Daughter to *John* Duke of *Somerset*, Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of *Edward III.* King of *England*; by whom he had *Alexander*, who died young, and *K. James II.* born *October 1430.* *Hawthornden* and others say, they were Twins. He had six Daughters, 1. *Margaret*, who, when she was twelve Years of Age, married *Lewis XI.* of *France*, anno 1436. She had been contracted formerly, in 1430. She died without Issue about the Year 1449. Her Retinue of 6000 good Men, to serve in the *French Wars*, was her Portion (b). 2. *Isabel*, married to *Francis* Duke of *Brittany*, and had Issue; 3. *Eleanor*, married to *Sigismund*, Arch-duke of *Austria*, without Succession; 4. *Mary*, Countess of *Campvere* and *Zealand*; 5. *Jean* (c), married first to the Earl of *Angus*; and secondly, to the Earl of *Huntly*. She was Mother, by him, to four Sons, and six Daughters, (1.) *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*; (2.) *Adam* of *Aboyne*, who was Earl of *Sutherland*, by an Heiress; &c. The eldest Daughter, *Katharine*, married, first, *Perkin Warbeck*, or rather, properly, *Peter Osbeck*, the counterfeit Duke of *York*. After his Execution, she married *Sir Matthew Cradock* in *Wales*, of whom is descended this Earl of *Pembroke*. The second married the Earl *Marischal*. The third married the Earl of *Crawford*, and the fourth married the Earl of *Botwell's* Predecessor. 6. *K. James's* sixth Daughter was *Annabel*, Countess of *Morton* (d). The King was buried in the Church of the *Charterhouse* in *Perth*, and was succeeded by his Son,

XXI. *K. James II.* a Boy, of near seven Years and an half of Age. In his Minority, at first, *Archibald*, Duke of *Tourain* and Earl of *Douglas*, was Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom, *Sir William Crichton* Chancellor, and *Sir Alexander Livingston* Guardian, or Keeper, of the King's Person. The King, it seems, was illegally kept by Chancellor *Crichton* in the Castle of *Edinburgh*. He was stolen by his Mother to his Go-

(a) Vide *Ruddiman's Notes on Buchanan.* (b) *Abererromby.* (c) *Crawford*, in his *Officers of State*, says, the Countess of *Huntly* was *Annabella*, and that the Earl married again *Agnes*, Daughter to the Earl of *Errol*, and had other Children that are not here mentioned. (d) *Abererromby* and others say, the Countess of *Morton* was *Jean*, Relict to *Angus* and *Huntly*.

viceroy, or Keeper, *Livingston*, at *Stirling*. About this Time the Lord Lieutenant died, and his Son, *William*, succeeded him in his Earldom of *Douglas*, but not as Lord Lieutenant. Keeper *Livingston* attempted to besiege the Chancellor in the Castle of *Edinburgh*; upon which, the latter, writing to the Earl of *Douglas*, and getting a harsh Answer, the Chancellor and Keeper are reconciled, and the King had the Keys of the Castle of *Edinburgh* delivered him, and they confirmed in their Offices. Probably, about this Time, the Governor, Sir *Alexander Livingston*, was made Lord Lieutenant. In the mean time the Earl of *Douglas*, being disappointed of his Father's Post, became turbulent, which occasioned a great deal of Confusion, Blood, and Depredation in the Kingdom. Anno 1440, the Governor *Livingston* becoming very imperious, and having disoblged the Queen-Mother, Chancellor *Crichton*, by her Means and Contrivance, surpris'd and brought back the King to *Edinburgh*. But the Keeper and the Chancellor were soon after reconciled, and a Parliament was appointed to meet, to redress the Grievances and Mischiefs that were occasioned by the Earl of *Douglas's* Means. But the Chancellor, observing that they could not be Match for him in Parliament, by reason of his great Power and Followers, decoyed him to the Castle; where he was put to Death, notwithstanding that the young King with Tears interceded for him, anno 1440. *Abercromby* proves, contrary to other Authors, that some Form of Justice and Sentence must have been passed against him, though perhaps not very legal. His Uncle *James* succeeding, behaved civilly, without resenting his Nephew's Death. But his Cousin *William* afterwards succeeding, began to be more insupportably insolent than the former, protecting all manner of Mischief. But when the King came to take the Management of Affairs upon himself, *Douglas* submitted, and was pardoned, and by degrees came to be principal Favourite and sole Ruler, and at length, as is thought, Lord Lieutenant, in the room of Lord *Calender*. Anno 1445, a Parliament was held, in which both *Crichton* and *Livingston* were declared Rebels, and their Estates confiscated; which produced Skirmishes, burning and plundering one another's Lands, between the *Douglases* and their Friends on one Side, and *Crichton*, *Livingston*, and their Friends, on the other. Upon which the Earl of *Crawford* invaded and plundered Bishop *Kennedy's* Lands, because he was suspected to favour *Crichton*. Anno 1446, a Skirmish happened between the Lord *Lindsay*, Son to the Earl of *Crawford*, and *Ogilvy* of *Innerquharity*, about the Claim of being Baillie or Judge of the Temporalities of the Ab-bacy of *Arbroth*; where *Lindsay* gained the Victory, though his Father, the

the Earl of *Crawfurd*, endeavouring a Mediation, was killed. The Lord *Gordon*, happening to be at *Immerquarity's* House the Night before, joined him; but narrowly made his Escape. *Immerquarity* was taken Prisoner, and died of his Wounds. This Year Sir *James Stewart* of *Auchinminnie* was set upon near *Kirkpatrick*, and killed by *Robert Boyd* of *Duchal*, Governor of *Dumbarton* Castle. The late Chancellor, who held out the Castle of *Edinburgh* against the Lord Lieutenant, came now to an Accommodation; by which *Crichton* was received into Favour, and was made Chancellor again. Anno 1447, the Lord *Calendar* and his Friends were prosecuted, their Estates confiscated, and *Alexander Livingston* younger of *Calendar*, with some others, were beheaded. Anno 1448, upon the King's intending to marry a Princess of the Blood-royal of *France*, a War with *England* broke out; which occasioned, besides other Skirmishes, the Battle of *Sark* near *Solway* Frith, gained by the Scots under the Earl of *Ormond*, against the *English* under the Earl of *Northumberland*. Anno 1449, *Alexander* Lord *Calendar* was admitted to Court, and made Justiciary of *Scotland*, and a Truce with *England* was agreed to. Upon the King's Marriage, the Lord Lieutenant was either deposed, or laid down his Commission; and retiring from Court, he began to behave as insolently as ever, besieged *Colvill* of *Ochiltree* in his Castle of *Ochiltree*, and put himself and those with him to the Sword. Upon which a Parliament met, and made some Acts relative to his rebellious Practices, in order to put a Stop to them. The Earl of *Douglas*, to shew his Grandeur, and for some private Ends, went in great Parade to *Rome*: Upon which he was summoned to appear in Judgment. His Brother and Vassals revolted; but were subdued by the King. The Earl returned through *England*, and was restored to the King's Favour; and, in 1451, was sent with other Commissioners to treat about the Truce. But he made a private Treaty with the King of *England*, and procured a Protection for himself and Friends. Next Year, the Truce with *England* was concluded. The Earl relapsed into his former Misdemeanors, and went to the Court of *England*. He, with his three Brothers, the Earls of *Murray* and *Ormond* and Lord *Balveny*, also the Earls of *Crawfurd* and *Ross*, Lord *Hamilton*, &c. combined in a Bond of Association against all Mortals, the King not excepted, against the known Laws. When the Earl returned to *Scotland*, the King sent for him to the Castle of *Stirling*: But, contrary to the Laws likewise, he would not come without a safe Conduct; which was granted him. Then he came with a Retinue like an Army, contrary to the Laws also. The King taking him aside, desired him to cancel and renounce the rebellious Bond; which the Earl refusing to do,

and some sharp Words passing betwixt them, which raised the King's Passion, he with his Dagger stabbed the Earl dead, on *Shrove-Tuesday*, 1452. His Confederates rebelled, and burnt the Town of *Stirling*, &c. At length the King having broke this League of the *Douglasses*, and suppressed the Rebellion, chiefly by means of the Earl of *Huntly*; who, on *Ascension-day*, May 18. 1452, near *Brechin*, gained a compleat Victory over the Earl of *Crawford*, one of *Douglas's* Associates, and who submitted to the King. *James* Earl of *Douglas*, Brother to the last, was likewise reconciled to his Majesty, and sent on an Embassy to renew the Truce with *England*; where, against the King's Will, and a Dispensation from the Pope being denied him, he took to his Bed *Margaret*, his Brother's Widow, who, in Defiance of the Canons of the Church, and the Will of the King, had been married formerly on *Good-Friday* to his Brother the late Earl; but the Lady left him, came to the King in *Scotland*, who bestowed her on his uterine Brother the Earl of *Albore* in Marriage. A Parliament met, and *Douglas* was declared a Rebel; who met the King at the Head of an Army, but declined to fight, and was deserted by his Followers. Sir *James Hamilton*, one of them, was received into the King's Favour. The Earl fled to *England*, and, anno 1455, invaded *Scotland*; but was defeated by the Earl of *Angus*. One of his Brothers, the Earl of *Murray*, was killed, and another, the Earl of *Ormond*, taken, and beheaded. The Earl made his Escape, and became a Pensioner of K. *Henry VI.* who broke the Truce with *Scotland*. A Parliament was called, and many good Laws enacted. *Donald* Earl of *Ross* revolted, submitted, and was pardoned. The Earl of *Douglas*, with the Earl of *Northumberland*, invade *Scotland*, and are defeated by the Earl of *Angus* and Sir *James Hamilton*. *Douglas* retired again to *England*, and had his Pension continued; but his Family was, in a manner, ruined in *Scotland*. Anno 1457, a two Years Truce with *England* was concluded. In this King's Reign a Committee of Parliament Members, viz. of the Clergy, Barons, and Burrows, were appointed Lords of Session, to sit forty Days thrice in the Year, in three different Places, viz. *Edinburgh*, *Perth*, and *Aberdeen*, from whom there was no Appeal: They were to be changed yearly. Anno 1459, the Truce with *England* was prolonged. At this Time Ambassadors came from *England*, sent by K. *Henry VI.* and the Duke of *York*, each of them courting K. *James's* Assistance; upon which he raised an Army, without declaring whom he was to join, and laid Siege to the Castle of *Roxburgh*, at that Time in the Hands of the *English*, who were of the Duke of *York's* Party; where, by the Splinter of an over-charged

charged Cannon, his Thigh-bone being broke, he was stricken immediately dead, the 3d of *August* 1460, aged thirty Years. He was buried in the Abbey Church of *Holyroodhouse*. He was called *James with the fiery Face*, from a red Spot in one of his Cheeks. He, in the Year 1449, took to Wife *Mary Egmont*, Daughter to *Arnold Duke of Gueldre*, Grandchild by her Mother to *John Duke of Burgundy (a)*: By whom he had, 1. *James III.* 2. *Alexander Duke of Albany*; 3. *John Earl of Mar*: And, 1. *Mary*, who, after she had been contracted to the Prince of *Wales*, was married, first, to *Thomas Lord Boyd*; by which he became Earl of *Arran*. By him she had *James Boyd*, afterwards Lord *Kilmar-nock*, who died without Issue; and *Græcina (b)*, married first to Sir *Alex-ander Forbes*, Lord *Forbes*; secondly to *David Earl of Cassilis*, with-
out Issue. The Lady *Mary*, anno 1474, about two Years after the Lord *Boyd's* Death, from whom she had been divorced in 1471, or sooner (c), married *James Lord Hamilton*: To him she bore *James*, created Earl of *Arran* anno 1503; and *Elizabeth*, married to *Matthew Earl of Lenox*. The King's second Daughter was, 2. *Margaret*, promised and contracted to *Anthony Earl of Rivers*, the Queen of *England's* Brother. This *Margaret* afterwards, it seems, married *William Lord (d)* *Crichton*, Son to Chancellor *Crichton*; by whom she had *James Lord Fren- draught*, and a Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *George Earl of Rothes*, Mo-
ther by him to *Norman Lesly*, and several other Children. Queen *Mary* founded the *College Church* at *Edinburgh*, in Honour of the Blessed Tri-
nity, and was buried there. K. *James II.* had a natural Son, *John*, Predecessor to *Ballechan*.

XXII. K. *James III.* after his father's Death, was brought to the Army at *Roxburgh* by his Mother; and, after the Castle was surrendered and demolished, he was crowned at *Kelso* near the seventh Year of his Age. *Andrew Stewart Lord Evandale*, the Lord *Kennedy*, and several other Lords, had the Management of the Government, under the Con-
duct and Advice of the Bishop of *St. Andrew's*. They sent some Com-
panies to the Borders, and *Northumberland*, and threw down all the For-
tresses there. Several Insurrections and Disorders happened in the High-
lands, and remote Parts of the Kingdom, at this Time, under *Donald* Earl of *Ross*, and others, influenced by the Earl of *Douglas*; but were

(a) *Abercromby*, vol. 2. p. 410. Others say, she was Sister to *Charles the Bold*, Duke of *Burgundy*. (b) Others say, her Name was *Margaret*. (c) *Abercromby*, vol. 2. (d) *Crawford's Hist.* of the *Stewarts*. Mr. *Crawford*, in his *Officers of State*, corrects himself, and calls this Lady *Margaret*, instead of *Cecily*.

soon composed. After this, K. Henry VI. of England came with his Queen and Son to Scotland, for Protection and Assistance, after the Loss of the Battle of Caxton, against Edward Earl of March, Son to the late Duke of York, who became King of England by the Name of Edward IV. This was the seventh Battle fought between the Houses of York and Lancaster, where 36,700 Men were killed on the Spot. K. Henry, while in Scotland, restored Berwick to the Scots; which had been in the Hands of the English since K. David Bruce's Time. In October 1461, John, now Earl of Ross, and Lord of the Isles, Son to Donald Earl of Ross, did, with Donald Balloch, and John of Isle, Son to the said Donald Balloch, enter into a Treaty with K. Edward IV. of England, whereby, for a Sum of Money, they were to become Liegemen, and Subjects to the King of England; and, in case the Kingdom of Scotland should be conquered in pursuance of these Engagements, that then they and their Heirs should hold all the Possessions beneath the Scots Sea, viz. Forth, of the Crown of England; while at the same Time the Earl of Douglas should hold, upon the same Conditions, all beneath the Scots Sea. The Commission for this Treaty is dated at Ardsbornis, one of the Castles of the Earl of Ross (a). Anno 1463, the Queen of England returned from France to Scotland, and got an Army raised in her favours, with which she and the King her Husband entered Northumberland, the Bishoprick, &c. but were defeated by the Viscount Montague. K. Henry made his Escape into Scotland again. K. Edward having in some measure settled his Government, did, in December this Year, make a Truce with Scotland; by which K. James was to give no Assistance to Henry late King of England (who had been abandoned formerly by all the Powers in Europe) nor to protect him any longer than he is obliged to do by his safe Conduct already granted to him; and that K. Edward give no Countenance nor Protection to any Traitors or Rebels of K. James. After this, K. Henry left Scotland in Disguise; passed into England, where he was betrayed, and carried Prisoner in a disgraceful Manner to London. Anno 1463, the Queen Dowager died, after having made a very instructive Speech to her Son, as Harwboruden has it. Anno 1464, Alexander Duke of Albany, in his Way to the Court of Gueldre, was taken at Sea by the English, but soon after released. About this Time Copper Money was first coined in Scotland. Anno 1466, after the Death of Bishop Kennedy, while Gilbert Lord Kennedy was Governor, and the Lord Evandale Chancellor,

(a) *Fœdera Anglie.* tom. 11. p. 486. Item, *Abercromby.*

the Education of the King was intrusted to the Lord *Boyd* and his Brothers, who by this Means had such Influence over him; that they carried him off from the Lord *Kennedy*, at *Linlithgow*, to *Edinburgh*; whereby the Lord *Boyd* got the whole Management of the Government into his own Hands, and got his eldest Son *Thomas* married to the King's eldest Sister, and made Earl of *Arran*; though, as some Historians say, she had been formerly contracted, or betrothed, to the Lord *Hamilton* (a). After this, viz. anno 1468, the Earl of *Arran* was sent Ambassador to *Denmark*, to accommodate the Difference about the Annual of *Norway* (b), and to negotiate the King's Marriage; which he effected: But in his Absence the *Kennedies* prevailed again; of which being informed by his Lady before he landed, he returned again without coming a-shore, and died in a voluntary Exile; leaving a Son and a Daughter by his Lady, who both died without Issue. Anno 1470 (c), the King married *Margaret*, only Daughter to the King of *Denmark*; and the third Year after she was brought to bed of K. *James IV.* at which Time the King of *Denmark* quitted all Claim which he or his Successors might have to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, in lieu of the Deficiency of her Portion of 60,000 Florins of Gold, which should have been paid, and for which these Isles were mortgaged. About this Time, an Act of Parliament was made for encouraging Fishing, ordering Ships, Bushes, and Pinkboats, &c. to be made for that Purpose, conform to Projects set on Foot in former Reigns. Anno 1474, the Truce was established between K. *James* and K. *Edward IV.* and a Match between the Prince of *Scotland* and a Daughter of *England* agreed to; so that the King had it in his Power to reform Abuses committed formerly. Anno 1476, *John* Earl of *Ross* was outlawed; he submitted, and had the Earldom of *Ross* taken from him; but was restored to the Lordship of the Isles. The Earldom of *Ross* was by Act of Parliament reannexed to the Crown, and all Alienations prejudicial to the King declared null; which occasioned Discontents among the Nobility. This, and the King's adhering too much to some new Favourites, and raising them to Honours and Preferments, in Reward of their singular Qualifications (by which he endeavoured to encourage Arts and Sciences of all sorts) so incensed several of the old Nobility against him, the chief of whom were the Earl

(a) *Ruddiman's Notes on Buchanan.* (b) This Annual was 100 Merks yearly for the Western Isles, and the Isle of *Man*, which had not been paid for a considerable Time bygone. (c) *Ruddiman on Buchanan*, who proves *Abercromby* in a Mistake by placing it 1469.

of *Angus*, the Lords *Gray* and *Lyle*, &c. that they corrupted the Minds of *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, and *John* Earl of *Mar*, the King's two Brothers, and brought them over to their Faction, intending to take the Government to themselves. The Earl of *Mar* being young and rash, and uttering some menacing and indecent Speeches, was confined: Which so enraged him, that he fell into a Fever, which advanced to a Phrenzy. His Physicians endeavouring to recover him, let Blood of him; but his Bandages loosening, either by his own Disorder and Misgovernment, or the Negligence of those about him, he died unawares amongst the Hands of his best Friends and Servants (a). *Alexander* Duke of *Albany* was imprisoned in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, out of which he made his Escape by killing his Keeper; fled to his Castle of *Dumbar*, and retired to *France*. When the Duke left *Dumbar*, the Garrison, being besieged by *Andrew* Lord *Evandale*, made their Escape by Sea to *England*, where they were kindly entertained, contrary to an express Article of the Truce. The forfeited Earl of *Ross*, or Lord of the *Isles*, with some other Malecontents, relapsed, withdrew themselves, and renewed their secret Correspondence with *England*; those who staid at home, kept a secret Correspondence with the Refugees: The Borderers began Hostilities on both Sides. *K. James* sent Messengers to *K. Edward*, with Offers of making Reparations on both Sides; but, after a long Stay, they came home without any Answer; and in *May* after that, viz. 1480, were followed by an Army from *England*, commanded by *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*. By *K. Edward's* Commission to his Brother the Duke of *Glocester*, wherein he calls *K. James*, a Despiser of all Nobility, it appears, that the discontented Nobility of *Scotland* were the Fomenters of this War. *K. James* raised an Army to oppose this Storm, and was on his March to the Borders, when the Pope's Nuncio came to the Camp, requesting him to forbear the shedding of Christian Blood; upon which the King disbanded his Army, not doubting but the *English* would do the same. But they proceeded in an hostile Manner, burning and destroying all Places on the Borders; upon which the Borderers raised what Forces they could, and in their Turn invaded *England*. Hereupon *K. Edward* gathered his Forces, and besieged *Berwick*; but, after having spent a long and rigorous Season in fruitless Attempts against it, they were obliged to retire: Which so incensed *K. Edward*, that on the 2d of *March* 1481, he ordered his Subjects to attend him, with a Design to march in Person against his ancient Enemy

(a) So says *Hawthornden*, from *Elphinston*, who lived at the Time.

K. *James*, as he termed him. On the other hand, K. *James*, with the Advice and Consent of his Parliament, made all necessary Preparations against him; sent to the King of *France* for his Assistance; and issued out a Proclamation against *James* Earl of *Douglas*, and all other Traitors, as the Incendiaries of this War. At this Time, likewise, K. *Edward's* open Attempts upon *Scotland* proved unsuccessful; wherefore, in *June* following, he entred into a new and secret Treaty with the Lord of the *Isles*, and *Donald Gorm*, &c. *Anna* 1482, the Duke of *Albany* privately left *France*, came over to *England*, and, at *Forberingay* Castle, entred into a secret Treaty with K. *Edward* (a), (of which in his Life afterwards;) and being encouraged by his secret Associates in *Scotland*, he came, in Company with *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, K. *Edward's* Brother, who commanded a great Army, to invade *Scotland*. To prevent which, the King raised an Army; but at *Lauder* Bridge the disaffected Lords, at Midnight, drew up a secret Confederacy in the Church of *Lauder*, and, in Arms, entred the King's Tent, and took Sir *William Rogers*, *Robert Cochran*, and *James Hemmil*, with two or three more of his Domesticks, and hanged them over the Bridge. The King immediately returned to *Edinburgh*, and lodged in the Castle as a Prisoner for some Time; some say he was constrained to it, others that he went voluntarily thither. Upon which the *English* Army, not much regarding the Pope's Bull, came to *Edinburgh*; and some patriot or loyal Lords assembling together at *Haddington* with a small Army, a Peace was made up. Among other Articles of this Peace, *Berwick* was delivered to the *English*, and the Duke of *Albany* and his Followers pardoned, and restored to his Estate and Honours, and an Abolition of all Discontents promised, providing they behaved themselves conformable to Justice and Loyalty. About nine Months after this, says *Hawthorneden*, the Duke finding himself not so much respected by the other Governors as his Birth and Merits deserved, came to *Edinburgh*, and set the King and all his Servants at Liberty, by the Assistance of the Citizens; for which the Provost and Baillies were made Sheriffs within all the Bounds of their own Territories, and the King and Duke reconciled. But *Abercromby* proves this a Mistake, and that the King, if ever really a Prisoner, was at Liberty within three Months at least after the last Agreement, and he and his Brother the Duke were at least seemingly reconciled, as he was with the King of *England*, who, in his Writings, called K. *James* his dear Brother and Cousin. But

(a) *Fœdera Angliæ*, tom. 12. p. 156. item, *Abercromby*.

soon after the Duke had been put in Possession of his Estate, he left the Court in a Discontent, and retired to his Castle of *Dumbar*, whither the old Malecontents resorted to him; from thence he commissioned his dear Cousins and Counsellors, *Archibald Earl of Angus*, *Andrew Lord Gray*, and *Sir James Liddel of Halkerton*, his Ambassadors, to treat with the King of *England*, concerning such Things as had been agreed on at the Castle of *Fotheringay*. This Commission is dated at *Dumbar*, *January 12. 1483 (a)*. By this new Treaty, among several extravagant Clauses in it, the Duke obliged himself never to lay down his Arms, for any Reason or Offers made by *James*, who now possesseth the Crown of *Scotland*. And the Commissioners bound themselves, That in case the Duke of *Albany* should die without Heirs to succeed him in the Throne of *Scotland*, never to live under the Liegeance of any other Prince but the King of *England*, &c. (b). K. *James* getting Intelligence of the Duke of *Albany's* Intrigues, summoned him to appear in Judgment; but he fled to *England*, leaving his Castle of *Dumbar* in the Hands of an *English* Garrison; upon which he was forfeited a second Time. At this Time *William Lord Crichton* was forfeited, by a legal Trial in open Parliament, for fortifying his House of *Crichton*, in behalf of the Duke of *Albany* against the King (c). Anno 1484, the Duke procured from K. *Richard*, now in some Measure established on the *English* Throne, a few Men and Horses, and came, together with *James Earl of Douglas*, to the Borders, expecting to be joined by his and the Earl's Friends there. They arrived on St. *Mary Magdalene's* Day, at a Time that a Fair was kept at *Lochnathan*; but such Loyalists as were there persuaded the People, that the Duke came with a Design to surprize and rob them of their Goods; upon which an Engagement followed. The Duke was defeated, and obliged to fly into *England* again; and the Earl was made a Prisoner, brought before the King, was pardoned his Life, and confined to the Abbacy of *Lindores*; where he died without Issue, some Time after the King's Death, 1488 (d). The Duke, after this, made some faint and fruitless Attempts; but not being received with

(a) *Padera Anglia*, tom. 12. p. 172. (b) *Padera Anglia*, tom. 12. p. 173.

While K. *Edward IV.* of *England* was contriving the Ruin of his two neighboring Kings of *France* and *Scotland*, he was snatched away by Death, his Crown usurped, and his two innocent Sons barbarously murdered, by his unnatural and cruel Brother *Richard Duke of Gloucester*: So that his own Brother served him in the same Manner that he designed the Duke of *Albany* should serve his Brother. (e) Vide Records of Parliament. (f) Mr. *Crawford* says, he died the 15th of *April* 1488, before the King's Death; and in him fail'd the principal Branch of the Family of *Douglas*.

that Kindness he was wont by K. Richard, he retired to France. A Truce being made between K. James and K. Richard, a Marriage was agreed to between James Duke of Rothesay and the Lady Anne de la Poole, Niece to K. Richard. The King having concluded the Truce with England, and renewed the League with France, set himself, with the Advice of his Parliament, which met in February 1485, to redress all Grievances, either real or imaginary. He called in the Black Money, or New Placks, which some People had found Means to counterfeit, and which had, though against Reason, occasioned so much Noise, and gave the Equivalent in good unexceptionable Money. This Parliament advised the King to punish all the Abettors of the treasonable Practices of the late Duke of Albany, and laid down Expedients to bring Outlaws, Robbers, Oppressors, &c. to condign Punishment, and settle Peace among the Subjects, and made several useful and wise Acts. By which it appears, that the Parliament thought the King's greatest Fault was too much Clemency, and not Cruelty. Q. Margaret died anno 1486, and was buried at Cambuskenneth. After the Death of Richard King of England, there came Ambassadors from K. Henry to K. James to renew the Truce, which was prolonged for seven Years. Archibald Earl of Angus and John Lord Maxwell were made Wardens of the Marches; yet Angus, and they of his Faction, renewed or continued their former Intrigues. At the same Time several Marriages were agreed upon, to wit, that K. James (now being a Widower) was to marry Q. Elizabeth, late Wife to Edward IV. as also, the Prince of Scotland was to marry one Daughter of the said King, and his Brother another of them. In October following 1487, a Parliament was called, in which many Acts were made against Oppressors. There was an Act made, That no Convention of Friends should be suffered, for the accompanying and Defence of criminal Persons; or, to remedy the innumerable Disorders that by the late Rebellion had overspread the whole Nation, the King promises, by his special Grace, and in favours of his poor Lieges, to give no Pardon or Remission for full seven Years, to any found guilty of Treason, Murder, Burning, Ravishing of Women, Robbing, Thieving, Coining of false Money, &c. (a). And the Three Estates have frankly promised and sworn, That they shall not maintain, defend, or be Advocates for, nor stand at the Bar with Thieves, Traitors, &c. but shall, with all their Power and Knowledge, give Counsel, Help, &c. towards bringing Offenders of all sorts to

(a) Mr. Gordon, from the Black Acts of Parliament.

suffer according to their Demerits. And another Act was passed, for annexing the Priory of *Coldingham* to the Chapel-Royal at *Stirling*. These two Acts, together with another Act, passed two Years before, advising the King severely to punish all the Aiders and Abettors of the Duke of *Albany* in his rebellious Practices; these Acts, I say, occasioned the King's future Misfortunes: For the discontented Nobility, who feared and hated the King, imagined they were aimed at by one of these Acts; especially the Earl of *Angus* and his Associates, who had been deeply concerned in the late Rebellions. They apprehended likewise, that after the King's Marriage with *Q. Elizabeth*, she would fully disclose to the King all their secret Plots and Negotiations in *England*. And, the Priors of the Convent of *Coldingham* having been for many Years of the Name of *Hume*, or *Hepburn*, the Lords *Hume* and *Hailes* thought themselves prejudiced by the other Act: Upon which they kept frequent Meetings with the other discontented Lords, and renewed their Covenant agreed upon at *Lauder Church*. When the King understood the Confederacy of the Lords; to anticipate the Danger, he made choice of a Guard for the Preservation of his Person and Servants; of which he made *John Ramsay* of *Balmain* (a), a Man whom he had preserved at *Lauder*, Captain; giving him a Warrant not to suffer any Man in Arms to approach the Court by some Miles: And caused summon certain of the Lords of the Confederacy, upon forty Days, to answer according to Law. Of those some rent his Summons, and beat his Heralds and Messengers for discharging their Office. The King used some Stratagems to surprize the Heads and Chiefs of their Faction; but unadvisedly giving Trust to the Promises of those, who lent their Ears but not their Hearts to his Words, his Designs were discovered before they produced any Effect. Perceiving himself betrayed, he doubted to whom he should give Credit. In this Perplexity, he thought it high Time to remove a little further from that Torrent which might have overwhelmed him, and made them Masters of his Person. He caused furnish the Castles of *Edinburgh* and *Stirling* with Victual and Ammunition; he resolved to cross the River of *Forth*, to prepare his Friends in the North to be ready to attend him at his Return; for which end he entred a Ship of *Sir Andrew Wood*, which pretended to sail for the *Low Countries*. Immediately the Lords of the Insurrection seized upon his Carriages in their Passage to the North,

(a) This *John Ramsay* was made Earl of *Botwell* by that King, and killed with him at *Bannockburn*, 1488.

and surpris'd the Castle of *Dumbar*. While the King was making his Preparations in the North, the Lords were doing the same in the South; and, to give a Shadow to their Rebellion, pitched upon the Duke of *Rothesay*, the King's own Son, to head them, and constrained or deluded him to go with them. To heighten the Hatred against the King, and the better to deceive the People, they spread abroad seditious Papers, declaring, That all true Subjects should come in Defence of the Prince, and take Arms; because his Father's Jealousies and superstitious Fears were risen to that Height, that nothing but his Son's Death or Imprisonment could temperate him; and that he was raising an Army to take his Son out of their Hands, to do with him as he had done to his own Brothers. The King, with such Forces as came with him from the North, pass'd the *Forth* near *Blackness*. Before his Arrival at this Place, the Earl of *Glencairn*, the Lords *Graham*, *Erskine*, *Maxwell*, *Rutbven*, *Semple* and *Boyd*, with others, advertised by Letters of the Rendezvous, had come to the Place, and, encamped, were waiting him; while the Lords of the Association, or Rebels, were in the mean time assembling from all Quarters. The two Armies being in Readiness to engage, the Earl of *Atbole*, the King's Uncle, so travelled between the Lords and the King, that a Suspension of Arms and Reconcilement was agreed upon, and the Earl of *Atbole* rendered himself a Pledge, for the accomplishing of the King's Part of the Agreement, to the Lord *Hailes*, and was sent to be kept in the Castle of *Dumbar*. Hereupon Part of the common Soldiers were disbanded on either Side, and some Gentlemen and Noblemen returned home, and the King, in a peaceable manner, retired to the Castle of *Edinburgh*. But the Lords suspecting still the King to be implacable in their behalf, and inaccessible in his Castle, keeping the Prince always with them at *Linlithgow*, they consulted how to have the King's Person in their Power; for which end they sent some Forces to *Edinburgh*, who lodged in the Town and Villages about. The King, warn'd of his Danger, fortified a-new the Castle of *Edinburgh* for his Defence, and sent Commissioners to the Lords and his Son, to understand their Intentions. They answered, That they could not think of any Safety in their Lives and Fortunes, unless he freely resigned the Crown in favours of his Son. The King receiving this Answer, sent to the Pope, and to the Kings of *England* and *France*, to demand their Mediation between him and his Subjects. Accordingly the two Kings sent their Ambassadors, desiring the Lords to desist, otherwise they would resent and revenge it. But they made the same Answer to them which they had sent to the King himself before;

before; and to prevent the Pope's Embassy, which they feared most in those Times, upon account of his Ecclesiastical Censures, they made all possible haste to decide the Quarrel. The King, either misinformed or betrayed by some of his own, left the Castle of *Edinburgh*, with a Design to meet his Friends from the North and other Places at *Stirling*. The Earl of *Glencairn*, Lords *Graham*, *Maxwell*, *Ruthven*, &c. accompanied him to *Blackness*. His Forces increasing, he marched towards *Stirling*, the Place of Rendezvous. Here he was kept out of the Castle by *James Schaw* the Governor; and hearing the Confederates were come near *Falkirk*, he advanced to fight them with what Forces he had. They met at *Sauby-Burn*, not far from the Place where *Robert Bruce* fought the Battle of *Bannockburn*. The Vanguard of the Confederate Army was led by the Lords *Hume* and *Hailes* (a), and the main Battle by most of the other Lords, amongst whom was the Prince kept. In the King's Army, the Earl of *Menteith*, Lords *Erskine*, *Graham*, *Ruthven* and *Maxwell*, commanded the Vanguard; the Earl of *Glencairn*, the Left Wing; the King, assisted by the Earl of *Crawford*, commanded the main Battle; and the Lords *Boyd* and *Lindsay* commanded the Right Wing. At the first Charge the Vanguard of the Lords began to yield Ground, but at the next Charge the King's main Battle gave way, and the Royal Standard was beat down; and the King, (endeavouring to escape to *Sir Andrew Wood*, who, with some Ships and Boats in the River of *Forth*, attended the Fortune of the Battle) by the Fall of his Horse in leaping a Ditch, being sore bruised, was carried to a Mill at *Bannockburn*, where he was inhumanely murdered, *June 11. 1488*, notwithstanding that the Prince had given express Orders, that none should presume to pursue his Father, nor others, in the Chase. He was buried in the Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*.

(a) Most of our Historians say, that *Argyle*, *Hume*, *Hailes*, and *Lile*, &c. were with the Prince against the King here; whereas it is plain from *Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ*, that *Robert* Bishop of *Glasgow*, *George* Bishop of *Dunkell*, *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, Chancellor, *Patrick* Lord *Hailes*, *Robert* Lord *Lile*, *Matthew* Master of *Darnly*, and *Alexander* Master of *Hume*, were actually at *London* in *May* immediately before the Battle, as Ambassadors from the King, to negotiate with the King of *England*; and some of them, particularly *Matthew* Master of *Darnly*, and his Father *John* Earl of *Lennox*, and *Robert* Lord *Lile*, had been forfeited; and their Forfeiture was not rescinded till *February* following, viz. 1489, as having adhered to the King against the Prince. Vide *Haddington's Collect.* from the Records, Advocates Library. *James* Earl of *Buchan* got a Remission for the Crime of adhering to the King, *Alexander* Lord *Forbes*, *John* Lord *Bothwell*, *John* Ross of *Montgrewan*, *John* Murray of *Touchadam*, *Stephen* Lockhart of *Cleghorn*, *Thomas* Fotheringham of *Pourie*, and *James* Hummil, &c. were forfeited in this Parliament, held *October 1488*.

neith (a). There was never King in Scotland, at least before his Time, that was more falsely aspersed by many of our Historians, or worse used by many of his Subjects. Not to mention any other Particulars, it appears from the Rebels charging him with the Crime of coining Black or Copper Money, that they were at a Loss what Fault to lay to his Charge. In his Reign St. Andrew's was erected into an Archbishoprick, and in the next Reign Glasgow was erected. The King married Margaret, Daughter to Christiorn, surnamed Dives, Earl of Oldenburg, and King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden; and begot upon her, 1. James IV. 2. James, (by some erroneously called Alexander) Duke of Ross, Marquis of Ormond, Earl of Ardmarch, Baron of Brechin and Nevar, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, Commendator of Dumfermling, and Chancellor of Scotland, *ad annum* 1502. He died in 1504. He had been made Duke of Ross, &c. by his Father, and applied to Divinity after his Death. 3. John Earl of Mar, who died without Issue; and a Daughter.

XXIII. K. James IV. succeeded his Father before he attained to the sixteenth Year of his Age. Immediately after the Murder of the Father, the Lords of the Insurrection called a Convention for the installing the Son in the Royal Throne; few of the Three Estates here meeting, except themselves and the Commissioners of Boroughs. On the 24th of June 1488, at Edinburgh, the Prince was crowned King. Though these Men assumed the Government, yet they were not universally obeyed; for Sir Andrew Wood maintained the Quarrel of his dead Master; and five Ships, sent by the King of England to the late King's Aid, (but who came too late) pretending a Revenge upon his disloyal Subjects, pillaged the maritime Towns. The principal Men of those who adhered to the late King, finding themselves persecuted, and

(a) As it is observed, that Sir William, and not Robert Stirling, was Laird of Keir at K. James III's Death: So, consequently, it is an Aspersion or Mistake to say, that the King was murdered by the Laird of Keir, at least under the Name of Robert Stirling of Keir. I likewise presume, that neither the Lord Gray nor Keir were guilty of this infamous Action, otherwise the Prince, and Lords about him, would not be so much at a Loss to know what was become of the King, as to send the Lords Seton and Fleming as Hostages to Sir Andrew Wood, that he might come ashore to tell what were the Boats that pulled and repassed from his Ship in the Day of Battle, or what was become of his Majesty; for if the Lord Gray and Keir had seen him die, they could inform the Prince what was become of him, without that Trouble: So that it is probable, the Authors of this execrable Deed were People of less Note or Distinction than the Lord Gray or Keir. This Sir William Stirling's Daughter, Katharine, was second Wife to Archibald, Bell the Car, Earl of Angus; and his Relict, Margaret, Daughter to James Crichton of Ruthven-dun, was second Wife to John Lord Semple.

proscribed

proscribed in their Fortunes and Persons, sent Letters through all Quarters of the Kingdom to their Friends, encouraging them to rescue the Prince out of the Hands of the Murderers of his Father. In the North, *Alexander Lord Forbes*, on the Point of a Lance, displayed the murdered King's Shirt, purpled with his Blood, inviting the Country to revenge his Murder. In the West, the Earl of *Lenox* raised what Men would follow him to the same purpose. The Earl *Marischal* and Lord *Gordon* did the same in other Parts of the Kingdom (a). The Lords of the Insurrection, to disperse these Clouds of a threatening Storm, encouraged Sir *Andrew Wood*, now become their Friend, (for which he obtained the Barony of *Largow*) to clear the Seas of the *English*; which he did, by a Victory gained over them at the Mouth of *Tay*; and the Earl of *Lenox*, being surprised in the Night-time by Sir *John Drummond*, was defeat at *Tillymoss* in *Menteith* (b). After which, the Loyalists were obliged to make their Peace with the Lords the best way they could. Hereupon, the 6th of *October*, the Governors called a Parliament, (consisting mostly of such as had been declared and denounced Rebels by the late King) and having the Law in their own Hands, they enacted, That those who were slain in the Field at *Stirling*, had fallen by their own Deservings, and were justly punished for their Rashness; and that the Victors were innocently guiltless of the Blood there shed. It was ordained, That they who came against the present King in Aid of his Father, should take Remissions or Pardons; and so many of them as had hereditary Offices were suspended for three Years. A great many were cited to answer before this Parliament, and among them *David Lord Lindsay of Byres*, who made a very brave and instructive Speech, to be found in the Introduction to *Hawthornden's History*, from a MS. of *Lindsay of Pitcotty*. This Speech is likewise to be seen in Dr. *Mackenzie's Lives, Abercromby*, and *Gordon's History of the Gordons, &c.* Ambassadors were sent to the Pope, and to the Kings of *France* and *Denmark*, to excuse them for the Slaughter of the late King. They were excommunicated by the Pope, and were not absol-

(a) Say some of our Historians; though it is plain from the Records of Parliament, *ad annum 1488*, upon the Proposition of the Debate of the Field of *Stirling*, that the Earls of *Huntly*, *Errol*, *Marischal*, and Lord *Glamis*, left *K. James III.* after the sort of Agreement made at *Blackness*, some short Time before the Battle; and which Desertion was approved of by the Lords in this Parliament, held *October* following; in which, I think, these Lords were present. (b) This Sir *John Drummond* had been one of the Lords of the Session for Administration of Justice, and was made Stewart of *Strathern* by *K. James III.* and for this Piece of Service he was created Lord *Drummond* at this Time, by *K. James IV.*

ved till (upon their hearty Repentance or Penance) three Years after the King's Murder, viz. 1491 (a). The King, by way of Penance, to testify his Sorrow for the Death of his Father, and his being brought to the Field against him, girded himself with a Chain of Iron, to which every third Year of his Life (as Mr. Drummond has it) he added some Rings or Weights. Anno 1492 a Truce with England was concluded. Anno 1495, K. Henry VII. made a Proposal of a Match betwixt Margaret, his eldest Daughter, and K. James. This Proposal was renewed anno 1496, but was at this Time stop'd by a private Embassy, which came from the King of France, to solicit his Aid against the English, in case of a Rupture; and likewise by *Perkin Warbeck*, the pretended Son of K. Edward IV. and consequently *Richard Plantagenet*, Duke of York, who came to Scotland to implore the Assistance of K. James, to recover his Kingdom from *Henry Tudor*, the present Possessor of it, with credential Letters from *Maximilian of Bohemia*, *Charles of France*, and *Margaret*, Dutches Dowager of *Burgundy*, and Sister to *Edward IV.* The King embraced his Quarrel, and consented that he should marry *Lady Katherine Gordon*, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntly*. With this Duke of York in his Company, who assured him of powerful Assistance, the King entered *Northumberland* with an Army; but, none coming to join him, he turned his Enterprize into an Inroad. It is said, that *Perkin*, seeing the Part of a Prince handsomely, when he saw the Scots pillaging and wasting the Country, came to the King, and requested him to spare his afflicted People. Whereunto K. James answered, That he was ridiculously careful of an Inroad, another Man possessed, and which, perhaps, was none of his. Upon an Insurrection of the *Cornish* Men, the King again entered the Frontiers of *England*, and laid Siege to the Castle of *Norham* in Person; but understanding that the Earl of *Surrey* was advancing against him with greater Forces, he returned home. The Earl of *Surrey* took the Castle of *Thyn*, and returned to *England*. A Treaty for a Truce was set on foot 1499, to continue during both the Kings Lives; and the Marriage of *Margaret*, the King of *England's* eldest Daughter, with K. James, soon followed, viz. anno 1503, a Dispensation having been procured from the Pope by K. Henry, 1500, because she was but ten Years of Age; and within the fourth Degree in Blood and Affinity to K. James (b). Her Portion was to be

(a) Vide *Riddiman on Buchanan*. Item, *Abercromby*, from the Bull of Pope *Innocent* upon that Head, in the Advocates Library, *Edinburgh*. (b) At this Time the double Man, mentioned by our Historians, was born in *Scotland*, who lived twenty eight Years.

30,000 Pieces of Gold, called *Angel-Nobles*, and her Dower L. 2000 *Sterling* yearly, or, which was the same at that Time, L. 6000 *Scots*. By this Marriage a Peace was concluded with *England*; yet K. *James* could not be persuaded to break the old League with *France*, but even scrupled to put his Name and Seal to a Paper, in which his Father-in-law was stiled, *King of England and France*. After this, K. *James* and K. *Henry* lived very amicably in mutual good Offices. About this Time the King, finding himself in Debt, employed his wisest Counsellors to raise Subsidies; but they proceeding too rigorously, he desisted, and allowed the Promoters of this Polling to be imprisoned. Anno 1507, K. *James* was intitled *Defender of the Faith*, by Pope *Julius II.* as was likewise K. *Henry*. This Year *James*, Prince of *Scotland*, was born at *Holyroodhouse*, but died young at *Stirling*; and *Arthur* was born next Year, but died an Infant. After the Death of his two Sons, and Father-in-law, the wife K. *Henry VII.* who died 1509, and the Peace being ratified by K. *Henry VIII.* K. *James* resolved to visit the holy Sepulchre; but by interveening Accidents he was hindered from it. The Queen was delivered of her third Son K. *James V.* at *Linlithgow*, 1512. About this Time the King of *France* sent *Monsieur de la Motte*, *Bernard Stewart*, and other *Scots* Agents, to K. *James*, to solicit his Assistance against the King of *England*; who, contrary to the Peace made with them both, and in concert with other Powers of *Europe*, entered into a League with the Pope, and declared War against *France*, without any just Provocation given; which, and some accidental Hostilities both by Sea and Land, happening between *Scotland* and *England*, prevailed with the King to join his old, and, as he believed, his injured Ally, even against the Pope and his Brother-in-law K. *Henry*. He entered *England* the 22d of *August*; but, by Delays and Dissensions, his Army every Day decreased; while the *English* Army, commanded by the Earl of *Starry*, increased (a). They engaged the 9th of *September* 1513. In the *Scots* Army the King commanded the main Battle; the Earls of *Huntly*, *Crainford*, *Montrose*, and Lord *Hume* commanded the Van, or Right Wing; *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, and the Earl of *Argyle*, commanded the Left; and *Adam* *Hirburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, commanded the Body of Reserve. *Huntly* put to flight the Left Wing of the Enemy; but the Highland Men, commanded by *Lenox* and *Argyle*,

(a) *Archibald, Bellthe Cat*, Earl of *Argyll*, is thought, by deserting him here, to have served him much in the same manner he did his Father at *Lander Bridge*; according to what the Lord *Lindsay* prophesied in his memorable Speech.

advancing too hastily forward, notwithstanding all that the *French* Ambassador could do to make them keep their Ranks, were surrounded and cut off; while the King, with the Earl of *Boiswell*, now come to his Assistance, being left naked upon the Flank, was overpowered by Multitudes. Above 5000 of the best in *Scotland* fell here; among whom were the King, and his natural Son *Alexander*, Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, the Bishop of the *Isles*, the Abbots of *Inchaffry* and *Kilwinnin*, the Earls of *Crawford*, *Morton*, *Argyle*, *Lenox*, *Errol*, *Cathness*, *Boiswell*, *Aibole*, *Cassils*, *Rothes*, *Glencairn*, the Lords *Seton*, *Elphinston*, *Erskine*, *Forbes*, *Ross*, *Levat*, *Sinclair*, *Maxwell*, with his three Brothers, *Semple*, *Boribwick*, *Yester*, *St. John*, *Harris*, *Innermeath*, &c. *Abercromby* mentions forty Noblemen, or the eldest Sons of such, with a great Number of Gentlemen. The Lord *Hume* is blamed by some *English* and *Scots* Historians for the Loss of this Battle, who answered the Earl of *Huntly*, desiring him to haste to succour the middle Battle, where the King was, *That they do well this Day that do for themselves*; so he stood by, and saw the King overpowered by his Enemies. But Dr. *Mackenzie*, in *Bishop Lesly's* Life, denies it. K. *James* was killed the twenty sixth Year of his Reign, and forty first of his Age. He married *Margaret Tudor*, eldest Daughter to K. *Henry VII.* of *England*, and of *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Edward IV.* She bore to him, 1. *James*, Prince of *Scotland* and of the *Isles*, at *Holyroodhouse*, *February 21. 1507*, who died at *Stirling* in 1510; 2. *Arbur*, born anno 1509, at *Holyroodhouse*, who died an Infant in the Castle of *Edinburgh*; 3. K. *James V.* born in *April, 1512*; and 4. *Alexander*, Duke of *Rothesay*, who was born after his Father's Death, *April 1514*, and died 1517; likewise two Daughters, who died Infants.

K. *James* had of natural Children, two Sons and three Daughters, viz. by *Margaret (a)*, Daughter to *John* first Lord *Drummond*, he had, 1. *Jean*, first married to *John* Master of *Huntly*, by whom she had *George* Earl of *Huntly*, and *Alexander Gordon* Bishop of *Galloway*. She married, secondly, *Sir John Drummond* of *Innerpeffry (b)*: by whom she had four Daughters; the first married the Earl of *Eglinton*; the second married to *Campbell* of *Lowdon*; the third to Lord *Elphinston*; and the fourth to *Sir James Chisholm* of *Cromlix*.

By *Isabel (c)* Stewart, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Buchan*, the King
 (a) Or, according to *Gordon's History of the Gordons*, *Anna*. (b) *Crawford's History of the Stewarts*. (c) *Crawford, Officers of State*, calls her *Agnes*, and says, she was Countess of *Boiswell*.

had, 1. *Janet*, married to *Malcolm* Lord *Fleming*; by whom she had Lord *Fleming*, and five Daughters; the first married to the Master of *Livingston*; the second married first the Master of *Montrose*, secondly, the Master of *Erskine*, and lastly, to *John* Earl of *Albore*; the third married *Maitland* of *Lidington*; the fourth, married to Lord *Crichton* of *Sanguibur* (a); the fifth, married to *Sandilands* of *Calder*, Predecessor to Lord *Torpichen*, and again to *Crawford* of *Kense*.

By *Mary* (b), Daughter to *Archibald* Boyd of *Bonshaw*, the King had, 2. *Katharine*, married to *James* Earl of *Morton*: by whom she had three Daughters, *Margaret*, married to *James* Earl of *Arran*, Duke of *Chastelherault*; *Elizabeth*, married to *James*, Son to *George* Douglas of *Pittendreich*, afterwards Earl of *Morton*; and *Beatrix*, married to *Robert* Lord *Maxwell* (c).

By the foresaid *Mary* Boyd, the King had, 3. *Alexander*, Commendator of *Dunfermling* and *Coldingham*, Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, an. 1506, and Chancellor of *Scotland* anno 1511, who was killed at *Flowden*; a Youth of great Parts, and much admired and lamented by *Erasmus*. He was born 1491. The See had been kept vacant for him from his Uncle's Death.

By *Jenn* Kennedy, Daughter to the Earl of *Cussis*, afterwards Countess of *Angus*, the King had, 2. *James*, created Earl of *Murray* by *John* Duke of *Albany*, anno 1515 (d). He was employed Commissioner by his Brother *K. James V.* for making a Peace with *England*, anno 1529. He was King's Lieutenant upon the Borders. *Mr. Gordon* says, that the Earl of *Murray* accused the Lord *Hume* (when brought to his Trial by the Governor) of being guilty of the Murder of his Father, who, by many Witnesses, was proved alive, and seen to have come from the Battle of *Flowden*. But to prove the Murder there were not sufficiency of pregnant Evidences; and therefore he was indicted of several other Points of Treason, and many of his private Faults were laid against him, especially his not behaving himself honestly nor honourably at the Battle of *Flowden*. Of all which, neither he nor his Brother being able to clear themselves to the Satisfaction of the Judges, they were brought in guilty, and had Sentence passed against them to have their Heads cut off; which was performed next Day, and their

(a) To *William* Lord *Livingston*, according to *Crawford's* Officers of State. (b)

Crawford, Officers of State, calls her *Margaret*. (c) *Nisbet* says, *Beatrix*, Lady *Max-*

well, was older than *Elizabeth*, Lady *Morton*. (d) *Crawford* in his *Pecore*, cites the publick Records for his having been made Earl of *Murray* by *K. James IV.* his Father, anno 1501, June 20.

Heads

Heads fixed on the most conspicuous Parts of the Town of *Edinburgh* anno 1516.

K. James V. had been first contracted to *Mary of Bourbon*, Daughter to the Duke of Vendosme, in March 1536, signed by the King of France, and by James Earl of Murray, the King's natural Brother, and Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom; John Duke of Albany, late Governor of the Kingdom, then living in France; and William Stewart Bishop of Aberdeen, Treasurer. But it seems the Lady did not please him, upon which she turned religious. The Earl of Murray was employed by the Nobility to dissuade his Brother the King from invading England; when he raised his first Army for that Purpose at *Fala-Muir*. He was appointed one of the Council to James Earl of Arran, Governor in the Minority of Q. Mary. He died anno 1544, leaving Issue by Margaret (a), Daughter to Colin Earl of Argyle, a Daughter, Mary, married to John Master of Buchan, without Issue; Margaret, Countess of Arran, married, secondly, John Earl of Sutherland.

XXIV. K. James V. succeeded his Father when about a Year and an half old. After the fatal Battle of *Flodden*, such of the Nobility as escaped that Overthrow assembled at *Stirling*, and crowned the young King. They acknowledged the Queen, so long as she continued a Widow, Tutor to her Son, and Governess of the Kingdom. Upon which she wrote to her Brother, K. Henry VIII. of England, to desire a Peace. He granted a Truce for a Year. But this Calm lasted not long; for, first, the Clergy disturbed it, by their Competition for the Archbishoprick of *St. Andrew's*; and the Nobility, next, jarr'd among themselves about Preferments. Alexander Lord Gordon ruled the North; and Alexander Lord Hume, the Chamberlain, ruled the South; while the Earl of Angus aimed at a fairer Conquest, the Marriage of the Queen; which he obtained afterwards, viz. the 4th of August 1544, within eleven Months after the King's Death. But the Lord Chamberlain, to prevent his growing Power, (notwithstanding the Opposition he met with from his Party, both at home and in England, and from the Earl of Arran's Party, he being nearest in Blood to the Crown) brought home John, Son to Alexander Duke of Albany, who was restored to his Father's Estate and Honours, and made Governor of Scotland. At this Time, James, natural Son to K. James IV. was created Earl of Murray. The Governor having settled the State, and acquainted himself with the Characters of those who bore the greatest Sway in the

(a) *Crawford* calls her *Isabel*.

Kingdom, particularly the Lord Chamberlain, he kept a watchful Eye over him: Which the Chamberlain observing, and that his Deserts were ungratefully remembered, he retired from Court to his Country-house; and then insinuated himself into the Queen and her Husband's Favours, in order to ruin the Governor, and transport the King to *England*. When the Governor was informed of this Plot, he, with as many Men as Haste would suffer him to gather, marched at Midnight from *Edinburgh* to *Stirling*; there he surprised the Castle, and in it the Queen with her two Sons. A Council being called, the King, with his Brother *Alexander*, were taken from their Mother, and trusted to the Custody of four Lords. Amidst this Storm of Court, the Queen, with her Husband, and Sir *George Douglas* his Brother, together with the Lord Chamberlain and his Brother, fled to *England*. The Governor, not a little perplexed at their Flight, sent Ambassadors to excuse himself with the King of *England*; and, by his Emissaries, invited the fugitive Gentlemen home, with Promises of obtaining what they should reasonably demand: With whom at length he prevailed. But the Queen staid in *England*, where she was delivered of her Daughter *Margaret Douglas*, afterwards Grandmother to K. *James VI*. The Governor, being still suspicious of the Contrivers of the Plot of transporting the King and his Brother *Alexander* to *England*, resolved to bring them to an Account for it; for which End he imprisoned Mr. *Gavin Douglas* Bishop of *Dunkell*, Uncle to the Earl of *Angus*, and the Lord *Drummond*, Grandfather to the said Earl. *Alexander*, Lord *Hume*, being charged to answer for his Actions and Proceedings, and not appearing, was denounced Rebel, and his Moveables seized on and brought to the Exchequer. Irritated hereby, the Lord *Hume* plundered *Dumbar*, which belonged to the Governor, and committed several Depredations on the Borders. To suppress which, the Governor, in Person, with a thousand hardy Soldiers, marched to the Borders, and directed some Companies to find out the Lord *Hume*; who, at the Request of his Friends, came to the Governor, and submitted himself. He was brought to *Edinburgh*, and trusted to the Custody of *James Earl of Arran* his Brother-in-law. The Lord *Hume* had not staid long in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, when he moved the Earl of *Arran* to be of his Mind, and conspire against the Governor, to put himself in his Place: He being nearest Heir to the Crown, it was more reasonable he should be second in the Kingdom, than *John Duke of Albany*, who, though descended of a Brother, yet was but descended of a banish'd Man. By these Allurements, the Prisoner took away his Keeper with him to the Borders, and, by Letters and private Meetings with

with other Noblemen, endeavoured to increase their Faction. The Earl of *Lenox* declared for his Uncle the Earl of *Arran*, and took the Castle of *Glasgow*; but the Governor soon recovered it: And as he was going to burn *Hamilton*, he was dissuaded from it by the Countess of *Hamilton*, Sister to K. *James III.* his own Aunt. Anno 1516, a Peace was concluded between *England* and *Scotland*, by which the Earl of *Angus*, Lord *Hume*, and the rest of the Queen's Faction, were indemnified: But afterwards, the Governor being informed of new Designs against him by the Lord *Hume*, he summoned him and his Brother to *Edinburgh*; who, having answered, were imprisoned and executed, and their Heads fixed on the Cross of *Edinburgh*. After this the Governor went to *France*, and appointed Deputies in his Place: During his Absence the Queen returned from *England*, and several Disturbances happened in the Kingdom. At this Time, viz. 1520, happened the Skirmish on the High-street of *Edinburgh*, between the Earl of *Angus* and his Friends on one Side, and the Earl of *Arran* and his Friends on the other; where *Arran* was worsted. On his Side the Master of *Eglinton*, and Sir *Patrick Hamilton* of *Kincavel*, were killed. The Governor returned home, and summoned to answer in Parliament such as had been guilty of Disturbances in his Absence; some were fined, some forfeited or imprisoned, and others pardoned. The King of *England* sent an Army against *Scotland*, under the Command of the Earl of *Sbrensbury*; and the Governor, with Consent of Parliament, raised an Army to oppose him; but when he was at the Borders near *Carlisle*, the Nobility, being influenced by the Queen Dowager, refused to march forward to fight the Enemy: Upon which he was obliged to agree to a Cessation of Arms, and send Ambassadors to K. *Henry* to conclude a Peace; but the King of *England* demanded such unreasonable Terms, that the Governor, who likewise resented the unfair Dealing of the Nobility, went to *France* a second Time to demand Aid from that King. During his Absence, there were frequent IncurSIONS and Skirmishes between the *Scots* and *English*. The Governor returned with 4000 Men, and with the Forces that were on Foot in *Scotland* at his Arrival, he marched against the *English*: But the Queen a second Time prevailed with the Nobility to oppose him. Upon which a Cessation was agreed to; and during this Cessation, it was determined, that the King, though but thirteen Years of Age, should take the Government upon himself: To which the Governor very willingly agreed, and went to *France* a third Time, where he died. But no sooner had the King taken the Government upon himself, than the Earl of *Angus* and his Faction took his Majesty into their Custody,

Custody, and governed both him and the Kingdom. But at last, while several Attempts were made for his Liberty to no Purpose, one by *Buc-
 clugh*, and another by *Lenox*, in which *Lenox* was defeated by the Earl
 of *Arran*, and himself killed near *Linlithgow* anno 1526; the King
 made his Escape from them after having been two Years under their
 Power, and ordered the Earl of *Angus* to confine himself beneath the
 River of *Spey*; which he disobeying, was forfeited; together with his
 Uncle and Brother, 1528. The King set about the settling of his King-
 dom, and reforming several Abuses. Anno 1532, he instituted the
 Court of Session, or College of Justice, consisting of fifteen Judges, se-
 ven Clergymen, seven Laymen, and a President of the Clergy; but
 since the Reformation, or Change of Religion, all the fifteen Judges are
 of the Laity. He probably took the Hint from a Design that *John*
 Duke of *Albany*, during his Regency, had of setting it on Foot; or
 rather they both took it from what they had seen in *France*. In the
 Years 1536 and 1538, the King, with severals of the Nobility, sailed
 about the North Coasts to the Western Isles, and reduced those People
 into Order. His Majesty was made Knight of the *Golden Fleece* by the
 Emperor, and Knight of *St. Michael* by the King of *France*. He entered
 into a close Amity with the King of *England*, who made him Knight
 of the Garter, or *St. George*, and proposed to have an Interview with
 him. The Emperor and Pope endeavoured to disunite our King from
 his Uncle K. *Henry*, who thereupon pressed his Nephew again and again
 to an Interview, and made several advantageous Offers: But the Clergy
 made large Donations and Promises to the King, in order to dissuade
 him from going to *England*. Whereupon K. *Henry* was highly displea-
 sed, and ordered his Army towards *Scotland*, which returned in a few
 Days. K. *James* desired to pursue the *English*; but the factious No-
 bility would not consent, and conspired to cut off the King's Favourites
 while the Army lay at *Fala-muir*: Which the King getting Notice of,
 he immediately returned to *Edinburgh*; and being highly exasperated a-
 gainst the Nobility, upbraided them openly as Cowards, and Men that
 neither wished to advance his Honour, nor the Glory of their native
 Country: telling them, That since he was betrayed by them, he him-
 self, and such as would follow him, would do that which they had so
 cowardly refused to undertake. About this Time in the Month of
August, 3000 *English*, commanded by Sir *Robert Bowet*, were defeat by
Humly at *Haldenrig*. In the Beginning of *November* following, the
 King, in pursuance of his former Resolution, called a Council of his
 principal Favourites and most trusty Servants; in which it was determi-
 ned

ned to raise an Army, which marched into *England*. But so soon as *Oliver Sinclair*, a Son of the Family of *Roſlin*, was appointed Lieutenant-General, the Noblemen that were present, were so disobliged that they mutinied, and put the whole Army into such Disorder and Confusion, that the *English* observing it, attacked them at *Solway-moss*, and obtained an easy Victory, and a great many Prisoners, without so much as one single Man being killed on either Side, as Mr. *Keith* has it. The News of this Loss being brought to the King, then at *Earlaverock*, a Castle distant about twelve Miles to the West from the Marshes; he became extremely disconsolate, and began to apprehend that the whole Nobility had conspired his Overthrow. Cardinal *Beaton* also, who had advised him to this unfortunate Expedition, was in a great Consternation. Immediately the King returned to *Edinburgh*, and in a few Days retired to his Palace at *Faulkland*, where he gave himself up entirely to Melancholy; vexed with various Cares, and quite worn out with Watching and Fasting, he was confined to his Bed. In this Condition News was brought him, that the Queen was brought to Bed of a Daughter at *Linlithgow*, December 8. When he heard this, he is said to have spoke to this Purpose: "It will end as it began: The Crown came by a Woman, and it will go by one. Miseries approach this poor Kingdom: K. *Henry* will labour to make it his own by Arms or Marriage." The King died about the 13th of December 1542, having lived thirty Years and eight Months. His Body was transported from *Faulkland* to the Chapel of the Palace of *Holyroodhouse*, where it was deposited beside the Body of his first Queen. His Majesty was of a middle Stature, but rather tall; his Eyes of a dark gray, and very penetrating; his Hair of a yellow Colour, turned up into Locks; his Voice sweet; his Aspect and Countenance comely: So that he was reckoned the handsomest Prince of his Time. His Body was sound and healthy; of a vigorous Constitution, which he render'd still more firm and strong, by a constant Application to Labour and Exercise, and an exemplary Sobriety in his Eating and Drinking. He had likewise a quick and ingenious Mind, and was naturally given to Poetry. He loved Learning and learned Men; so that, finding few of the Nobility capable to serve him as Ministers of State, for want of Education and Letters, which they neglected in those turbulent Times, he was necessitated to make Use of the Clergy, and other Gentlemen of inferior Rank, whose Circumstances in the World had obliged them to cultivate their Minds with Learning, in order to obtain Preferment. He refused to comply with his Uncle K. *Henry VIII.*'s Advice, to pull down the Monasteries in *Scotland*.

land, and bring their Money into the Exchequer: Alledging it to be Sacrilege; and that it was needless, since he could command any thing the Monks had when he pleased, or when there was Need for it. He was well seon in the Laws and Customs of his Kingdom, and did oft-times hear and decide Controversies in the Places through which he travelled. He was a strict Administrator of Justice, and was at great Pains to suppress the then too much prevailing Custom of Robbery and Thieving. He encouraged Trade, and brought into the Country foreign Artificers, to set up and teach Manufactures at home. He married first *Magdalen de Valois*, eldest Daughter to *Francis I.* anno 1537; who arrived at *Leith* the 29th of May, and died in July that Year without Issue. He married secondly, anno 1538, *Mary*, Daughter to *Claud*, or, as *Gordon* has it, Daughter to *Rene*, and Sister to *Francis* Duke of *Guise*, Widow to *Lewis* Duke of *Longueville*. She bore to him, 1. *James*, Duke of *Rothesay*, 1539, who died young; 2. *Robert*, Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *Fife*, who died young; 3. *Arthur*, Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *Fife*, who likewise died young; and *Mary*, who succeeded him.

K. *James V.* had several natural Children, viz: 1. *James*, Prior of *St. Andrew's*, Earl of *Murray*, and Regent; 2. *Robert*, Prior of *Holyroodhouse*, Earl of *Orkney*; 3. *John*, Prior of *Coldingham*, Father to *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell*; 4. *James*, Abbot of *Kelso* and *Melrose*, begot on *Elizabeth Shaw* of *Sauby's* Family, died without Issue; 5. *Adam*, Prior of the *Chartreuse* at *Perth*, begot on *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Lenox*, died without Issue; 6. *Robert*, Abbot of *Whithorn*, died without Issue; 7. *Jean*, begotten on *Elizabeth* Daughter to Sir *John Carmichael*: She married *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, and died without Issue.

S E C T. V.

Of the Royal Family, from Q. Mary, to the present Time. (a)

XXV. **Q**UEEN *Mary* married first, anno 1558, K. *Francis II.* of *France*, who died without Issue, December 1560, in the seventeenth Year of his Age. She married secondly, in July 1565, *Henry*

(a) Seeing this Book has already swelled beyond the Bounds proposed, I shall for the future confine myself to the Genealogical Part only; reserving for an Appendix, or an additional Volume, if I find Encouragement, the Historical Part, continued down to our present Time, and which I have by me in Writing.

Lord Darnly and *Man*, Earl of *Ross*, and Duke of *Albany*; eldest Son to *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, by the Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Aunt to her Majesty; by whom she had K. *James VI.* born June 19. 1566. K. *Henry*, Consort to the Queen, was murdered February 1567. And she married thirdly, on the 15th of May following, *James Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, and Duke of *Orkney*; by whom she had no Issue. She was beheaded at *Fotheringay* Castle in *England*, on the 8th of February 1587, after she had been kept Prisoner above eighteen Years by Q. *Elizabeth*.

XXVI. K. *James VI.* upon the Death of Q. *Elizabeth*, succeeded to the Crown of *England* 1603. He died of a Quartan Ague the fifty ninth Year of his Age, upon the 27th of March 1625. He married *Anne*, Daughter to *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, and Sister to K. *Christian*. Her Mother was *Sophia Ulric*, Daughter to the Duke of *Meklenburg*. By her he had, 1. *Henry-Frederick*, Prince of *Wales*, born 1593, who died 1612, the nineteenth Year of his Age; 2. *Robert*, who died young; 3. *Charles*, who succeeded his Father, born at *Dumfermling* 19th November 1600; 4. *Elizabeth*, so called after Q. *Elizabeth* of *England*, born August 1596, married 1613 to *Frederick* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Silesia*, &c. Elector, Cup-bearer, and Great Senefcal, or High Stewart of the Empire; 5. *Margaret*, who died an Infant; 6. *Mary*, born in *England* 1605, who lived two Years; and, 7. *Sophia*, who died the third Day after she was born, 1606.

XXVII. K. *Charles I.* was beheaded January 30. 1649. He married *Henrietta-Maria de Bourbon*, Daughter to *Henry IV.* of *France*, by *Mary de Medicis*, Daughter to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*: By whom he had four Sons and four Daughters, viz. 1. *Charles*, born the 18th of March 1628, who died immediately after his Baptism; 2. *Charles II.* born the 29th of May 1630; 3. *James*, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, afterwards K. *James VII.* born 14th October 1633; 4. *Henry*, Duke of *Glocester*, born at *Oatland* in *Surrey* the 8th of July 1640, died 1660, a short Time after the Restoration, the twentieth Year of his Age: 1. *Mary*, Princess of *Orange*, born the 4th of November 1631; (She, about the tenth Year of her Age, married *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, who died at the *Hague* of the Small-pox 1650: His Wife being at the Time with Child of the late K. *William*, she was brought to Bed of him on her own Birth-day, the 4th of November; and she died at *London* of the Small-pox 1661;) 2. *Elizabeth*, born 1635, who died in Prison of Grief the 8th of September 1650; 3. *Anna*, born the 17th

of May 1637, who died the third Year of her Age; 4. *Henrietta-Anna Maria*, Dutchess of Orleans, born at Exeter 1644. She married *Philip Duke of Orleans* 1661, and she died 1679.

XXVIII. K. *Charles II.* married *Donna Catharina*, Infanta of Portugal, Daughter to *Juan Duke of Braganza*, who had been restored to the Crown of Portugal, after that Monarchy had been interrupted for about sixty Years. She was Sister to *Don Alphonso VI.* and *Don Pedro*, successively Kings of Portugal. She had no Children to the King, but is said to have twice miscarried. King *Charles* died the 6th of February 1685. He had several natural Children, viz.

1. *James Duke of Monmouth*. His Mother was Mrs. *Lucy Barlow* alias *Walters*, Daughter to *Richard Walters Esq;* in *Pembroke Shire, Wales*. He was born at *Rotterdam* April 9. 1649, and surnamed *Crofts*. He was educated at *Paris* under the Queen-Mother, and *Thomas Ross Esq;* and was so beautiful and handsome, that he charmed all who saw him. He came to *England* 1662, and was created first *Baron Tyndale*, *Earl of Doncaster*, and *Duke of Orkney* in *Scotland*; and then *Duke of Monmouth*, 1663, and *Knight of the Garter*. He was made *Master of the Horse* to the King 1665; and that same Year married *Anne Scot*, Daughter and Heiress of *Francis Earl of Buccleugh*, who was then created *Dutchess of Buccleugh*. And on her account the Duke assumed to himself and Heirs the Surname of *Scot*. He became *Duke of Buccleugh*, and was made *Captain of the King's Life-guard of Horse* 1668, and a *Privy Counsellor* 1670, and *Lord Great Chamberlain of Scotland*. He signalized himself at the *Siege of Maastricht* in 1673. He became *Chancellor of the University of Cambridge*. He had by his Lady, *Charles*, born 1672, who died 1693, *James*, *Henry*, *Francis*, *Charles*, and *Anne*; the three last died young. The *Dutchess of Buccleugh*, after the *Duke of Monmouth's* Death, married, anno 1688, *Charles Lord Cornwallis*, by whom she had Issue.

James Scot, Son to the *Duke of Monmouth*, was born 1674. After his Father's Attainder, he was called *Earl of Dalkeith*, created *Knight of St. Andrew* 1704, and died 1705; leaving Issue, by his Lady *Henrietta*, Daughter to *Lawrence Hyde Earl of Rochester*, Brother to the *Earl of Clarendon*, 1. *Francis*, *Earl of Dalkeith*; 2. *James*; 3. *Henry*; 4. *Anne*; and, 5. *Charlotte*.

Henry Scot, Son to the *Duke of Monmouth*, was born 1676. He was created *Earl of Delorain* 1706, and died 1730; leaving Issue, *Francis Earl of Delorain*, and several other Children.

The *Duke of Monmouth* had by *Eleanor Needham*, Daughter to Sir *Robert*

Robert Needham of *Lambeth*, two natural Sons; 1. *James Crofts*; 2. *Henry Crofts*; and a natural Daughter, *Henrietta Crofts*, third Wife to *Charles Paulet* Duke of *Bolton*, to whom she bore *Frances*, married to *John* late Lord *Mordant*, eldest Son to *Charles Earl* of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*; and *Nassau Paulet* created Knight of the Bath anno 1725.

2. *K. Charles* had likewise by Mrs. *Walters*, *Mary*, first married to *William Sarsfield* of *Lucan* in *Ireland*; secondly she married *William Fanshawe*, Master of Requests to *K. Charles*. She died 1693, leaving Issue by her first Husband, *Charlotte*, who married Mr. *Wesley* of *Ireland*; *Anne-Dorothy*, *Eury Katharine*, and *Anne-Mary*, who married *Mark Newdigate* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. She had by her second Husband, *Thomas-Edward Fanshawe*.

3. *K. Charles* had by Mrs. *Elizabeth Killebrew*, Viscountess of *Shannon*, Daughter to Sir *William Killebrew*, *Charlotta-Femina-Henrietta-Mary Boyle* alias *Fitz-Roy*. She married first *James Howard*, Grandson of *Theophilus*, Earl of *Suffolk*; by whom she had *Stuarta Howard*, Maid of Honour to *Q. Mary*. She married secondly *William Paston Esq*; who succeeded his Father *Robert* as Earl of *Yarmouth*; by him she had *Charles*, who died without Issue, *William Lord Paston*, *Charlotta*, *Rebecca*, all married.

X 4. *K. Charles* had by Mrs. *Katharine Peg*, Daughter of *Thomas Peg* of *Yeldersly*, Esq; (and after the King's Death, Wife of Sir *Edward Green*, Baronet.) *Charles Fitz-Charles*, born 1658; who, having a foreign Education, was commonly called *Don Carlos*, and was created Earl of *Plymouth* 1679. He died of a bloody Flux at *Tangier* in *Africa*, 1680. He married *Bridget*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Osburn* Duke of *Leeds*.

K. Charles had five or six Children by Mrs. *Barbara Killiers*, Daughter and Heiress of *William Killiers*, Viscount *Grandison* in *Ireland*, and Wife of *Roger Palmer* Earl of *Castlemain* in that Kingdom. This *Barbara*, Countess of *Castlemain*, was created Lady *Nonsuch*, Countess of *Southampton*, and Dutches of *Cleveland*, in 1670, to be succeeded in the Honours by her Sons *Charles* and *George Fitz-Roy*. She died 1709. The King had by her,

5. *Charles Fitz-Roy*, born 1662, installed Knight of the Garter anno 1673, created Duke of *Southampton* in 1675, became Duke of *Cleveland*, by succeeding his Mother, 1709. He died anno 1731, having married, first, *Mary*, Daughter and Heiress of Sir *Henry Wood*, Clerk of the Green Cloth, and elder Brother of Dr. *Thomas Wood*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. She died without Issue, anno 1680. He married, second-

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secondly, *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Poultney* of *Misterton*, by whom he had *William Fitz-Roy* Duke of *Cleveland*, *Charles Fitz-Roy*, *Henry Fitz-Roy*, *Barbara Fitz-Roy*, *Grace Fitz-Roy*, and *Anne*.

6. *Henry Fitz-Roy*, born anno 1663, created Baron of *Sudbury*, Viscount *Ipſwich*, Earl of *Euston*, and Duke of *Grafton*, 1675; Knight of the Garter, 1680; Vice-Admiral of *England*, 1682. He was wounded at the Siege of *Cork* in *Ireland*, 1690, in K. *William's* Service, and died some Days after. His Wife was *Isabel*, Daughter and Heir of *Henry Bennet* Earl of *Arlington*, (by his Wife *Isabella* of *Nassau*, Daughter to *Lewis* of *Nassau*, Lord *Beverwaert*, Count of *Nassau*, and Cousin to K. *William*) by whom he had *Charles Fitz-Roy* present Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain; he was Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*. He married *Henrietta Somerset*, Daughter of *Charles* Duke of *Beaufort*, by whom a numerous Issue.

7. *George Fitz-Roy*, born anno 1665, created Baron *Pontefract*, and Earl of *Northumberland*, 1674; and Duke of *Northumberland* 1682, installed Knight of the Garter 1683. He died without Issue in 1716, having married *Katharine*, Daughter to *Robert Wheately* of *Brecknock*.

8. *Anne Palmer*, surnamed *Fitz-Roy*, the adopted natural Daughter, was born anno 1661; she was third Wife of *Thomas Lennard* Lord *Dacres*, Earl of *Suffex*; to whom she had *Barbara*, married to *—* *Skelton* Esquire, and *Anne*, third Wife of *Henry Roper* Lord *Tenham*.

9. *Charlotta Fitz-Roy*, born anno 1664, who married Sir *Edward-Henry Lee* Earl of *Litchfield*. He died in 1716, leaving Issue *George-Henry Lee*, and *Charlotta Lee*. *George-Henry Lee*, Earl of *Litchfield*, married *Frances*, Daughter of Sir *John Hales*, by whom he has *George-Henry Lee*, and a numerous Issue. *Charlotta Lee* married *Benedict-Leonard Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore* in *Ireland*, and Prince of *Maryland*.

10. *Barbara Fitz-Roy*, was born anno 1672. She became a Nun, in the *English* Nunnery of *Pontoise* in *France*.

11. K. *Charles* had, by Mrs. *Eleanor Gwin*, Daughter to *Francis Gwin* Esquire, one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, *Charles Beauclerc*, born anno 1670, created Earl of *Burford* 1676, and Duke of *St. Albans* in 1684; was introduced into the House of Peers 1691, and made Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners 1693, installed Knight of the Garter 1718, and died in 1726. His Wife was Lady *Diana Vere*, eldest Daughter and Co-heiress of *Aubrey de Vere*, the twentieth and last Earl of *Oxford*; by whom he had, 1. *Charles*, Duke of *St. Albans*, (he married *Lucy*, Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *John Wenden*, by whom he has *George* Earl of *Burford*, &c.) 2. *William Beauclerc*,

clerc, Member of Parliament for *Chichester*, 1732; (he married *Charlotte*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Sir John Werden*;) 3. *Vere Beauclerc*, Captain of a Man of War; 4. *Henry Beauclerc*, Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; 5. *Sidney Beauclerc*; 6. *George Beauclerc*, Captain of a Troop of Horse; 7. *James Beauclerc*; 8. *Aubrey Beauclerc*, Captain of a Man of War, and Lady *Anne*.

12. K. *Charles* had likewise by this *Nell Gwin*, as she was called, *James Beauclerc*, born anno 1671, who died in *France* 1680.

13. K. *Charles* had by *Louisa de Querouaille*, (a French Lady that attended the Dutchess of *Orleans* into *England* 1670, and was created Dutchess of *Portsmouth*) *Charles Lenos*, born anno 1672, created Baron of *Sittington*, Earl of *March*, and Duke of *Richmond*, 1675; likewise Baron of *Metbuen*, Earl of *Darnly*, and Duke of *Lenox*. Upon the Removal of the Duke of *Monmouth* he was made Master of the Horse to the King. He died in 1723. His Wife was *Anne*, eldest Daughter of *Francis Lord Brudenell*, who died before his Father *Robert Brudenell*, Earl of *Cardigan*. By her he had *Charles Lenos* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, born anno 1701, (who married *Sarah*, Daughter of *William* late Earl of *Cadogan*;) *Louisa Lenos*, born 1692, married *James* Earl of *Berkley*; *Anne Lenos*, born 1703, Wife of *William* Earl of *Albemarle*.

14. K. *Charles* had by Mrs. *Mary Davis*, *Mary Tudor*, born anno 1673, received the Surname of *Tudor* 1680. She married *Francis Ratcliff*, Son and Heir of *Francis* Earl of *Derwentwater*, in 1687, and died 1705. By him she had, 1. *James Ratcliff*, Earl of *Derwentwater*, born 1695; 2. *Francis Ratcliff*, born 1697; 3. *Charles Ratcliff*, born 1698; and 4. *Mary Tudor Ratcliff*. *James* Earl of *Derwentwater* was taken Prisoner at *Preston* in 1715, and beheaded on *Tower-hill*, February 24, 1716. He married ——— Daughter to *Sir John Webb*, Baronet; by whom he had *James*, born 1714; *Anne*, born after her Father's Death, in July 1716. *Mary Tudor* married, after *Derwentwater's* Death, *Henry Grabam* Esquire, Son of Colonel *James Grabam*; and after his Death — *Rook* Esquire, Son of Brigadier-General *Rook*.

XXVIII. K. *James VII.* married first, anno 1659, Lady *Anne Hyde*, eldest Daughter to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*; by whom he had,

1. *Charles* Duke of *Cambridge*, born October 1660, who died an Infant.

2. *Mary*, born April 30, 1662, married *William Henry*, Prince of *Orange*,

Orange, 1677. He and she became afterwards King and Queen of England, &c. She died without Issue in 1694.

3. *James Duke of Cambridge*, born July 1663, and died the third Year of his Age.

4. *Anne*, born February 6. 1665, married Prince *George*, younger Son of *Frederick III.* and Brother to *Christian V.* King of *Denmark*, anno 1683. She became afterwards Queen of *England*, &c. and died in 1714, without any surviving Issue.

5. *Charles Duke of Kendal*, born July 1666, and died a Child.

6. *Edgar Duke of Cambridge*, born September 1667, and died in the fourth Year of his Age.

7. *Henrietta*, born January 1668, and died young.

8. *Katharine*, born February 1670, and died young.

Lady Anne Hyde, Dutchess of *York*, died March 31. 1671; and *K. James* married again *Mary-Eleanor d'Este*, Daughter to *Alphonfus III.* Duke of *Modena*. She was Sister to *Francis Duke of Modena*, and to *Isabella*, Princess of *Parma and Placentia*. Her Mother was *Laura Martinozzi*, Niece to Cardinal *Mazarine*; being Daughter to Count *Jerome Martinozzi* and *Margaret Mazarine*, eldest Sister to *Julius Cardinal Mazarine*. This *Mary*, Dutchess of *York*, was born 25th September, 1658, and married at *Modena* to his Royal Highness, by his Proxy *Henry Earl of Peterborough*, anno 1673. The King had by her,

1. *Katharine Laura*, born January 1674, and died an Infant. Her God-mothers were Ladies *Mary* and *Anne*, her Sisters; and her God-father, the Duke of *Monmouth*.

2. *Isabella*, born 1676, and died about four Years after.

3. *Charles Duke of Cambridge*, born November 1677, and died an Infant. His God-fathers, *K. Charles* and the Prince of *Orange*; his God-mother, the Lady *Isabella*, his Sister.

4. *Elizabeth*, born 1678, and died young.

5. *Charlotta-Maria*, born 1682, died within a few Days after.

6. *James-Francis-Edward*, born Sunday, June 10. 1688. His Father being then King, he was declared Prince of *Wales*, and was baptized October 15. The Pope's Nuncio held the Prince upon the Fonts of Baptism in his Holiness's Name, who was God-father, and the Queen-Dowager God-mother.

7. *Louisa-Maria-Teresa*, born June 28. 1692, at *St. Germain* in *France*, and died of the Small-pox, April 18. 1712.

The

The Queen, her Mother, died at St. Germain, 1718.

K. James's natural Issue, by Mrs. *Arabella Churchill*, Sister to John Duke of *Marlborough*, afterwards Wife to Colonel *Godfrey*, were,

1. *James Fitz-James*, who having signalized himself at the Siege of *Buda* in 1686, his Father created him Baron of *Bosworth*, Earl of *Tinmouth*, and Duke of *Berwick*, and his Heirs-male, in March 1687. He was installed Knight of the Garter September 1688. He went over with his Father, and served *France* against *England*, and was therefore outlawed 1695. He was a Grandee of *Spain*, a General and Marshal of *France*, and Knight of the *Golden Fleece*. He married, first, *Honora Bourk*, Daughter of *William Bourk*, Earl of *Clanrickard* in *Ireland*, and Widow of Colonel *Patrick Sarsfield*, afterwards Earl of *Lucan*; by whom he had *James Marquis of Tinmouth*, Duke of *Liria*, or *Lerida*, born 1693. She died in *France* 1698; and he married, secondly, anno 1700, *Anne Buckley*, Daughter to *Henry Buckley Esquire*, by his Wife *Sophia Stewart*, Sister to *Frances* late Dutchess of *Richmond* and *Lenox*. She died at St. Germain in 1730, and had Issue, *James*, *Henry*, *Francis*, &c. The Duke of *Berwick* was killed in the Wars between the Emperor and *France*, anno 1735.

2. By the foresaid Mrs. *Churchill* the King had *Henry Fitz-James*, commonly called the *Grand-Prior*, born 1673. He was Captain of a Man of War in his Father's Reign; and, following his Father, was outlawed and forfeited with his Brother in 1695. He was Lieutenant-General and Admiral of the *French Gallies*, and died in *France* 1702. He married *Mademoiselle Mary-Gabrielle de Luffan*, Daughter of the *Marquis de Luffan*, anno 1700; by whom he had a Daughter, who died young.

She became Countess Melfort

3. Likewise by Mrs. *Churchill* the King had *Henrietta*, born 1670; married Sir *Henry Waldgrave* of *Cheuton*, who was created Lord *Waldgrave* in 1686. He died at *Paris* 1698, and she died 1730; having Issue, *James Lord Waldgrave*, born 1684, and *Henry Waldgrave*, born in 1688.

James Lord Waldgrave was created Earl of *Waldgrave* and Viscount *Cheuton*. He married *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *John Webb* of *Hatberop*, Baronet; and had *James*, born anno 1715; *Henrietta*, born 1717; and *John*, born 1718, &c.

4. By the foresaid Mrs. *Churchill* the King had another Daughter, who became a Nun. *Barbaram a Nun at Pontaise*

K. James's natural Issue by Mrs. *Katharine Sedley*, Daughter of Sir *Charles Sedley*, Baronet, created Baroness of *Darlington*, and Countess

of *Dorchester*, 1686; afterwards married Sir *David Collier* Earl of *Portmore*, who died in 1730:

5. By her the King had *Katharine*, surnamed *Darnly*, born anno 1681. Her Father conferred on her the Rank of a Duke's Daughter. She married, first, *James Annesly* Earl of *Anglesey*, in 1699; but from him she was separated by unanimous Consent of Parliament, for his Cruelty and causeless ill Usage of her. He died in 1702, and by him she had *Katharine Annesly*, born 1701, who married *William Phips* Esquire, Son of Sir *Constantine Phips* late Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, and had Issue. The Lady *Katharine Darnly* married, secondly, anno 1705, *John Sheffield* Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normandy*. He died in 1722. By him she had *Edmund Sheffield* Duke of *Buckingham*, born 1716, and *Sophia*, born 1706, &c.

XXIX. *James-Francis-Edward*, only surviving Son of K. *James VII.* was, on the Death of his Father, who died September 1701, proclaimed King of *Great Britain*, &c. at *Paris*, by Orders of K. *Lewis XIV.* He now resides in *Italy*. He married, anno 1719, *Clementina Sobieski*, Daughter of Prince *James Sobieski*, Son of *John* King of *Poland*. Her Mother was Sister to the present Elector *Palatine*, and Aunt to the present Emperor. She was born the 6th of July 1702. By her he had *Charles-James-Edward-Syboester*, born at *Rome*, 31st December, N. S. or 20th December, O. S. 1720; and *Henry-Benedict*, born at *Rome*, February 23. 1724. His Consort died in 1735.

UPON the Removal of K. *James VII.* from the Crown of *England*, anno 1688, his Son-in-law, *William* Prince of *Orange*, mounted the Throne; but he died without Issue, anno 1702, and was succeeded by,

Q. *Anne*. She had, by Prince *George* of *Denmark*, a Princess dead born, 12th May 1684; *Mary*, born June 2. 1685, died 8th February 1687; *Anne Sophia*, born 12th May 1686, died 2d February 1687; *William*, born 24th July 1689, declared Duke of *Glocester*, installed Knight of the Garter, 4th July 1696, and died 30th July 1700; *Mary*, born October 1690, died soon after her Baptism; *George*, born 17th April 1692, died an Hour after his Baptism. Q. *Anne* died 1st of August 1714, and was succeeded by K. *George I.*

Before I proceed with his Descent, I shall here give some Account of the Posterity of *Henrietta*, Dutchess of *Orleans*, Daughter to K. *Charles I.* of *England*; and then of the Issue of *Elizabeth*, Electress *Palatine*,

Palatine, Daughter to K. *James I.* of *England*, and *VI.* of *Scotland*, Grandmother to K. *George*.

Henrietta, Daughter to K. *Charles I.* was born anno 1644. She was, by her Governefs, Lady *Dalkeith*, conveyed to *France*, anno 1646; and anno 1661, in the feventeenth Year of her Age, married *Philip*, then Duke of *Anjou*, till the Death of his Uncle, that he became Duke of *Orleans*, Brother to *Lewis XIV.* of *France*. She died in 1670, having Ifsue one Son, and two Daughters, viz. 1. *Philip-Charles*, Duke of *Valois*, who died in his Infancy; 2. *Maria-Louifa*, married to *Charles II.* K. of *Spain*, without Ifsue; 3. *Anna-Maria-Aloifia*, married to *Victor-Amadeus II.* Duke of *Savoy*, King of *Sicily*, and late King of *Sardinia*. Of this Marriage came *Victor-Amadeus* Prince of *Piedmont*, died 1715; *Philip-Jofeph* Prince of *Piedmont*, *Charles-Emanuel* Prince of *Piedmont*, Duke of *Aoaff*, who hath Ifsue, and *Emanuel-Philibert* Duke of *Cablais*; and three Daughters, viz. *Mary-Adelaide*, married to *Lewis* Duke of *Burgundy*, eldest Son to the *Dauphin*, by whom fhe had Ifsue, *Lewis* Duke of *Brittany*, now King of *France*, &c. *Mary-Anne*, died young; and *Maria-Louifa-Gabriella*, married to *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, fecond Son to the *Dauphin*, and afterwards King of *Spain*, who had Ifsue, *Lewis I.* King of *Spain*, and *Don Ferdinand*, Prince of *Affurias* after his Brother's Death.

Philip Duke of *Orleans*, after Princefs *Henrietta's* Death, married *Charlotte-Elizabeth* of *Bavierre*; by whom he had *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, the Regent, and *Elizabeth-Charlotte* Dutcheffs of *Lorrain*. So that the Duke of *Orleans's* Posterity, by both his firft and fecond Marriage, are the neareft Heirs to the Crown of *Great Britain*, (failing of K. *James VII.'s* Ifsue) were it not for the Act made by K. *William*, fettling the Succeffion in the Proteftant Line.

Elizabeth, Daughter to K. *James VI.* was, anno 1613, married to *Frederick V.* Count *Palatine* of the *Rbine*. He was proclaimed King of *Bobemia*; but was overcome by the Emperor, and difpoffeffed of that and the *Palatinate* likewise. He died in Exile at *Mentz* in 1632, and fhe died at *London* 1662; leaving Ifsue,

I. *Frederick-Henry*, Count *Palatine*, born anno 1614, and crowned King of *Bobemia*. He was drowned in *Harlem-Mer* 1629, without Ifsue.

II. *Charles-Lodovick*, or *Lewis*, Count *Palatine*, born anno 1617. He came a fecond Time to *England*, anno 1643, and continued in it till 1648, when he returned. And that Year, by the Treaty of *Munfter*, had the *Lower Palatinate* reftored to him, and quit his Right to the

Upper Palatinate, &c. and became Eighth Elector. He married *Charlotte*, Daughter of *William*, Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*: By whom he had, 1. *Charles II.* Count *Palatine*, who died without Issue anno 1685, having married *Guillimette Ernestine*, Daughter to *Christian V.* King of *Denmark*; 2. *Frederick*, died young; 3. *Charlotte-Elizabeth*, who, anno 1671, married *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, Brother to *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*. She was his second Wife; by whom he had, 1. *Alexander-Lewis*, called Duke de *Valois*, died young; 2. *Philip*, called in his Father's Lifetime Duke de *Chartres*: He became Duke of *Orleans*, and married *Frances-Marie* of *Bourbon*, (called *Mademoiselle de Blois*) natural Daughter to *Lewis XIV.* by whom he had a Son and several Daughters, viz. *Lewis Duc de Chartres*, and Duke of *Orleans*; who hath Issue, *Maria-Louisa*, the Dutchesse de *Berri*; *Louisa Adelaide*, *Mademoiselle de Orleans*, *Abbess de Chelles*; *Charlotte*, *Mademoiselle de Valois*, married to *Francis* Prince of *Modena*; *Louisa-Elizabeth*, *Mademoiselle de Montpensier*, married to *Lewis K.* of *Spain*; and *Philippina-Elizabeth*, *Mademoiselle de Beau-Jolois, &c.* *Philip*, the old Duke of *Orleans*, had, by *Charlotte-Elizabeth*, likewise a Daughter, *Elizabeth-Charlotte*, married to *Leopold-Joseph*, Duke of *Lorraine and Bar*; by whom she had Issue, *Leopold* Prince of *Lorraine*, died anno 1723; *Francis* Prince of *Lorraine*, *Charles*, *Elizabeth*, and *Anne-Charlotte*.

The foresaid *Charles-Lodovick*, Elector, had likewise, after his Separation from the Electress, by *Louisa Degenfelt* the Rhangravine, a numerous Issue, viz. 1. *Charles-Lewis*, called *Rhangrave*, died a Major-General in the *Venetian Service*; 2. *Charles-Edward*, died in the Wars with *France*, 1691; 3. *Charles Maurice*, died at *Hanover* 1702; 4. *Charles Augustus*, died young; 5. *Charles-Casimir*, killed in a Duel; 6. *Charlotte*, married to *Mainhardt* Duke of *Schomberg*; 7. *Louisa*; 8. *Emilia, &c.*

III. *Rupert*, Count *Palatine*, came to *England* in 1642; was General of his Majesty's Horse, and created Duke of *Cumberland*. The King's Forces being dispersed, he went to *France*; upon the Restoration he returned to *England*, and was Admiral in some Expeditions against the *Dutch*. He was installed Knight of the Garter, and died unmarried in 1682. He had natural Issue, *Dudly-Rupert*, killed at the Siege of *Buda*; and *Ruperta*, married to Lieutenant-General *Emanuel-Scroop-How*, Brother to Lord Viscount *How* of *Ireland*.

IV. *Maurice*, Count *Palatine*, came to *England*, and served his Uncle K. *Charles* in the Civil Wars. He was drowned at Sea in the *West-Indies*, anno 1654; having had a Command, with his Brother,

of

of the Ships that adhered to the King, and served in the *Mediterranean*, &c.

V. *Lewis*, Count *Palatine*, died young.

VI. *Edward*, Count *Palatine*, died at *Paris*, anno 1663. By his Wife *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *Charles* Duke of *Nevers*, *Montoue*, *Montferrat*, &c. and Sister to *Louise-Marie*, Queen to *Sigismund* *Uladislaus*, King of *Sweden* and *Poland*, he had three Daughters, (1.) *Louise-Marie*, married to *Charles-Theodore*, Prince of *Salms*: By whom she had a Son and three Daughters, viz. *Lewis-Otho*, Prince of *Salms*; *Louisa*, *Eleanora*, and the Dutchess of *Ursel*. *Lewis*, Prince of *Salms*, married *Johanna-Catharina*, Daughter to *Maurice-Henry*, Prince of *Nassau-Hadamar*, and had Issue. (2.) *Anne*, Daughter to Count *Edward*, was designed, *Anne of Bavaria*. She married *Henry-Julius* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*, Duke of *Engbien*, Prince of the Blood: By whom she had Issue, 1. — Duke of *Bourbon*, died young; 2. *Lewis* Duke of *Bourbon*, (who married *Aloisia-Francisca*, natural Daughter to *K. Lewis XIV.* and hath a numerous Issue, viz. 1. *Lewis* Duke of *Bourbon*, married to *Mary-Anne* of *Conti*; 2. *Charles*, Count de *Charolois*; 3. *Lewis*, Count de *Clermont*; *Mary-Anne* de *Bourbon*, *Louisa* Princess de *Conti*, *Mademoiselle* de *Charolois*, *Mademoiselle* de *Clermont*, *Mademoiselle* de *Vernandois*, *Mademoiselle* de *Sens*;) 3. *Henry* Count de *Clermont*, died young; and, 4. — Count de *la March*, and afterwards Count de *Clermont*, died young: Likewise five Daughters, viz. 1. *Maria-Teresia*, called *Mademoiselle* de *Bourbon*, (married *Francis-Lewis* Prince of *Conti*, and had a numerous Issue, viz. 1. *Lewis*, Prince of *Conti*, who hath Issue; 2. *Marie*, Dutchess de *Bourbon*; 3. *Louisa-Adelaide*, *Mademoiselle* de *Conti*;) 2. *Anne*, called *Mademoiselle* d' *Engbien*, died young; 3. *Anne-Louisa*, died unmarried; 4. *Aloisia-Benedicta*, called *Mademoiselle* de *Condé*, (married *Lewis-August* Duke de *Main*, natural Son to *Lewis XIV.* and afterwards legitimated; by whom she had a numerous Issue, viz. *Lewis-August* Prince de *Dombes*, *Lewis-Charles* Count d' *Eu*, *Louisa-Adelaide* *Mademoiselle* de *Main*, &c.;) 5. *Mary-Anne*, called *Mademoiselle* *Montmorency*, *Duchesse* de *Vendosme*. (3.) *Benedicta-Henrietta-Philippa*, Daughter to Count *Edward*, married to *John-Frederick*, Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg* and *Hanover*, Brother to *William* Duke of *Zell*, and to *Ernest-Augustus* Duke of *Hanover*. By the said *John* she had four Daughters, two of them came to Maturity, viz. 1. *Charlotte-Felicitas*, married to *Reinald* Duke of *Modena*, (and had Issue, 1. *Francis*, Prince of *Modena*, who married *Charlotte* of *Orleans*; 2. *John-Frederick*; 3. *Benedicta*, Princess of *Este*; and, 4. *Fran-*

4. *Françoise-Marie*, &c.;) 2. *Willemina-Emilia*, second Daughter to the Duke of *Brunswick*, married *Joseph* Emperor of *Germany*, Son to *Leopold* Emperor; and had Issue, two Daughters, *Mary-Josepha*, Arch-dutcheß, married the Elector of *Saxony*; and *Mary-Emilia*, Arch-dutcheß, married the Elector of *Bavaria*.

VII. *Philip*, Count *Palatine*, was killed in Battle near *St. Stephen's*, anno 1650, unmarried.

VIII. *Gustavus*, Count *Palatine*, died unmarried, anno 1641.

IX. *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Frederick* Count *Palatine*, was Abbess of *Herwarden* in *Westphalia*, died anno 1680.

X. *Louisa*, Abbess of *Monbaisson* in *France*.

XI. *Henrietta*, died anno 1651, within five Months after her Marriage with *Sigismund Ragotski*, Prince of *Transilvania*.

XII. *Charlotta*, fourth Daughter, died young.

XIII. *Sophia*, born at the *Hague* in *Holland*, anno 1630. She died in 1714, aged eighty four Years. She married *Ernest-Augustus*, Son to *George* Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, youngest Son of *William junior* Duke of *Brunswick*. He first was Bishop of *Osnaburg*, or Administrator of that Bishoprick, anno 1662, pursuant to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, having succeeded to Count *Francis* of *Wirtemberg* in the Bishoprick of *Osnaburg*. Also in the Year 1680, upon the Death of his eldest Brother *John-Frederick* Duke of *Hanover*, (who died without male Issue) he succeeded him in the Dignity; and anno 1692, was made Ninth Elector of the Empire. He died January 1693, leaving Issue by the foresaid Princess *Sophia*,

1. *George-Lewis*, born 28th May 1660; 2. *Frederick-Augustus*, born 1661, was slain in *Transilvania*, in the Emperor's Service against the *Turks*, 1690, unmarried; 3. *Maximilian-William*, born 1666, General of the *Venetians* in 1692, and General to the Emperor 1702, died at *Vienna*; 4. *Charles-Philip*, Colonel of an Imperial Regiment of *Dragoons*, was killed at the Battle of *Casnock* against the *Turks*, in *Albania*, 1690; 5. *Christian*, was drowned in the *Danube* near *Ulm*, in an Engagement against the *French*, 1703; 6. *Ernest-Augustus*, born 1674, was Bishop of *Osnaburg*, upon the Death of *Charles-Joseph* Elector of *Triers*, 1715. He was made Duke of *York* and *Albany*, and Earl of *Ulster*, 1716, and Knight of the Garter 1718, and died August 1728. 7. *Sophia-Charlotta*, married *Frederick*, Elector and Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and first King of *Prussia*, ad annum 1700. She died in 1705, leaving Issue by him *Frederick-William*, now King of *Prussia*, &c.

George.

George-Lewis, eldest Son to *Ernest-Augustus*, by Princess *Sophia*, on the Death of *Q. Anne*, 1st August 1714, was proclaimed King of Great Britain, &c. He died the 11th of June 1727, at *Osnaburg*, aged sixty seven Years. He married *Sophia-Dorothea*, Daughter and Heiress of *George-William* Duke of *Zell*, his own Uncle. She was born in 1666, and married in 1682. She was separated from her Husband 28th December 1694, and died in the Castle of *Aalen* 1726, where she had been confined, or continued, since her Separation. By her he had *George-Augustus*, born at *Hanover*, 30th October 1683; and *Sophia-Dorothea*, born 1685, and married, 1706, to *William-Frederick* King of *Prussia*.

K. *George II.* married *Wilhelmina-Dorothea-Carolina*, or *Charlotte*, Daughter to *John-Frederick*, Markgrave or Marquis of *Brandenburg-Anspach*. She was born March 1. 1683, married 1705, and had Issue, *Frederick-Lewis*, born at *Hanover*, 20th January 1707, arrived incognito in *England*, 3d December 1728, created Prince of *Wales*, &c. *George-William*, born at *St. James's*, 2d November 1717, and died in February following; *William-Augustus*, born in *Liechester-House*, April 1721; *Anne*, born at *Hanover* 1709, married *William-Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, 1733; *Æmilia-Sophia-Eleanora*, born at *Hanover* 1711; *Carolina-Elizabeth*, born 1713; *Mary*, born at *Liechester-House* 1723; and *Louisa*, born 1724.

PART II.

Of the different Cadets, or Branches, of the Family of STEWART.

SECTION I.

Of such *Stewarts* as came off the Family, since its Accession to the Crown of Scotland.

I SHALL here give an Account of the several Cadets, or Branches, of the Royal Family of *Stewart*, according to the Time they came off from the principal Stem; beginning with the latest, and so on in a retrograde Manner, without regard to their Quality or Distinction.

I have already, in the first Part, given an Account of such Cadets of this Family, as have not kept the Surname of *Stewart*, viz. all those that are come off the Family since its Accession to the *English* Throne: So I shall here begin with those that came off last, and retained the Name, viz. K. *James V.*'s natural Issue.

James, Prior of *St. Andrew's*, Earl of *Murray*, and Regent of *Scotland*, was natural Son to K. *James V.* by *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Lord Erskine*. She was afterwards married to *Robert Douglas*, Laird of *Lachewen*. I have an Account of his Life reserved to the Appendix, or second Volume. By his Lady, *Agnes Keith*, Daughter to *William Earl Marischal*, the Regent left Issue, two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, married to *James Lord Down*, who had Issue; and *Mary*, married to *Francis Hay* Earl of *Errol*, without Issue. The Regent's Relict married again *Colin Campbell* of *Buguban*, afterwards Earl of *Argyle*, to whom she bore *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, and Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Lendie*.

ORKNEY.

Sir *Robert Stewart* of *Sirathdon*, Prior of *Holyroodhouse*, and Earl of *Orkney*, was natural Son to K. *James V.* by *Eupham*, Daughter of *Alexander Lord Elphinston*, (she was afterwards Lady *Culmalundie*.) He had the Crown-lands of *Orkney* and *Schotland* conferred upon him by Q. *Mary* in 1565, and K. *James VI.* created him Earl of *Orkney* in 1581. He married *Jean*, Daughter to *Gilbert* Earl of *Cassils*; by whom he had four Sons, and four Daughters, viz. 1. *Patrick* Earl of *Orkney*; 2. *John* Lord *Kincleven* and Earl of *Garrick*, from a small Village in *Orkney*, who died without lawful Issue; he had a natural Son, *James*; 3. Sir *James Stewart* Knight, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to K. *James VI.* 4. Sir *Robert Stewart*. 1. *Mary*, married to *Patrick* Lord *Gray*; 2. *Jean*, married to *Patrick* Lord *Lindores*; 3. *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *James Sinclair* of *Murthill*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Cathness*; 4. — married to *Halcro* of that Ilk, in the Island of *South-Ronaldsay* in *Orkney*.

Patrick Earl of *Orkney* was forfeited for Treason, and beheaded at *Edinburgh* in 1614, whereby the Title was suppressed. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Livingston*, Widow of Sir *Lewis Ballenden* of *Broughtoun*, Justice-Clerk, and had no lawful Issue. He had a natural Son put to Death; and a natural Brother, *Hercules*, or *Henry*.

Sect. I. *since its Accession to the Crown of Scotland.* 105
Henry according to some, beheaded with himself. See *Calderwood's History* (a).

These *Stewarts* of *Orkney* built several sumptuous Buildings; and of them, in a natural Descent, are come several Gentlemen of the Name in that Country, but are now mostly extinct, viz. *Stewart* of *Newark*, *Eday*, *Brugh*, *Grabamsay*, and some others of less Note. *Brugh* is still extant.

B O T H W E L L.

John, Prior of *Coldingham* (natural Son to K. *James V.* by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *John Carmichael* Captain of *Crawford*; he was afterwards Wife to Sir *John Somervel* of *Camnetben*) married *Jean Hepburn*, Sister to *James* Earl of *Bothwell* and Duke of *Orkney*. He died at *Inverness* 1563, at a Northern Circuit with his two Brothers, the Earl of *Murray* and Lord *Robert*; leaving Issue, by his foresaid Wife, *Francis* and *John*.

Francis was created Earl of *Bothwell* by K. *James VI.* and constituted Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*; but Chancellor *Maitland* being his great Enemy, got him imprisoned in *Edinburgh Castle*, as being guilty of Witchcraft, &c. And *Bothwell*, having escaped out of Prison, to be revenged of *Maitland*, made an Attempt on him in the Night-time in the King's Palace of *Holyroodhouse*; but failing, he fled to *Bute*. The Earls of *Lenox* and *Huntly*, by this Time reconciled with *Maitland*, were appointed to apprehend *Bothwell*; but he fled to *England*, and they apprehended Sir *John Stewart*, Sheriff of *Bute*, as one of his Associates. From *England* he returned to *Scotland*, and staid for some Time about the Earl of *Murray's* House, who, by this Time, was at Variance with *Huntly*. After this he was pardoned by the King. But falling into some bad Practices again, and, as some Historians say, designing to seize the King's Person, he was outlawed and forfeited. He fled to *England*, from that to *France*, *Spain* and *Italy*, where he died anno 1624. He left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *David* Earl of *Angus*, Relict of *Walter* Scot of *Buccleugh*, 1. *Francis Stewart* Esq; 2. *John*, Commendator of *Coldingham*; and *Henry*, his third Son. Likewise *Elizabeth*, married to *James*, Father of *William* Lord *Cranston*; *Margaret*, married to *Alan* Lord *Catcart*; and *Helen*,

(a) Sir *James Balfour* says, *Hercules Stewart* was hanged in 1595, for entertaining his Brother the forfeited Earl of *Bothwell*.

married to John Mac-Farlan of that Ilk, Mother, by him, to Walter Mac-Farlan of that Ilk.

This Francis was rehabilitate under the Great Seal, and called *Primogenitus*, *ad annum* 1624. He married Isabel, Daughter to Robert Earl of Winton, Relict of James first Earl of Perth.

ALBANY.

Alexander Duke of Albany, Earl of March, Lord of Annandale and Man, second Son to K. James II. by his Queen Mary. He was in 1464, with two hundred Retinue and Servants, taken at Sea by the English, in their Way to Gueldre; but were soon relieved, and honourably dismissed. The Duke of Albany, and his Brother John Earl of Mar, being corrupted by evil Counsel, anno 1477, formed a Design upon the Crown; for which the Duke was committed Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, and the Earl died in Prison, leaving no Issue. The Duke made his Escape to his Castle of Dumbar; but being to be besieged by an Army, under the Command of the Lord Evandale, Chancellor of Scotland, he made his Escape to France; and, having been formerly divorced from his first Lady, the Earl of Orkney's Daughter, he married — Daughter to the Earl of Bulloign. From France he came privately to England, anno 1482, and entred into a secret Treaty with K. Edward (3), wherein he stiled himself, *Alexander King of Scotland*, by the Gift of King Edward; and promised to swear Fealty to him, to hold the Crown of Scotland of him, and to give him up several Forts there; and, providing he could get quit of his Wife, to marry the Lady Cecil, K. Edward's Daughter; the same who had been married by Proxy to his Nephew, the Duke of Rothesay. He and the Duke of Gloucester invaded Scotland; and the Scots Army being corrupted, occasioned the Break at Lander-Bridge. The Duke left a Part of the Army to carry on the Siege of Berwick, and marched with the rest to Edinburgh; where he was restored to his Estate and Honours, and was seemingly reconciled to the King: But immediately he left the Court in a Discontent, and sent Ambassadors to England, who renewed the former Treaty with K. Edward. He himself soon after fled to England from Justice, and was assisted by K.

(a) Vide Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. 12. p. 156. Rem, Abercromby, and Ruddiman's Notes on Buchanan. The Duke of Albany was forfeited for Treason, &c. by Parliament 1482, where, in the Body of the Act, his Crimes are narrated. Vide Haddington's Collections.

Richard III. and invaded *Scotland*; but was defeated and put to flight. After this he retired to *France*; yet such was his Brother's Clemency, that he allowed him to live there in Peace, though he had it in his Power to make him suffer for Treason and Rebellion. Here he died, after being mortally wounded, by the Splinter of the Duke of *Orleans's* Spear, at a Tournament. He married first, uncanonically it seems, *Katharine*, Daughter to *William Sinclair* Earl of *Orkney* and *Cadbane*; but there being some Defect in the Marriage, it was afterwards declared null, and the Children illegitimate (a). He had by her *Alexander*, Abbot of *Inchaffery* and *Scoon*, afterwards Bishop of *Murray*; and *Katharine*, married to *Patrick Hamilton* of *Kincavil*, natural Brother to the Earl of *Arran*. She was Mother, by him, to *Patrick Hamilton* Abbot of *Ferm*. The Duke married again the Earl of *Bulloign's* Daughter; by whom he had *John*, afterwards Duke of *Albany*, and Governor of *Scotland*, in *K. James V's* Minority, for nine Years: A brave, wise, and virtuous Prince; but very often crossed by the Queen-Dowager, and her Faction. He, after the Execution of the Lord *Hume*, went to *France* for Assistance against *England*. During his Stay there, the factious Nobility advancing their Relations, or Favourites, to the richest of the Church Preferments, occasioned great Disorders, both at that Time and afterwards. During his Government, he twice advanced to the Borders with an Army to revenge the last King's Death, and to succour and favour the *French*; but by the Queen's Faction, and such of the Nobility as favoured the *English*, he was obliged to return both Times without doing any Thing, saving a short Truce. Upon which, and finding some of the Nobility inclined that the King should take the Government upon himself, he demitted, after giving the young King such Advices as he was capable to receive, being then but thirteen Years of Age. He took his Leave of him, and retired to *France*; from whence he never returned. He was, by Act of Parliament, declared next Heir to the Crown, failing of *K. James V.* and his Children. He married *Anna de la Tour*, begotten on *Jean de Bourbon*, Sister to *Francis de Bourbon* Duke of *Vendosme* (b); but by her he had no

(a) He got a Divorce against her upon Propinquity of Blood, and the Children were declared illegitimate by Parliament, &c. *Vide Ruddiman on Buchanan*. Her Aunt *Beatrice Sinclair*, was Mother to *William* Earl of *Douglas*, killed by *K. James II.* in *Stirling* Castle; and her Grand-aunt, *Elizabeth Sinclair*, married Sir *John Drummond* of *Stobball*. (b) *Richard Hay's MS.* Mr. *Crawford* designs this Lady, *Anna*, Daughter and Heir of *John* Count de *Lauraguz*.

Issue. He had a natural Daughter, *Leonora*, married to *John de l' Hospital*, Count of *Cboisy* (a). *Alexander* the Bishop, had four Sons and three Daughters, viz. 1. *Patrick*; 2. *Alexander*, senior of *Pitcairnie*, and afterwards Archdeacon of *Lotbrian*; 3. *Alexander*, junior of *Pitcairnie*, by his Brother's Resignation; and, 4. *John*. These four were legitimated anno 1531. His Daughters were, 1. — married to *John Lefly* of *Wards*, without Issue; 2. *Margaret*, married to *John Ayton* of *Kinaldy*, who was legitimated under the Privy Seal; 3. *Margaret*, married to *David Lord Drummond*; by whom only a Daughter, *Sibilla*, married to *Ogilvy* of *Powry*. She was Mother, by him, to *Isabel*, married to *Kenneth Lord Kintail*.

BALLECHIN.

I. His Predecessor, as appears by two different Charters, and Precepts of Seisin following thereupon, in *Ballechin's* Charter-chest, was *Sir John Stewart*, natural Son to *K. James II.* He purchased the Lands of *Sticks*, &c. in *Glenquaich*, from *Patrick Cardney* of that Ilk. In his Charter, dated *December 1486*, in *K. James III.'s* Reign, he is designed, *Honorabilis vir Dominus Joannes Stewart, frater bastardus supremi Domini nostri Regis*. And in another Charter, dated *August 1494*, in *K. James IV.'s* Reign, he is designed, *Honorabilis vir Dominus Joannes Stewart, frater b — quondam supremi Domini nostri Regis*.

To him succeeded his eldest lawful Son, *William Stewart*, who died without Issue.

He was succeeded by *John Stewart*, second lawful Son to the said *Sir John Stewart* of *Sticks*; who married *Matilda Johnston*, Lady *Rattray*, and died at *Ballechin* 1559, without lawful Issue; having disposed severals of his Lands to his natural Sons, *John* and *Alexander*, as appears by his Charters to them, dated at *Ballechin* 1545 and 1550.

II. To him succeeded *Patrick Stewart* his Brother, third Son to *Sir John*. He married *Elizabeth Buttar*, Daughter to *Buttar* of *Gormack*, (she afterwards married *Patrick Ogilvy* of *Inchmartin*.) By her *Ballechin* had, 1. *James*, who succeeded him; 2. *George*; and 3. *John*. Of them two are severals of the Name in the Country of *Aibole*, viz. *Inver-vack*, *Arnagang*, &c.

(a) *Anderson's Royal Genealogy*.

III. To *Patrick* succeeded his eldest Son *James*, afterwards designed Sir *James Stewart* of *Ballechin*. He sold his Lands of *Sticks* to Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenurquhay*. He married, first, *Mary Crichton*, Sister to *Robert Crichton* of *Ellisack* and *Clunie*, as appears by their Contract of Marriage, dated at *Blair* in *Atbole*, 2d February 1586; wherein *John Earl of Atbole*, *James Lord Down*, (therein designed her Uncles) and *James Earl of Murray*, are Undertakers and Sureties for the Tocher. By her he had *Robert*, who succeeded him. He married, secondly, *Elizabeth*, Sister to *Andrew Rollo* of *Dunrub*, Predecessor to Lord *Rollo*; by whom he had *John Stewart* of *Killicbassie*, whose lineal Representative, in the fourth Descent, is *James Stewart* Banker, and late Baillie in *Edinburgh*. Sir *James* had likewise of this Marriage, *George*, Predecessor to *John Stewart*, of the *Leich* of *Cluny*.

IV. *Robert Stewart* of *Ballechin* married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Campbell* of *Glenlyon*, (she afterwards married *Bruce* of *Culmalindie*.) By her *Ballechin* had, 1. *John*, who succeeded him; 2. *Patrick*, who likewise succeeded him; and *Alexander*, (who was Father to *Patrick*, *Niel*, Mr. *Robert Stewart* Minister, frequently called *Mobile*, and *Alexander*, killed at *Malplacquet* in *Flanders*.)

John Stewart of *Ballechin* died without Issue, being killed near *Dunkell* by the *Cromwellians*, who supposed him to be the Marquis of *Atbole*, while the Marquis escaped in the interim.

V. To him succeeded *Patrick* his Brother, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Lindsay* of *Evelick*; by whom he had five Sons, and several Daughters; 1. *Charles*, who succeeded him; 2. *Alexander*; 3. *John*, of *Kinnachin*; 4. *Robert*, a Writer in the Exchequer; and, 5. *George*, who died in the *Darien* Expedition.

VI. *Charles* of *Ballechin* married *Anna*, Daughter and Co-heiress of *John Dow* of *Arnball*; by whom he had *Patrick*, (who married *Christian*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Menzies* of *Weem*, without any surviving Issue;) 2. *James*, who being taken at *Preston*, died Prisoner in *Newgate* 1716, without Issue; and *Charles*, now of *Ballechin*. Likewise several Daughters, viz. *Elizabeth*, married to *John Stewart* of *Ardbeal*; *Helen*, married to *Alexander Menzies* of *Woodend*; *Margaret*, married to *John Campbell* of *Kinloch*; *Emilia*, married to *John Stewart* of *Bonskeid*; *Anne*, married to *David Rattray* of *Tullichurran*; and *Jean*, married to Sir *Lawrence Mercer* of *Aldie*.

VII. *Charles*, now of *Ballechin*, married *Grissel*, Daughter to Sir *Lawrence Mercer* of *Aldie*; and has Issue, *Robert*, &c.

KINNACHIN.

John Stewart of Kinnachin, Son to *Patrick* of Ballechin, married *Janet May*, Daughter to Mr. — *May* Minister; by whom he had *David*, now of Kinnachin; *John*, *James*, and several Daughters.

BLACKHALL.

I. The first of this Family was *John Stewart*, natural Son to *K. Robert III.* as is evident from three original Charters still extant, from the King his Father to him: The first, of the Lands of *Auchingowrie*, 1390; the second, of the Lands of *Blackball*, 1396; the third, of the Lands of *Ardgowan*, 1404; in which he is designed, *Filius naturalis (a)*. He married — Daughter to — by whom he had *John*, and *Margaret*, married to Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Lochow*, Mother, by him, to *Auchinbreck*, *Ellingreg*, and *Ottar*.

II. *John*, Son to *John* of *Blackball*, had a Charter from *K. James III.* 1472, of the Crownary of *Arran*, by the Resignation of *John Mac-Lowie (b)*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Robert* first Lord *Lyle*; by whom he had,

III. *James* of *Ardgowan*, his Son and Heir; to whom the Lord *Lyle* tailzies his Estate in 1496. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to Lord *Lyle*; by whom he had,

IV. *John* of *Ardgowan*, who had a Confirmation-Charter to himself and *Janet Kennedy* his Wife, from *K. James IV.* 1508, of the above mentioned Lands, granted to his Predecessors by *K. Robert III.* He had,

V. *James*, his Successor; who married *Janet*, Daughter to Sir *Adam Muir* of *Caldwell*; by whom he had,

VI. *James*, his Son and Heir; who married *Janet*, Daughter to *George Maxwell* of *Netoark*; by whom he had, 1. *James*, his Son and Heir, *ad annum* 1572; 2. *Robert*, who got a Charter to himself and his Wife *Elizabeth Muir*, of the Prebend, or Chaplainry of *Cbristwell*, which belonged to *Robert*, Son to *James Lindsay* of *Dunrad*, 1591; 3. *Archibald*, of *Gask*; who married *Janet*, Daughter and Co-heir of *William Cathcart* of *Corbieston*; 4. *Dougal*, who is a Witness in a Char-

(a) *Crawford*. (b) But perhaps this *John* was Grandson to the first *Blackball*; because there are eighty two Years between the Date of the first *Blackball's* Charter and this Man's Charter.

ter by *James* and *Janet Maxwell*, to *James* their Son and Heir, 1574. *William* is said to be Son to this *James*; but it is more probable he was his Brother, for he got a Charter granted in his favours, anno 1546. *James* of *Blackball* had three Daughters, one married to *Archibald Kelfo* of that Ilk, another married to *Wallace* of *Johnstoun*, and the third married to *Hugh Brisbane* of *Bisbopstoun*.

VII. *James Stewart* of *Blackball*, or *Ardgown*, obtained from K. *James VI.* a Charter, erecting his Lands of *Auchingown*, *Blackball*, and *Ardgown*, into a Barony, 1576. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Wallace* of *Johnstoun*; and had, 1. *John*, his Successor; 2. *James*, Tutor of *Blackball*, who married *Maxwell* of *Stanly's* Daughter; by whom he had several Daughters, viz. *Elizabeth*, married to *David Kelfo* of that Ilk; *Margaret*, married to *Matthew Brisbane* of *Rosline*; — married to Mr. *John Maxwell* of *Aldbouse*, Parson of *Glasgow*, and Mother, by him, to Sir *George Maxwell* of *Pollock*; — married to *Walter Stewart* of *Pardovan*; — married to *Hugh Crawford* of *Cloverhill*.

VIII. *John* of *Blackball*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Archibald Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, and was succeeded by, 1. *James* his Son, who died without Issue-male; he was succeeded by, 2. *Archibald*, his Brother, who was retoured to *John* his Father in 1626.

IX. *Archibald* of *Blackball*, was one of the Privy Council to K. *Charles I.* and knighted by him. He was one of the Privy Council to K. *Charles II.* when in Scotland, anno 1650. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Bryce Blair* of that Ilk; by whom he had, 1. *John*, who died in his Father's Lifetime; 2. *Archibald*, who obtained the Lands of *Scotstoun*, by marrying *Margaret*, the Heiress of *Hutchison* of *Scotstoun*; his Son was *George* of *Scotstoun*, who married *Griffel Stewart*, Daughter to *James Stewart* of *Rosyth*; 3. *Walter*, his third Son, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and sole Heiress of *Robert Stewart* of *Pardovan*, whose Son, *Walter Stewart* of *Pardovan*, died without Issue. Sir *Archibald* of *Blackball* had a Daughter, *Annabel*, married to Sir *George Maxwell* of *Pollock*. He died 1665; to whom succeeded,

X. *Archibald* his Grandson, Son of *John* his eldest Son, by *Mary* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *James Stirling* of *Keir*; by whom he had likewise, 2. *Walter* of *Kincarachy*; 3. *David* of *Kirkwood*; and, 4. *James* of *Lumloch*; and two Daughters, *Mary*, married to Sir *Alexander Cunningham* of *Corsehill*; *Annabel*, married to *William Porterfield* of that Ilk, and again to *Archibald Crawford* of *Auchnames*. This *John*, Son

to

16 *James* of *Blackball*, Son of *John* Stewart of *Blackball*

to *Blackball*, having (as was said above) died in his Father's Lifetime, his Son,

XI. *Archibald Stewart of Blackball*, was, by K. *Charles II.*, raised to the Dignity of a Baronet in 1667. He married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *John Crawford of Kilbirny*; by whom he had, 1. *John*, his eldest Son; and by — *Douglas*, his second Wife, he had, 2. *Patrick*; and, 3. Mr. *Walter Stewart of Wester-Polmaise*, or *Stewart-hall*, Advocate, and late Solicitor; as likewise *Margaret*, married to *John Brisbane of Bishopscourt*.

XII. *John of Blackball*, was one of the Commissioners for the Shire of *Renfrew* to the Union Parliament. He married *Rebecca Wallace*, Daughter to Mr. *Michael Wallace* Physician, and had, 1. Sir *Archibald*, who died without Issue; and, 2. Sir *Michael*; likewise four Daughters, 1. *Anne*, married to her Cousin *Archibald Stewart of Stewart-hall*; 2. — married to *John Peadie of Roughill*; 3. *Rebecca*; 4. *Joanna*.

XIII. Sir *Michael Stewart of Blackball*, Advocate, married *Helen*, Daughter to Sir *John Houston* of that Ilk; by whom he has Issue.

Matthew Stewart of Newton was a Son of *Blackball*. His Son was Major *Matthew Stewart of Newton*, whose Son is *Matthew Stewart of Newton*.

Christwell is likewise descended of the Family of *Blackball*, as mentioned above. The last was *James Stewart of Christwell*, D. M. who died without Issue in 172—

ALBANY.

Of whom *Ocbiltree*, *Metbuen*, and *Murray*.

I. *Robert Earl of Fife and Menteith*, Duke of *Albany*, and Governor of *Scotland*, was third Son to K. *Robert II.* by his Wife *Elizabeth Muir*. He was made Chamberlain of *Scotland*, anno 1383, and invaded *England* with an Army anno 1383. He invaded *England* again, together with the Earl of *Douglas*, in 1387. In 1388 he commanded an Army of 15,000 Men, while at the same Time the Earl of *Douglas* commanded another less Army; both invaded *England*, and joined in *Northumberland*; upon which ensued the Battle of *Otterburn*, fought very courageously on both Sides by Moon-light, where the *English* were beat. He again invaded it with Success, as he had done the two former Times, in 1389: For, by this Time, by reason of his Father's old

*James Stewart of
Christwell Adam
in 1694 his wife was
Agnes Halden.*

old Age, and Brother's Indisposition, he had the principal Management of all Affairs, Civil and Military; which he continued to have while his Brother was King. In 1398 he was one of the Commissioners, together with Prince *David*, Earl of *Carrick* and Duke of *Rothesay*, appointed to treat of a Truce with *England*; which lasted some more than a Year. He was made Duke of *Albany* this Year. In September 1405 he was made Governor of *Scotland*, after his Brother's Death. He invaded *England*, in Resentment of his Nephew *K. James* his being made Prisoner there. Anno 1406 the Truce was prolonged, and a Treaty set on foot in order to relieve the King. He generously refused the advantageous Offers made to him, for withdrawing his Protection from the pretended King of *England* and the other Refugees. Anno 1409 he favourably received *Dumbar* Earl of *March*, who had returned to his Country and Allegiance. In 1411 he treated about the Redemption of his Son *Murdoch*. Anno 1412 *Donald of the Isles* submitted to the Governor, and was made Earl of *Ross* by him: A Truce with *England* was concluded, in order to relieve the King; and the Earl of *Fife*, the Governor's Son, was to be relieved, and Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Lenox*, his Son, was to be one of the Hostages for his Father. Anno 1413 another Treaty was appointed, where Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Railstoun* was one of the Commissioners. This Year, upon *Henry V.*'s Accession to the *English* Throne, the Governor sent three several Embassies to him, in order to relieve the King, and a separate Embassy to relieve his Son the Earl of *Fife*; but being disappointed, the *Scots* threatened to invade *England*. In the Year 1415 the Earl of *Fife* made his Escape from *England*, but was retaken: The Governor and Barons of *Scotland* renew'd the ancient League with *France*, as they had done anno 1407: The Governor joined with *France* against *England*. This Year the Earl of *Fife* was exchanged for the Earl of *Northumberland*. Under the Duke of *Albany*'s Government, viz. 1411, the University of *St. Andrew's* had its Beginning (a). Anno 1416 a Treaty towards relieving the King was set on Foot; where *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Atbole*, *Murdoch* Earl of *Fife*, *John* Earl of *Buchan*, and *Alexander* Earl of *Mar*, were to be so many of the Hostages. Anno 1417 the Governor defeated the *English* at *Roxburgh*. In 1419 he sent 7000 Auxiliaries to *France*, commanded by his Son the Earl of *Buchan*, and assisted by his Brother *Robert*. Anno 1420 the Governor died in the Castle of *Stirling*, aged Fourscore, and was buried in *Dumfermline*. *Mackenzie* says, he

(a) *Abercromby, vita Jacob. I. p. 277.*

was valiant in War, prudent in Council, just in Judgment, liberal to the Nobility, and tender in levying Taxes upon the Commons. His being Author of Prince David's Death is not credited by *Abercromby*, though he relates the Story; and several other Writers, such as Mr. *Crawford*, in his *Officers of State*, vindicate the Duke from this Aspersion; and even *Hume of Godscroft* (who is in a manner an Imitator of *Buchanan*) thinks it unaccountable that he should be the Author of his Nephew's Death, since he was, and continued to be such an intimate Friend of the *Douglasses*, and was a principal Promoter of the Prince's Marriage with *Douglas's* Daughter: So that it is probable his Brother, *Walter* Earl of *Atchale*, was the Contriver of this Aspersion. *Abercromby* says, that *Boetius*, who is too ready to take Stories on Trust, was the first Author who relates this Story, so injurious to the Duke of *Albany's* Memory; and whom the same Author, in another Place, calls a great Prince, a religious well-meaning Man, and a sincere Lover of the Royal Family; for whose sake he founded some Chaplainries, (as they were then called) appointing, as is still usual in the Church of *Rome*, divine Service to be daily offered for the Souls, not only of the Kings his Brother, Father, &c. but also for those of *Alexander*, *William* and *Malcolm*, because they had been Kings of *Scotland* (a). He married, first, *Margaret*, Countess of *Menteith*, Daughter to Sir *John Graham*, killed at *Durham*, and to *Mary*, Countess of *Menteith*, Daughter to *Alan* Earl of *Menteith*, and Niece to *Murdoch* Earl of *Menteith*; by whom he had, 1. *Murdoch*, his Successor. Secondly, he married *Muriella*, Daughter to Sir *William Keith* Marischal of *Scotland*; by whom he had, 2. *John* Earl of *Buchan*; 3. Sir *Andrew Stewart*; and 4. Sir *Robert Stewart* (b).

John

(a) *Abercromby* in vita Ja. I. p. 261. item, *Crawford's* Hist. *Stewarts*, p. 78. (b) Charter by Robert Duke of *Albany* to John his Son, of the Earldom of *Buchan*, September 20. 1406, & heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis; quibus deficientibus, *Andrea* Senescallo fratri suo germano, & heredibus masculis, &c. quibus deficientibus, *Roberto* Senescallo fratri suo, & heredibus suis masculis, &c. Vide *Crawford's* Inform. for *Simon* Lord *Frazer* of *Levat*; item, Chart. to John Earl of *Buchan*, of the Lands of *Touch-Frazer* in *Stirling-shire*, and to his Heirs-male; which failing, to *Robert Stewart* his Brother; which failing, to Dame *Margaret Frazer*, formerly Wife of *William Keith* Marischal of *Scotland*, (vid. *Hadding. Collect.*) By her the Lands of *Touch* came afterwards to *Seaton*, Brother to the Lord *Gordon* of *Huntly*; her Great-grand-daughter and Heir being married to Lord *Gordon*, with whom he got the Baronies of *Abeyne*, *Glentaner*, *Glennuck*, *Sachie* and *Touch*. This *Margaret Frazer* was Mother to *Muriella* Dutchess of *Albany*. *Margaret Frazer's* Father was Sir *John Frazer*, Son to Sir *Alexander Frazer* Chamberlain of *Scotland*, by the Lady *Mary*, Sister to K. *Robert Bruce*. *Margaret Frazer's* Son, Sir

John

John of Coule, Lord *Railstone* (a) and *Tillicultrie* (b), Earl of *Buchan* and *Ross*, Chamberlain of *Scotland*, ad annum 1406, and Constable of *France*; he had the Lands of *Stewartoun*, *Dunlop*, and many other Lands, mentioned in *Haddington's Collections*. He is said to have killed the Duke of *Clarence* at the Bridge of *Bauge*, while he had the supreme Command; and *Archibald* Earl of *Wigton*, Son to *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, was his Lieutenant-General of the Auxiliary Forces that were sent to the *Dauphin*. He had the chief Command till he and the Earl of *Wigton* came over to *Scotland* for Recruits; but the Earl of *Buchan* staying behind in *Scotland*, to help to carry on the Treaty with the *English* for the King's Liberty, *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, his Father-in-law, went over, and was made Duke of *Turenne*, and Lieutenant-General both of the *French* and *Scots* Forces. The Earl of *Buchan* was killed, with his Brother Sir *Robert*, at the Battle of *Vernoil*, anno 1424 (c); leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, and to *Margaret* Daughter to K. *Robert* III. *Jean* his Daughter, married to Sir *George Seton*, the Earl of *Winton's* Ancestor. The Countess of *Buchan* was again married to *William* Earl of *Orkney*. She was his first Wife, by whom he had *William Sinclair* of *Newburgh*.

The Duke of *Albany* had five Daughters; 1. *Isabel*, married first to *Alexander Lesly* Earl of *Ross*, and was Mother, by him, to *Eupham* last Countess of *Ross*; a Religious; secondly, she married *Walter Haliburton*, Lord *Dirlton*; 2. *Marjory*, married to Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Lochbow*; 3. *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Malcolm Fleming* of *Cumbernauld*; 4. *Margaret*, married to Sir *Robert Stewart* of *Innermeath* and *Lorn* (d); 5. *Beatrix*, married to Sir *James Douglas* of *Balveny*, Son to *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*. He is called *Frater* by Duke *Murdoch* in 1423, in the Commission to treat about the Redemption of K. *James* I. He was Earl of *Douglas* after his Nephew's Death. It seems the Duke of *Albany* had a sixth Daughter, married to Sir *George Abernethy* of *Salton*.

II. *Murdoch*, eldest Son and Heir to *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, was designed of *Kincleven*, it seems, after the Death of *John*, natural Son to

John Keith, married ——— Daughter to K. *Robert* II. whose Grand-daughter and Heiress married *Alexander* first Earl of *Huntly*. This *Huntly's* Father was Sir *William Seton*, and his Sons Sir *Alexander Seton* and *George* Earl of *Huntly*.

(a) *Rich. Hay's MS.* He had the Lands of *Coule* from his Father, anno 1398. (b) Chart. by *Robert* Duke of *Albany* to him 1413, at *Inverkeithing*. (c) *Mackenzie* says, he was taken Prisoner there, after the Loss of an Eye. (d) There is a Charter in the Rolls of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, *Roberto Senescallo de Lorn, filio suo*, ad annum 1409.

K. Robert II. He was stiled *Earl of Fife and Menteith, Justiciary of Scotland benorth Forth, Duke of Albany, and Governor of Scotland*. He attempted the Freedom of the King the first Year of his Government; and anno 1422 he invaded *England* with an Army, and the Earl of *Douglas* with another, but both to no Purpose. He sent 5000 Scots Recruits to *France*. Anno 1423 he renew'd the League with *France*, and enter'd into a Treaty about the King's Freedom. Anno 1424 he effected the King's Freedom, after the Ambassadors had witnessed his Majesty's Marriage with *Jean*, Daughter to the Duke of *Somerset*. This Year he was one of the Conservators of the Peace with *England*. He, as Earl of *Fife*, placed the King in the Chair of State at his Coronation at *Scone*. Anno 1425 he, together with his Son *Alexander*, and above twenty Persons of good Quality, were arrested, after his eldest Son *Walter* had been arrested the Year before (a). The Duke was sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Caerleverock* in the Month of *March*, and his Lands and Castles of *Down, Tantallon* and *Faulkland* seized on by the King. He was, with his two Sons, sentenced the 18th of *May*; his Sons were executed that same Day, and he and his Father-in-law the next Day. Even *Godscroft* is forced to doubt of Duke *Murdoch's* Inability to govern, and his sinister Design upon the Crown; or that it was out of a Pet, but just Loyalty that he restored the King. And the Favours and Honours that were conferred upon his Grandchildren so soon as they came to Age, insinuate that the Government thought he had got but bad Justice; which could not be otherwise expected while *Walter* Earl of *Arbole*, his Uncle and Murderer of K. *James I.* was one of his Jury, and who, according to *Hawthornden*, was the main Instrument of his Ruin; and who likewise, by some Authors, was suspected to have had a Hand in the Murder of the Duke of *Rotbessay*. The *Extracta e chronicis Scotie*, an Author anterior to *Boetius*, and much more exact, gives a quite different Character of the Duke of *Albany*, his Son and Grandchildren, than *Buchanan* or *Boetius* do: He says, *Walter*, Son to Duke *Murdoch*, was of a large Stature, a comely Aspect, great Eloquence; and for these, and his other Parts, universally beloved. 'Tis to be observed, that some of this Jury were just then released out of Prison, others formerly in Enmity with the Duke of *Albany*, as the Lord of the *Isles*, and Earl of *Ross*, &c. The Duke married *Isabel*, eldest Daughter and Heir of *Duncan* Earl of *Lenox*; by whom he had, 1. *Robert Stewart de Fife*,

(a) *Godscroft* mentions *Robert Stewart of Roth-bouse*, — *Stewart of Dundonald*, *John Stewart of Cardene*, among those that were imprisoned with Duke *Murdoch*.

who is designed by *Robert Duke of Albany, Nepos meus*, in a Charter in 1409, and is placed before *John Stewart of Coule*, the Duke's own Son (a). He is also in other Writs designed *Magister de Fife*; but he died without Issue in the Lifetime of his Father, some time before 1421. 2. *Walter*, his Father's apparent Heir after his Brother's Death, and who was put to Death with his Father; 3. *Alexander*, who being designed, it seems, to be Heir of the House of *Lenox*, was stiled *de Levenox*, in a Charter by *Murdoch* his Father to *Herbert Maxwell of Caerleverock*, the first Year of his Government 1420; but perhaps it was a Designation that was given to the other Brothers also, as *de Albania* was common to them all. He was knighted by the King when he was crowned, and was, with his elder Brother *Walter*, execute for Treason, as was said above. 4. *James Stewart*, who, in a Charter of Mortification of the Lands of *Ballagan* to the Dominicans of *Glasgow*, by *Isabel* Dutches of *Albany*, May 18. 1451, is mentioned before *Alexander*, so consequently elder (b). The Duke had a Daughter ——— married to *Archibald Campbell of Lochow*, Ancestor to *Argyle*; and another, *Isabel*, married to *Sir Walter Buchanan* of that Ilk.

III. *Sir James Stewart*, Son to *Murdoch Duke of Albany*, by some Writers called *James the Gross*, in May after his Father's Imprisonment came down from the Highlands, and burnt the Town of *Dumbarton*, and killed, among others, *Sir John Stewart of Dundonald*, who was Governor of the Castle; but he was obliged immediately to fly into *Ireland*, where he died before 1451, leaving Issue, according to some, by a Lady of the Family of the *Macdonalds*, 1. *Sir Andrew Stewart of Stratheven*, who was afterward created Lord *Evandale* in 1459, by K. *James II.* and had the Earldom of *Lenox* for Life. He was Warden of the East Marches, one of the Lords Administrators anno 1461, and was for nineteen Years Chancellor of *Scotland* in the Time of K. *James III.* He, with several others, made a sort of Agreement in the King's favours, with *Alexander Duke of Albany*, when he came from *England* to *Edinburgh* anno 1482. He was one of the Plenipotentiaries for making a Truce between K. *James III.* and K. *Richard III.* anno 1484. He had been, with his Brothers *Arthur* and *Walter of Morphy*, legitimated under the Great Seal and Privy Seal of K. *James III.* for the greater Security,

(a) Item, Chart. confirm. of the Lands of *Easter-Brekie*, granted by *Hugh Frazer* of *Lo-wat* in 1410, vide *Hadding. Collect.* item, in 1407, Chart. confirm. Chart. Archib. de *Gallividdie* de terr. de *Herbershire* apud *Down* in *Menteith*. (b) Hæc Chart. dat. presentibus *Murdao Senescalli de Albania milite, Arturo Senescalli de Albania, Roberto Senescalli de Albania scutiferis*; autogr. penes *Walterum Macfarlane* de eodem.

Security, and the more evident Testimony, as it bears, at *Edinburgh*, the 17th of *April* 1479. (a). He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Earl of *Crawford*; by whom he had *Elizabeth*, married to *John Muir* of *Rowallan*. He died without male Issue anno 1485.

2. *Sir Murdoch Stewart* is another Son of *Sir James*; he is designed *Murdoch de Albania*, in a Charter of Mortification to the Gray-friars of *Glasgow*, by the Dutches of *Albany* his Grandmother. He came to *Scotland*, and was made Knight by *K. James II.* in the 1465. He is designed *Murdacus Senescal de Albania miles, frater germanus magnifici & potentis Domini Andrea Domini de Evandale*, in an Instrument taken by *John Haig* Prior of *South-Berwick*, relating to some Lands belonging to that Monastery. (b).

3. *Arthur, Senescal de Albania*, so designed in his Grandmother's Charter to the Dominicans of *Glasgow*, anno 1451.

4. *Robert, Senescal de Albania*, who, with *Murdoch* and *Arthur* his Brothers, is a Witness of the above mentioned Mortification.

5. *Alexander, Senescal de Albania*, who, with his Brothers *Andrew*, *James* and *Arthur*, are Witnesses in a Charter granted by their Grandmother the Dutches of *Albany*, or Countess of *Lenox*, dated at the Isle of *Inchmarane* 1443 (c). None of these Brothers above had any male Issue. *Buchanan* mentions *Andrew*, *Alexander*, and *Arthur* a Bastard, Sons of *Walter*, Son of Duke *Murdoch*, to have returned from *Ireland* in *K. James III.*'s Reign; but I fancy he mistakes them for three of the Brothers above mentioned.

6. *Walter Stewart of Morphy*, as he is designed in many Charters, was Son likewise of *Sir James*, Son to Duke *Murdoch*. He is a Witness to a Charter of *K. James III.* ratifying *Ravenscraig* for the Right of *Orkney*, at *Edinburgh* 1471.

7. *James beg Stewart de Albania*, was another Son of *Sir James*; but of him afterward.

IV. *Walter Stewart of Morphy*, in the Shire of *Kincardine*, Son to Lord *James Stewart*, Son of *Murdoch* Duke of *Albany*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Arnot* of that Ilk in *Fife-shire*; by whom he had, 1.

(a) *Pub. arch. lib. 9. num. 20. item, Hadding. Collect. item, Raddiman's Notes on Buchanan*; item, *Crawford's Officers of State*; item, *Abercromby in vita Ja. I. Abercromby* says, this Act of Legitimation is dated 28th August 1472. (b) *Charta penes Dom. de Cardross*, says Mr. *Crawford*. (c) By this Charter it would appear, that *James beg Stewart* was elder than *Arthur*; and likewise that *Andrew* and *Alexander*, if they were Bastards, were more respected, because they are mentioned first, and then a Man of another Name placed between them and their Brethren *James* and *Arthur*.

Alexander, his Son and Heir; 2. John, of whom the Stewarts of Kilbeg, by Marriage of one of the Co-heirs of Ker of Kilmore and Kilbeg in *Stirling-shire*. This Family, together with the Stewarts of Gartboile, descended of it, is extinct. Arthur Stewart of Kilbeg, and Maurice, Son to Walter Buchanan of that Ilk, witness a Charter of K. James IV. annexing some Lands to *Cambuskenneth*, anno 1500. There is in the Records a Charter to Walter Stewart of Kilmore and Kilbeg *ad annum* 1543. Graham of Gartmore is come of a Daughter of this Family. George Stewart in *Aloa* is descended of this Family of Kilbeg. Walter Stewart of Morphy had another Son, Predecessor to — Stewart of Johnston. I find John Stewart of Johnston one of the Inquest, whereby Robert Arbutnot of that Ilk is served Heir to his Father James in the Ward-lands of Arbutnot, in *pretorio de Innerbervy*, February 27. 1527 (a). Walter of Morphy had likewise two Daughters, Matilda, married to Sir William Edmondston of Duntreath, and had Issue; and Margaret, married to Alexander Cunningham of Drumquhassle, and had Issue.

V. Alexander, Son to Walter of Morphy, got the Lordship of Evandale after Andrew Lord Evandale his Uncle's Death. He was created Lord Evandale anno 1503 (b). He left Issue by — his Lady,

VI. Andrew, second Lord Evandale, who, in 1534, exchanged with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, natural Son to the Earl of Arran, the Barony and Lordship of Evandale in *Lanerk-shire*, for the Barony of Ochiltree in *Air-shire*, and got the Alteration of the Title in 1543. He married Margaret, Daughter to Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhain in *Air-shire*; by whom he had, 1. Andrew, Lord Ochiltree; 2. Henry, Lord Methven; 3. Sir James Stewart of Bieth, Predecessor to Lord Down, now Earl of Morray: Agnes, married to John Boswell of Auchinleck, and had Issue; Anne, married to Bartholomew Crawford of Carse; and Barbara, married first to Sir James Sinclair of Sanday, by whom she had a Daughter, Margaret; and secondly, she married Roderick Macleod of the Lews; by whom she had a Son, Torquil Macleod, who died young at Sea, and a Daughter, James.

OCHILTREE.

VII. Andrew, Lord Ochiltree, Governor of the Castle of Dumbarton, and Groom of the Stole to K. James IV. married Margaret, Daughter

(a) Autograph. penes Vicescom. de Arbutnot. N. B. Johnston is within five or six Miles of Morphy, and Inchbreak within a few Miles of Johnston, belonging to William Stewart of Inchbreak, or Redmire, descended of Johnston. (b) Crawford's Officers of State.

to James Hamilton Earl of Arran, by Beatrix his first Lady, Daughter to John Lord Drummond. He died in 1548, leaving Issue Andrew his Son.

VIII. Andrew, Lord Ochiltree, one of the great Reformers at the Change of Religion, married Agnes, Daughter to Cuninghame of Caprington; by whom he had, 1. Andrew, Master of Ochiltree; 2. James Stewart Earl of Arran; 3. Sir William of Monkton (a); 4. Sir Henry; and 5. Sir Robert of Wester-Brace: Isabel, married to Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny, and had Issue; Margaret, married first to John Knox the Reformer, and had Issue; secondly, married to Sir Andrew Ker of Faudenside (b).

IX. Andrew, designed Master of Ochiltree, died before his Father. He married Margaret, Daughter to Henry Lord Metbuen; by whom he had, 1. Andrew, Lord Ochiltree; 2. Josias of Bonnytown: Anne, married to Sir Andrew Ker of Ferniers, first Lord Jedburgh; Margaret, married to John Stewart of Traquair; Marjory, married to Sir Roger Ashton, an English Gentleman, Master of the Wardrobe, and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to K. James VI. Martha, married to Nicol Russerford of Hundely; Mary, married to Sir George Crawford of Lisnoris; Isabel, married to Gilbert Kennedy of Bargeny.

X. Andrew, Lord Ochiltree, Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh. He became Lord Castle-Stewart in Ireland anno 1619, after he had transferred the Estate and Honours of Ochiltree to his Cousin Sir James Stewart of Kileth anno 1615. He was Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to K. James VI. and General of the Ordnance. He married Margaret, Daughter to Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhain; by whom he had Andrew, Lord Castle-Stewart.

XI. Andrew, Lord Castle-Stewart, died without male Issue anno 1634. He married Anne, fourth Daughter to John fifth Earl of Athole; by whom he had a Daughter, Mary, his sole Heir, married to Henry Earl of Suffolk, of the Kingdom of England, and had Issue.

IX. James, Earl of Arran, Lord Hamilton, Abercorn, Bothwellbaugh, &c. Captain of the Guards, Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, and Provost of the Town, Chancellor of Scotland; was second Son to An-

(a) This Sir William and the Earl of Bothwell happened to differ in the King's Presence, or Drawing-room; upon which Bothwell gave Sir William the Lie; and the other, in Return, bid him kiss the Liar's Arse. In Resentment of which, Bothwell afterwards killed Sir William in Edinburgh 1587. (b) Mr. Randolph, Q. Elizabeth's Resident in Scotland, in a Letter to Secretary Cecil, says, That Knox ask'd in Church to be married to Margaret Stewart, the Daughter of the Lord Ochiltree.

drew Lord Ochiltree. He was *Morton* the Regent's Accuser. He was likewise Governor of *Stirling* Castle after *Gowrie's* Conspiracy; from whence he was obliged to retire when the Lords of that Faction returned from *England*, and were admitted at *Stirling* in 1585. He was afterward killed by *Sir James Douglas of Thororald*, and others of the Name of *Douglas*, in revenge of *Morton* the Regent's Death, anno 1596. They were said to be instigated to it by Mr. *Robert Bruce* Minister, because the Earl of *Arran* was like to come into Favour again, and the Ministers knew by Experience, that he was an Opposer to their seditious Practices. This *Sir James Douglas* was afterward killed on the Street of *Edinburgh* by Captain *William Stewart*, Nephew to the Earl of *Arran*, anno 1608. The Earl of *Arran* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Athole*; by whom he had, 1. *Sir James* of *Killeth*, Lord *Ochiltree*; and 2. *Henry Stewart*, Father to the Lady *Metbven*, and to another Daughter, married to Colonel *Stewart*, a Son of *Mains* and *Burray* in *Orkney*.

X. *Sir James* of *Killeth*, Lord *Ochiltree*, imprudently and groundlessly accused the Marquis, and afterward first Duke of *Hamilton*, of a Design upon the Crown; for which he was imprisoned twenty Years in *Blackness* Castle: During which Time he studied Physick and History, upon which he wrote some Observations. He was relieved by General *Monk* in 1652, when he reduced *Scotland*, and died 1659. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Uchtred Macdonald* of *Gartland*, in *Wigtonshire*, Relict of *Gilbert* Master of *Cassils*; by whom he had

XI. — Master of *Ochiltree*; who, by — his Lady, had

XII. *William* Lord *Ochiltree*, who died without Issue about the sixteenth Year of his Age, at the University of *Edinburgh*, anno 1675.

(b) *Metbven* M E T H V E N.

VII. *Henry* Lord *Metbven*, was second Son to *Andrew*, second Lord *Evandale*. He was Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to K. *James V.* General of the Artillery, and Director of the Chancery in 1524. He that Year married the Queen-Dowager of K. *James IV.* after she had procured a Divorce from the Earl of *Angus*, and had born to him Lady *Margaret*, Mother to *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, Father to K. *James VI.* To procure the Divorce, the Queen alledged a Pre-contract, which then she proved, between the Earl of *Angus* and another Lady, a Daughter of *Traquair*, who had born to him the Lady *Ruthven*. He got the Lordship of *Metbven* and *Balquidder*, in exchange for the Lordship

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and

and Castle of *Stirling*, which were the Queen's Dowry. But Mr. Gordon says, that both the Places belonged to the Queen as her Dowry; and *Abercromby* says, that she had for her Jointure 2000 Pounds *Sterl.* of yearly Revenue, the Lands assigned for that effect being the Forest of *Etrick* and Mannor of *New-work*, the County of *March*, and the Lordship of *Couderanspatb* and *Dumbar*, the Lordship and Palace of *Linlithgow*, the Lordship and Castle of *Stirling*, the Earldom of *Menteith*, the Lordship and Castle of *Down*, and the Palace and Lordship of *Metbuen* (a). The Queen died at *Metbuen* 1540, after she had been Godmother to her Grandson *James Duke of Rothesay* 1538. She was buried at *Perth* beside K. *James I.* She had a Daughter to the Lord *Metbuen*, who died before herself (b). The Lord *Metbuen* married again *Janet Stewart*, Daughter to *John* second Earl of *Atbole*, Widow of *Alexander* Master of *Sutherland*, and of Sir *Hugh Kennedy* of *Girvanmains*; by whom he had *Henry*, his Successor; *Janet*, married to Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Bugubane*, afterward Earl of *Argyle* (c); *Dorothea*, married to *William* Lord *Ruthven*, first Earl of *Gowrie*; *Margaret*, married to *Andrew* Master of *Ochiltree*, and after his Death to *Uchired Macdonald* of *Gartland*. The Lord *Metbuen* was killed at the Battle of *Pinkie* 1547; he had been appointed one of the Council to *James Earl of Arran*, Governor in the Minority of Q. *Mary*. To him succeeded,

VIII. *Henry*, second Lord *Metbuen*, who married *Jean*, Daughter to *Patrick* Lord *Ruthven*; by whom he had a Son, *Henry*, Lord *Metbuen*. This second Lord *Metbuen* was on the Regent's Side against Q. *Mary*, and was killed by a Cannon-shot from *Edinburgh Castle* in 1572.

IX. *Henry*, third Lord *Metbuen*, married — Daughter to *Henry Stewart*, Son to *James Earl of Arran*, and died without Issue (d).

DOWN, now MORRAT.

VII. Sir *James Stewart* of *Boeth*, third Son to *Andrew*, second Lord *Evandale*, was Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to K. *James V.* Lieutenant

(a) She purchased the Lordship of *Metbuen*, to which *Balquhiddy* was annexed, and the King gave a Charter upon it 1528.

(b) *Crawfurd's Peerage*, and *Anderson's Royal Genealogy*. This Man was created Lord *Metbuen* September 5. 1528, by K. *Ja. V.*

(c) This *Janet* got a Disposition of the Lands of *Balquhiddy* from her Father the Lord *Metbuen* ad annum 1551. Vide publ. archiv. lib. 31. num. 708.

(d) *Lodovick Duke of Lennox* had, anno 1584, the Lordship of *Metbuen* and *Balquhiddy* conferred upon him,

of the Guard, Constable of the Castle of *Down*, Stewart of *Menteith* and *Strathgartney*. He acquired from *Richard*, Abbot of *St. Colme*, the Lands and Barony of *Beeth* in *Fife-shire*. He was killed at *Dumblane* on *Whitsunday* 1547, by the Laird of *Duntreath* and his two Brothers, who had been Stewart of *Menteith* formerly. He married *Margaret Lindsay*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Lindsay* of *Byres*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Crawford*, and Widow of *Richard* Lord *Innermeath*; by whom he had, 1. *James*, his Son and Heir; 2. *Archibald* Stewart of *Burray*, Provost of *Edinburgh*, who died without Issue; 3. Mr. *Henry* Stewart of *Bucblythes*, first of the *Stewarts* of *Burray*; and *Elizabeth*, married to Mr. *Robert* *Crichton* of *Cluny*, Lord Advocate to *Q. Mary*, and Mother, by him, to Sir *James* *Crichton*, commonly called the admirable *Crichton*.

VIII. *James* Stewart, who had succeeded Abbot *Richard*, and was Commendator of *St. Colme*, was made Knight Banneret at the Creation of *Henry* Lord *Darnly* to be Earl of *Ross*. He had a Charter under the Great Seal, erecting the Lands of *Down* into a Barony, 1565. He was very firm upon the Queen's Side during the Civil Wars, and his Castle of *Down* was always a safe and sure Retreat to all the Loyalists in those Parts of *Pertshire*, says Mr. *Crawford* (a). When *K. James* came to Age, he had such a Regard for Sir *James*, that he made him of his Privy Council, and raised him to be a Peer, by the Title of Lord *Down*, 1581; and the Narration of his Creation bears, among other Motives, That his Majesty had a Respect that Sir *James* is descended of his own Blood. The Descent of the Honours, together with the Estate, is limited to his Heirs-male (b). He was Collector-general of his Majesty's Royal Revenues throughout the whole Kingdom. He died in 1590, and was interred in the Church of *Kilmadock*. By his Wife *Margaret* *Campbell*, Daughter to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, he had Issue, 1. *James*, Master of *Down*; 2. *Henry*, Lord *St. Colme*; *Anne* (c), married to Sir *John* *Wemyss* of that Ilk, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Wemyss*; and *Jean*, married to *Simon* Lord *Frazer* of *Lovat*.

IX. *James* Master of *Down*, by the King's special Favour and

(a) But Mr. *Keith* says, the Queen was imposed on in her Choice of this Man, for he was entirely of Lord *James*'s, that is, the Earl of *Murray*'s Side, and joined the Reformers; and, with several of the Lords of the Congregation, waited on the English Army at *Prinfoun*, when it came to *Scotland* in 1560, and in August that Year he was one of the Members that sat in that Convention or Parliament. He was sent to *France*, by *Q. Mary*, on a Negotiation in 1561, and was with the Murderers of *David* *Rizzio*. (b) Vide *Crawford*'s Information for *Simon* Lord *Frazer* of *Lovat*. (c) *Crawford* in his Peerage calls her *Margaret*.

Royal Mediation, married *Elizabeth (a)*, the eldest of the two Daughters of the Earl of *Murray* the Regent, the King's Uncle; upon which he was created Earl of *Murray* anno 1581. This *James* Lord *Down* and Earl of *Murray*, was a Nobleman of great Parts and Magnanimity; he was barbarously killed in 1592, by *George* Earl of *Huntly* and his Party, at *Dunibristle*, in the Night-time, after he had made his Escape out of the House that was set on fire about him; but was discovered among the Rocks upon the Sea-shore, by a Coal that had stuck to the Tip of his Helmet before he left the House. It is said, the Earl of *Huntly* had got a Warrant from the King, by Chancellor *Maitland's* Means, who bore no Good-will to *Huntly* or *Murray*, to apprehend all the Resettlers or Abettors of *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell*, who at that Time was outlaw'd for Rebellion; and *Bothwell* happening to be some time about his Cousin the Earl of *Murray's* House, *Huntly* made use of this Warrant to revenge a private Quarrel he had formerly against the Earl of *Murray*; for the King, a little before this, had given a Commission to *Murray* of being Lord-Lieutenant in the North (b). This Earl of *Murray* left Issue by his foresaid Lady, 1. *James*, his Heir; and 2. Sir *Francis* Stewart, Knight of the Bath: *Margaret*, married to *Charles* Earl of *Nottingham*, and thereafter to Sir *William* Munson, Viscount of *Castlemain*; *Mary*, married to *Alexander* Lord *Salton*; and *Grizel*, married to Sir *Robert* Innes of that Ilk.

X. *James* Earl of *Murray*, by the King's Mediation and Appointment, anno 1601, married *Anne*, Daughter to *George* Earl of *Huntly*, in order to remove the Animosities between the two Families; which, by this Time, had occasioned too much Bloodshed, burning and plunder-

(a) *Crawford* sometimes calls her *Mary*. (b) Others say, *Huntly* had only designed to apprehend *Murray*; but that his Men, irritated by the Losses they had sustained by *Murray* before he left the House, ere he would allow himself to be taken, killed him, while a Prisoner in *Gordon* of *Bucky's* Arms, before *Huntly* came up to them. Some Years after this, viz. 1630, this *Huntly's* Son, the Viscount of *Aboyne*, was, together with *Gordon* of *Rothemay* and some others, burnt to Ashes in the Castle of *Frendraught*, suspected to be done by *Crichton* of *Frendraught*, or his Lady and others of the Name of *Gordon*; which occasioned a great deal of Trouble to *Huntly*, and many of the *Gordons* afterward, by Law-suits, burning and plundering one another's Lands; which some People very rashly narrate, as a Judgment upon *Huntly's* Family. But in reverse of this Story, another likewise is told of a Man that was concerned in the burning of *Frendraught* Castle, and had fled to *Muscovy*; but happening, a considerable Time afterward, to be lodged in a House where a Murder was committed, and, the Murderer escaping, he was apprehended; and tho' entirely innocent of it, yet he was put to Death for it. But at his Execution he acknowledged, that though he was innocent of that Murder, yet he deserved to die, as having been guilty of the burning of the Castle of *Frendraught* in Scotland.

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ing one another's Lands; the Earl of *Atbole* with his Followers, together with the *Grants*, *Dunbars*, *Clan Chattan* and *Macintoshes*, taking the Earl of *Murray* their Patron's Part; and the *Macdonalds*, *Camerons* and *Gordons* joining with *Huntly*. This Earl of *Murray* got a new Investiture of the whole Earldom of *Murray*, and to his Heirs-male; which failing, to Sir *Francis Stewart* his Brother-german, and the Heirs-male of his Body, &c. April 17. 1611. He died in 1638, leaving Issue by his foresaid Lady, *James*, who succeeded him; *Margaret*, married to *Charles* Earl of *Nottingham*; and *Mary*, married to the Laird of *Grant*.

XI. *James* Earl of *Murray*, died 1653, having married *Mary* (a), Daughter to *Alexander* Earl of *Hume*; by whom he had, 1. *James*, Lord *Down*, who died without Issue; 2. *Alexander*, Earl of *Murray*; 3. *Francis Stewart* of *Culalay*, who died without Issue; and 4. *Archibald Stewart* of *Dunern*. Likewise *Mary*, married to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*; *Margaret*, married to Sir *Alexander Sutherland*, thereafter Lord *Duffus*; *Henrietta*, married to Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Calder*; and *Anne*, married to *David Ross* of *Balnagown*.

XII. *Alexander* Earl of *Murray*, anno 1654, was fined in 3500 Pounds Sterling by *Oliver Cromwell*, for his Malignancy. He was Secretary of State for *Scotland* to K. *Charles II.* and K. *James VII.* He was High Commissioner to the Parliament 1686, and installed Knight of the *Tbistle* in 1687. He married *Emilia*, Daughter to Sir *William Balfour* of *Piscullo*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, and died in 1700; leaving Issue, 1. *James* Lord *Down*; 2. Sir *Charles Stewart*, thereafter Earl of *Murray*; 3. Master *John Stewart*, who died without Issue; and 4. Master *Francis Stewart*, now Earl of *Murray*.

James Lord *Down* married *Katharine*, Daughter to *Lionel Talmaff* of *Helingham*, and to *Elizabeth* Countess of *Dysart*, Dutches-Dowager of *Lauderdale*; by whom he had two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, married to Brigadier *Alexander Grant* of that Ilk, without Issue; and *Emilia*, married, first, to — *Frazer* of *Strichen*, and had Issue; secondly, she married *John* Earl of *Crawfurd*.

Charles Earl of *Murray* married *Anne*, Daughter to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, Widow of *Richard* Earl of *Lauderdale*, and died without Issue in 1735.

XIII. *Francis*, now Earl of *Murray*, married, first, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Murray* of *Drumcarn*; by whom he had no surviving Issue;

(a) *Crawfurd*, in his *Peerage*, calls her *Margaret*.

secondly, he married *Jean*, Daughter of *John Lord Balmerino*; by whom he has, 1. *James Lord Down*, (married *Grace Lockhart*, Daughter to *George Lockhart* of *Carrwath*, Countess Dowager of *Abayne*, and has Issue;) 2. *John*; 3. Captain *Francis*; 4. *Archibald*; and 5. *Hary*: Likewise *Anne*, married to *John Stewart*, Son to *Sir Dougal Stewart Lord Blairball*; *Emilia*, married to Captain *Peter Halket*, Son and Heir to *Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirren*.

D U N E R N.

XII. Captain *Archibald Stewart* of *Dunern*, Son to *James Earl of Morray*, married — Daughter to *Sir John Henderson of Fordel*; by whom he had *Charles*, his Successor; and *Alexander Stewart*, Lieutenant in the Guards, who died without Issue. His Daughters were, *Margaret*, married, first, to *Sir Archibald Stewart of Burray*, and Mother to this *Sir James*; she married, secondly, *David Lord Enderes*, without Issue: *Elizabeth*, married to *Alexander Gillon of Walbouse*; *Emilia*, married to *Archibald Nisbet of Carsin*. The Lady *Dunern* married, secondly, Captain *Denham*, Brother to *Sir Robert Denham*, without Issue.

XIII. *Charles* of *Dunern*, married, first, — Daughter to *Sir William Bennet of Grubbet*, by whom he had *Alexander*, now of *Dunern*; he married, secondly, a Daughter to *Hamilton of Dalziel*; by whom he had *Archibald*, who died the twenty fourth Year of his Age, and *James Stewart Merchant* in *Edinburgh*: Likewise Daughters, *Anne*, married to *Robert Blackwood of Pitrevis*; *Mary*, married to Colonel *John Erskine of Carnock*; *Jean*, married to *William Hog Merchant* in *Edinburgh*; and *Bethia*, married to *Archibald Wallace Merchant* in *Edinburgh*.

XIV. *Alexander*, now of *Dunern*, married — *Butterel*, of the Kingdom of *England*.

S t . C O L M E .

IX. *Henry Lord St. Colme*, Son of *James*, first Lord *Down*, and of *Margaret*, Daughter to the Earl of *Argyle*, got from his Father the Commendatory of *St. Colme*, and had the said Benefice erected into a Temporal Lordship by the Favour of K. *James VI.* anno 1611. He died in 1612, leaving Issue by *Jean* his Wife, third Daughter to *John* fifth Earl of *Atbole*,

X. *James Lord St. Colme*, who went into the Service of the Crown of

of Sweden, under the renowned *Gustaphus Adolphus*, against the Imperialists, and became a Colonel. He died without Issue, and his Estate and Dignity fell to the Earl of Morray his Cousin.

BURRAY.

VII. *Andrew*, second Lord *Evandale*, was Father to *Andrew* first Lord *Ochiltree*, to *Henry* first Lord *Metboen*, to Sir *James Stewart* of *Beeth*, and to *Barbara Stewart*; who married, first, ——— *Sinclair* of *Sanday*, and secondly, *Macleod* of the *Lewes*, as above. This *Barbara Stewart* feued the Estate of *Burray* from the Bishop of *Orkney* anno 1566, and, in consequence of some private Transaction, she was succeeded in *Burray* by *Archibald Stewart* her Nephew, Son to Sir *James Stewart* of *Beeth*. He married *Helen Atcheson*, by whom he had no Issue, and was succeeded by *James Stewart* his Nephew, Son to Mr. *Henry Stewart* of *Buchlivies*, his Brother.

VIII. *Henry Stewart* of *Buchlivies*, Brother-german to *James* first Lord *Down*, and Son to Sir *James Stewart* of *Beeth*, married *Elizabeth*, only Daughter to *John Robertson* Portioner of *Aberdour*; by whom he had,

IX. *James Stewart* of *Burray*, who married *Janet Macleod*, Daughter to the forefaid *Barbara Stewart*, and had only a Daughter,

X. *Barbara*, who married *William Stewart* of *Mains*, Brother-german to *Alexander* first Lord *Garlies*, and Earl of *Galloway*. This *William Stewart* of *Mains* and *Burray* executed the Office of Admiral-depute of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, by Commission from *Lodovick* Duke of *Lenox* Admiral of *Scotland*. He made up a Title in his Lady's Person, in order to prosecute her Right to the *Lewes*, her Grandfather's Estate; but the Troubles or Civil Wars coming on, and this Family being attach'd to the Royal Interest, his Claim was dropt. The said *William Stewart* had Issue, by *Barbara Stewart* his Wife, 1. *James*, who died before himself; 2. *Henry*, who was killed in the King's Service, under the Command of the Marquis of *Montrose*, at the Battle of *Aldern*, 1645; 3. Colonel *William Stewart*; 4. *Archibald Stewart*; and several Daughters, whereof *Jean*, the eldest, married Sir *James Sinclair* of *Murkill*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Cathness*.

Colonel *William Stewart* of *Mains* and *Burray*, third Son to *William Stewart* of *Mains*, was a very eminent Loyalist, and adhered to *Charles I.* with great Firmness and Fidelity. He married ——— Daughter to *Henry Stewart*, Son to *James* Earl of *Arran*, and Brother to Lord

his brother
William

Lord *Ocbiltree*; by whom he had no Issue, and was succeeded by his only surviving Brother,

XI. *Archibald Stewart*, who was likewise a most zealous Asserter of the Royal Cause, to which he faithfully adhered, with undaunted Courage and Resolution amidst the utmost Hardships. He first joined the Duke of *Hamilton* for rescuing the King, and was taken Prisoner by the Rebels; but escaped, and joined the brave and valiant Marquis of *Montrose*, in whose Triumphs and Misfortunes he was a constant Sharer; and at last made Prisoner with him, where he was detained seven Months, and sentenced to Death; from which he had the good Fortune to make his Escape, and joined K. *Charles II.*'s Army in their March to *Worcester*, where he was a Captain: But again had the Misfortune to be made Prisoner, and detained seven Months in *Chelsea* College, where he suffered great Miseries, but at length made his Escape. In the Year 1683 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia in *Orkney*; and in 1687, his late Majesty K. *James VII.* being highly sensible of his Loyalty and Sufferings, as a lasting Mark of his Royal Favour, created him a Knight Baronet. He married *Isabel*, Daughter to Sir *William Morray* of *Abercairny*; by whom he had Sir *Archibald*, his Successor; *John*, who died without Issue; and three Daughters, *Lilias*, *Isabel*, and *Sophia*, married to *David Sinclair* of *Freswick*.

XII. Sir *Archibald Stewart* of *Burray* married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Archibald Stewart* of *Dunern*, Brother to *Alexander* Earl of *Morray*; by whom he had, 1. Sir *James*; 2. *Alexander Stewart*; and several other Sons who died in their Youth, besides Daughters.

XIII. Sir *James Stewart*, now of *Burray*, married — Daughter to — *Carmichael* of *Balmedie*.

BALDORRAN, and ARDVORLICH.

IV. *James Stewart*, Son to Lord *James*, Son of *Murdoch* Duke of *Albany*, is a frequent Witness to Charters granted by *Isabel* Dutcheis of *Albany*, his Grandmother; wherein he is designed, with the rest of his Brothers, *de Albania*, the Title of Duke *Murdoch* their Grandfather. This *James*, commonly called *James Beg*, or little, from his Stature, or in contradistinction to his Father, who was called *James More*, or great, is designed *Filius naturalis Jacobi Stewart, filii Murdaci Ducis Albanie*, in 1464, when he got from his Cousin *John* Lord *Darnly*, a Charter of the Lands of *Baldorran* in *Stirlingshire*, dated at *Stirling* the 7th of *January* foresaid Year, and is confirmed by K. *James III.* the

12th of the same Month. He married *Annabel Buchanan*, Daughter to *Patrick Buchanan* of that Ilk, as evinceth a Charter in his and the said *Annabel's* favours, of the Lands of *Duchblash* in *Dumbartonshire*: This Charter is granted by K. *James III.* likewise the same Year (a). By her he had *William*, his Son and Heir, and *Janet*, married to *William Stirling*, a Brother of the House of *Keir*, and first of the *Stirlings* of *Lettir*, as testifies a Charter, granted by *James beg Stewart* of *Baldorran* to *Janet* his Daughter, by his Wife *Annabel Buchanan*, of the Lands of *Lettir*.

V. *William Stewart* of *Baldorran*, married *Marion Campbell*, Daughter to Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Glenurquy* (b), as appears by a Charter in their favours, granted by *Robert Menzies* of *Comrie*, of the Lands of *Emyr-Crechan* and *Croftyn-Terray*, in the Earldom of *Strathern* and Shire of *Perth*, dated at *Lochtay* the 5th of *October* 1498. This Charter is confirmed by K. *James IV.* the 25th of the said Month. By her he had *Walter*, and *John*, who is a Witness to several Charters, and designed *Johannes filius Gulielmi Stewart de Baldorran*, particularly in 1508, granted by *Glenurchy*: Of him is *Glenbucky*. *William* of *Baldorran* is said to have had another Son, *Andrew*, of whom is *Gartnasuaroe*. Of these three Brothers are most of the *Stewarts* in the South-west District of *Perthshire* descended, to the Number at least of 300 common People.

VI. *Walter Stewart* of *Baldorran*, obtained from K. *James IV.* a Charter of Confirmation of the Lands of *Duchblash*, dated at *Faulkland* 14th of *September* 1500. This *Walter* sold *Baldorran* to *William Livingston* of *Kilfyt* about the Year 1524, and after that was designed sometimes *Baldorran*, and sometimes of *Balquidder*, he being King's Baillie there. He purchased from *Janet Oquaban* a Wadset-right she had upon some Lands in *Strathyre* in the Shire of *Perth*, as appears by a Charter in his favours of the said Lands, dated in 1528. He died in the Year 1575, or some short Time before it, in the Faith and Peace of Q. *Mary*, as the Writ bears. He married *Eupham Reddock*, Daughter to *James Reddock* Burges of *Stirling*, Comptroller of *Scotland*, and Laird of *Cultibragan*; by whom he had Issue, *William* and *John*. To *William* he gave the Lands of *Duchblash* in *Dumbartonshire*, which is confirmed by a Charter under the Great Seal in 1545: He provides the Estate of *Duchblash* to the Heirs-male of his Son *William's* Body; which failing, to *John*

(a) *Haddington's Collections* mentions both Charters. (b) By his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter and Co-heiress of *John* last Lord *Lorn*.

Stewart, his Son also; but it seems they both died without Issue. *Walter* had likewise a natural Son, *James*, who was legitimated under the Great Seal in 1553; and the Father is then alive, for he is designed simply, *Filius naturalis Walteri Stewart de Baldorran*.

VII. *James* was served Heir to *Walter Stewart of Baldorran* his Father in the Year 1575; he married — *Stewart*, Daughter to *Patrick Stewart* in *Glenbucky*, and left Issue, 1. *William*, who died without lawful Succession; 2. *Alexander*, first of *Ardevorlich*; 3. *John*, of whom *Annat*; 4. *James* oig; and 5. *Patrick*.

VIII. This *Alexander*, who purchased *Ardevorlich*, had the Irish Epithet of *Mac-mhic-Walter*, that is, the Son of *Walter's* Son, as had his Brethren and Posterity, to distinguish them from the *Stewarts* of *Glenbucky* and *Gartnasuaroe*. The foresaid Epithet likewise infers that *Walter* left but one Son, viz. *James*, who had Issue. *Alexander* of *Ardevorlich* married *Margaret Drummond*, Daughter to *Drummond-Erinoch*; by whom he had, 1. *James*; 2. *William*; 3. *Duncan*; and *Isabel*, married to *John Stewart*, Great-grandfather to *John Stewart of Glenbucky*; likewise *Janet*, married to *Duncan Stewart* in *Glenogle*, Ancestor to *John Stewart of Hyndfield*.

IX. Major *James Stewart*, designed *Fiar of Ardevorlich* in a Disposition of the Lands of *Annat* in 1621, anno 1617, as by his Contract appears, married *Katharine Murray*, eldest lawful Daughter to *Robert Murray* of *Buchanty*, of the Family of *Abercairny*, (Sir *William Murray* of *Abercairny* consenting to the Marriage;) by whom he had, 1. *Hary*, who died of his Wounds received at *Tippermuir* without Issue; 2. *Robert*, who succeeded him; and *Barbara*, married to *John Macgruther* of *Miggart*. He had likewise a natural Son, *John*. The Major married, secondly, *Janet Buchanan*, Relict of *Walter Buchanan*, Ancestor to *Arnprior* and *Auchlesby*, without Issue (a).

X. *Robert* of *Ardevorlich* married *Jean Drummond*, Daughter to *Drummond* of *Comrie*; by whom he had, 1. *James*, 2. *Alexander*: *Katharine*, married to *David Drummond* of *Comrie*; and *Janet*, married to *James Muschet* of *Mill of Goody*.

XI. *James* of *Ardevorlich* married *Elizabeth*, only Daughter to *John*

(a) This Major *James Stewart* of *Ardevorlich*, was the unlucky Author of the Slaughter of my Lord *Kilpont*, in *Montrose's* Camp, the Day after the Battle of *Tippermuir* in September 1644. An Account of which may be had from the Remission granted him by the Committee of State in December following, and from the Act of Parliament following thereupon in the Month of March after that; a Copy of which, taken from the Original, is to be seen in the Appendix, or second Volume.

Sect. I. *since its Accession to the Crown of Scotland.* 131

last Laird of *Buchanan*, by his first Lady *Mary*, Daughter to *Henry Lord Cardross*. By her he had

XII. 1. *Robert*, now of *Ardvorlich*; 2. *Alexander*; 3. *David*; 4. *William*; and several Daughters.

ANNAT.

VIII. His Predecessor was *John*, Brother to *Alexander of Ardvorlich*, and Son to *James*, Son of *Walter Stewart of Baldorran*. This *John's* Son was,

IX. *Alexander*, who purchased the Lands of *Annat* from *James Muschet of Burnbank* anno 1621. He married — *Mac-Nab*, Daughter to *Aucharn*; by whom he had, *John*, *Walter*, *Andrew*, and *James*; he had likewise *Archibald*, Great-grandfather to *Alexander Stewart of Glassin-gall* Writer in *Stirling*.

X. *John Stewart of Annat*, married, first, *Janet Graham*, Daughter to *Gespard Graham of Gartur*; by whom he had, 1. *Alexander*, his Son and Heir; and 2. *Duncan*, who purchased *Ballachallan*: Whose Son *George* married *Mary Hume*, Daughter to *Hary Hume of Argaty*; by whom he had *David*, now of *Ballachallan*; *George*, a Surgeon in *Maryland*; *James*, *William*, and several Daughters.

John of Annat married, secondly, *Elizabeth Campbell*, Daughter to *John Campbell of Kinloch*; by whom he had, 3. *William*, who purchased *Craigtoun*. *William of Craigtoun* had *Alexander*, his Son and Heir; Lieutenant *James Stewart*, and *Robert*. *Alexander of Craigtoun* married *Katharine Drummond*, Daughter to *Drummond-Erinloch*; by whom he had *James*, who died a Bachelor; and several Daughters.

John of Annat had likewise by his second Wife, 4. *James Stewart*, Lieutenant-Colonel to the *Scots Regiment of Horse Guards*, and Deputy-Governor of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, who had Issue; as also, 5. *Charles*, who had Issue; 6. Captain *Henry Stewart*; and 7. *Robert Stewart* a Surgeon, who had Issue.

XI. *Alexander Stewart of Annat* married *Janet Edmondston*, Daughter to *Edmondston of Hermits-croft*; by whom he had *Alexander*, and four Daughters, married.

XII. *Alexander*, now of *Annat*, married *Isabel Fullerton*, Daughter to *Mr. John Fullerton of Greenhall*, Bishop of *Edinburgh*; by whom he had *John*, his Son and Heir; *Duncan*, a Surgeon, who died in the *East-Indies*; and several Daughters.

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GLEN-

See Burke's *Land of Perth* "Home of Argaty"
1847. Appendix. p. 169.

both in
Annals
Margaret
all my
Royal Warrant
justified
human memory

mt. Agnes
Purdie

G L E N B U C K Y.

VI. His Predecessor was *John*, Son to *William Stewart* of *Balderran*, by his Wife *Marion Campbell*, Daughter to *Glenurchy*. This *John* married a Daughter to *Patrick Buchanan*, Predecessor to *Arnprior* and *Auchlesby*, &c. by whom he had *Patrick*, *Duncan*, and *Robert*.

Patrick married, first, a Daughter to *Lecky* of that Ilk (a); secondly, he married a Daughter to *Edmondston* of *Broich*. He had twelve Sons that came to Maturity, but died before himself without Issue; only the eldest left a Daughter: He had likewise three Daughters; one married to *Shaw* of *Cambusmoir*, another to *James Stewart*, *Ardvorlich's* Predecessor; and the third to *Andrew*, Predecessor to *Gartnafuaroe*. This *Patrick* had moreover a natural Son, *Walter*.

VII. *Duncan*, Brother to *Patrick Stewart* in *Glenbucky*, married — *Mac-Laren*. By whom he had

VIII. *Alexander*, who married — *Stewart*, Grand-daughter to the foresaid *Patrick*; by whom he had *Patrick*, (of whom *Patrick Stewart* of *Ledcreich* is the fifth in a lineal Descent) *Duncan*, his Successor in *Glenbucky*; *James* and *Robert*: He had likewise two natural Sons, *John* and *Patrick*.

IX. *Duncan*, Son to *Alexander Stewart* in *Glenbucky*, married, first, — *Campbell*, of the Family of *Arkinglass*; secondly, he married *Katharine Mac-Grigor*, Grand-daughter to *Dougal Keir-Mac-Grigor*, Predecessor to *Innerlochbarg* and *Glengyle*, said to be the last Cadet of the Laird of *Mac-Grigor*; and had Issue, 1. *John*, 2. *Walter*, 3. *Duncan*, 4. *Patrick*, 5. *John* beg, and 6. *Alexander*.

X. *John* married *Isabel*, Daughter to *Alexander Stewart* of *Ardvorlich*; by whom he had *Duncan*, who died without Issue; *Alexander*, his Successor; *James* and *Donald*, who both had Issue; and several Daughters.

XI. *Alexander* married *Helen*, Daughter to *Hugh Campbell* of *Leeks*, and had

XII. *Duncan*, who married *Jean Graham*, Daughter to *John Graham* of *Ducbray*; by whom he had *John*, Lieutenant *Walter Stewart*, *Alexander*, and *Patrick*, who all had Issue.

XIII. *John Stewart* of *Glenbucky* married *Janet*, Daughter to *John Stewart* of *Ardseal*, Tutor of *Apine*; by whom he had *Alexander*, *Duncan*, *Donald*, and *Jean*.

XIV. *Alexander*, now of *Glenbucky*, married *Janet*, Daughter to *Mr. David Drummond*, Brother to *Culbeilly*, and has Issue.

(a) As appears by the Contract of Marriage.

GARTNAFUAROE (a).

VI. His Predecessor (b) was *Andrew*, Son to *William Stewart* of *Baldorran*. His Sons were *Alexander*, and *John*, Predecessor to the *Stewarts of Blairgary*.

VII. *Alexander* married — *Gray* (she afterward married *Mac-Nab* of that Ilk;) he had *Andrew* his eldest Son, and *Robert*, from whom *John Stewart* of *Hyndfield*, or *Stronvar*, is the fifth in a lineal Descent.

VIII. *Andrew Stewart* in *Gartnafuaroe*, married — *Stewart*, Daughter to *Patrick Stewart* in *Glenbucky*; by whom he had *Walter*, who succeeded him (c).

IX. *Walter* in *Gartnafuaroe*, married — *Buchan*, and had

X. *Alexander*, who married *Janet Mac-Grigor*; by whom he had *Andrew*, *Walter*, *Robert* and *Alexander*.

XI. *Andrew* married *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter to *Alexander Stewart* of *Ardvorlich*; by whom he had *Walter*, who succeeded him.

XII. *Walter* married *Isabel*, Daughter to *John Stewart* Predecessor to *Glenbucky*; by whom he had *Alexander*, *Robert* and *John*.

XIII. *Alexander Stewart* of *Gartnafuaroe* married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Colin Campbell* in *Dundurn*, and had *James* and *Walter*.

XIV. *James*, now of *Gartnafuaroe*, married *Janet*, Daughter to *Alexander Campbell* of *Ardeonaick*, Relict of *James Campbell* of *Leckrip*, and has Issue.

BUCHAN and MAR.

I. *Alexander Stewart*, Lord *Badenoch*, and Earl of *Buchan*, was fourth Son to K. *Robert II.* by his first Wife, *Elizabeth Muir*. He got the Lands of *Badenoch* from his Father, in the first Year of his Reign, to be held as freely as formerly *John Cumin* held the same. He was afterward, by the King his Father, created Earl of *Buchan*, in 1374 (d);

(a) I have placed my Account of *Gartnafuaroe* after *Ardvorlich* and *Glenbucky*, because I have not found any written Documents to instruct who was his Predecessor; though in the mean time he contends with *Ardvorlich* for being lineally come of the eldest Brother: And as it is a constant uncontroverted Tradition that they were three Brothers, so I doubt not but it may some time after this be documented that they were such, and that perhaps he was elder than *Glenbucky's* Predecessor. (b) Conform to Tradition. (c) This

Andrew, or his Father *Alexander*, entred into a Bond of Mandrate with *Campbell* of *Lochnel*, anno 1567. (d) He gave him the Lands of *Stratharwin* now *Strathdown* in *Banffshire*, as perhaps being a part of the Earldom of *Buchan*; vide Chart. in Rotul. Rob. II. pub. arch. He gave him likewise the Lands of *Abernethy*; vide Chart. Rob. II. *Alexandro Comiti de Buchan, de terris de Abernethy, infra vicecomitis de Invernessi, apud Perth, 7. Oct. anno regni 14.*

but

but he, having burnt the Cathedral Church of *Elgin*, in revenge of a Quarrel that happened betwixt him and the Bishop of *Morray*, was thrown in Prison by his Father. He was at Liberty in K. *Robert III.*'s Reign, and had the Bailliary of *Atbole* conferred upon him, it seems, when his Nephew, *David Prince of Scotland*, was Earl of *Atbole*. He died in 1394 (a), and was interred in the Cathedral Church of *Dunkeld*, with his Statue over him in a fair Stone; which continued entire, till a Party of *Angus's* Regiment at the Revolution, having garrisoned the Church of *Dunkeld*, the Soldiers very much defaced it: But upon the Pedestial there is this Inscription, *Hic jacet Dominus Alexander Senescallus, Comes de Buchan & Dominus de Badenoch, bonæ memoriæ, qui obiit 24. die mensis Julii anno Domini 1394.* After his Death, his Brother *Robert*, Duke of *Albany*, got the Earldom of *Buchan*, and gave it to his Son *John of Coul*. He, *Alexander Earl of Buchan*, married *Eupham Countess of Ross*, Daughter to *William Earl of Ross*, and Relict to *Sir Walter Lestly* (b); but by her had no Issue: However he had several natural Children, viz. 1. *Alexander Earl of Mar*; 2. *Sir Andrew*, who had, by the Grant of his Brother *Alexander Earl of Mar*, the Lands of *Sandbalch*, or *Sandbauch*, in the Barony of *Mounblairie*, and the Lands of *Culbuborfy* in the Earldom of *Mar*, and Sheriffdom of *Aberdeen* (c). I'm informed, that *Sir Walter Stewart of Strathbawin*, or *Strathdown*, was one of his Sons; which is very probable, since he was possessed of these Lands of *Strathbawin*, which belonged to *Alexander Earl of Buchan*. This *Sir Walter* behaved gallantly at the Battle of *Harlaw*, and was knighted for his Services done there. He afterward disposed his Lands of *Strathbawin* to the Family of *Gordon*, except the Lands of *Kilmachlie*, which he gave to a Son of his, whose Posterity possessed it till of late that *John Stewart* sold it to the Laird of *Grant*, who disposed these Lands to Colonel *Grant of Balindalloch*; in whose Charter-chest, and the Charter-chest of the Family of *Gordon*, the Evidences of these Families are to be seen. Off *Kilmachlie* are come *Stewart of Tannachy*, now *Stewart of Auchluncart*, *Stewart of Drimin*, *Stewart of Tombea*, now of *Edinglassy*, and several other Gentlemen in that Country. The Earl of *Buchan* had a Son, 3. *Walter*, the first of the *Stewarts of Kinchardin in Strathspey* (d). 4. *James* was another Son of the Earl of *Buchan*. He is a

(a) *Chart. de Paisly ad finem*, says he was killed at the Battle of *Glenbreth*. (b) *Chart. Rotul. Rob. II. item, Crawford's Peerage.* (c) *Rotul. 12. num. 14. pub. arch.* Confirmed by the Duke of *Albany*, the fifth Year of his Government. (d) As evinceth a Charter to him of the Lands of *Kinchardin*, from K. *Robert III.* dated at *Perth* the tenth Year of his Reign, to *Walter*, Son to his Brother *Alexander*. *chart. penes Ducem de Gordon.*

Witness in a Charter granted by his Brother *Alexander* Earl of *Mar*, in the Year 1409, to Sir *Alexander Forbes*; wherein he is designed *frater noster* by his Brother. He is said to be Father of *John Stewart* of *Forthirbill*, or *Forthingale*, who, anno 1465, got a Charter of Confirmation in his favours, by *John* Earl of *Atbole*, of the Lands of *Eddirdagenat*, lying in the Earldom of *Atbole* in the Shire of *Perth* (a). From this *Forthingale*, which is *Garth*, are many of the *Stewarts* of *Atbole* come, viz. *Bonskeid*, *Duntaulich*, &c. The Earl of *Buchan* had another Son, 5. *Duncan*, who differed with, fought and killed *Walter Ogilvy* Sheriff of *Angus* (b). Some of our Historians say, that he, at the Head of some Robbers, or lawless Men, plundered the Country of *Angus*, anno 1391 (c). Though I have placed these Brethren in this Order, yet I shall not determine which of them was eldest or youngest.

II. Sir *Alexander Stewart* was natural Son to *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*. He became Earl of *Mar* (d) anno 1404, by an Heiress, viz. *Isabel*, Daughter to *William* first Earl of *Douglas*, begotten upon *Margaret de Mar*, Heiress of that Earldom: She had been married first to Sir *Malcolm Drummond* of *Cargill*, without Issue. This *Alexander*, Earl of *Mar*, was one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the *English* for prolonging the Truce 1407. He commanded the King's Army, or rather his Uncle the Duke of *Albany's* Army, at the Battle of *Harlaw*, against *Donald* Lord of the *Isles*, about the Earldom of *Ross*, anno 1411, in which Battle he had the Victory. He went into the Service of the Duke of *Burgundy*. He was designed *Dominus de Garriach & Doffe in Brabantia*. He claimed the Sovereignty of *Holland* in Right of *Jacquet*, or, as *Abercromby* calls her, *Jane*, his second Wife, Daughter to the Earl of *Holland* (e); but being denied his Claim, he fought with the *Hollanders* at Sea, and gained the Victory and a great Prize (f); and at length made Peace, or an hundred Years Truce with them. He had Issue by none of these Wives; however it is plain he had a Son, *Thomas*, as evinceth a Charter under the Great Seal of K. *James I.* to *Alexander Stewart*, and *Thomas Stewart* his natural Son, ad annum 1426. *Alexander* Earl of *Mar*, and Sir *Thomas* his Son, are mentioned in a Charter 1424 (g). *Alexander* Earl of *Mar* died 1435, or 1436 according to Mr. *Crawford*.

(a) Chart. penes Dom. de Garntully.

(b) Hay's MS. Adv. Libr.

(c) Hautbornden.

(d) Hadd. Collect. p. 316.

(e) Puffendorf, in his *Introduct.* to the *Hist. of Europe*, calls her *Jacqueline*, Countess of *Hennegau*, *Holland*, *Zealand* and *Friesland*. She was divorced from her first Husband, *John* Duke of *Brabant*, Cousin to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and was married again to *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*, Brother to *Henry V.* King of *England*.

(f) Hautbornden. (g) Hay's MS.

III. *Thomas*, Son to *Alexander* Earl of *Mar*, was designed *Comes de Garrioch*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, and Widow of *John Stewart* Earl of *Buchan*; but had no Issue. She had her Terce of the Earldom of *Mar* after her Husband's Death 1456. She was a third Time married to *William* Earl of *Orkney*. *Thomas* had a Sister married to one of the Lairds of *Maclean*.

I have not got a distinct Account of the Succession and Marriages of Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Strathdown's* Posterity, or the *Stewarts* of *Kilmacblie*.

KINCHARDIN.

II. *Walter Stewart*, Son to *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*, got a Charter from *K. Robert III.* of the Lands of *Kinchardin* the tenth Year of his Reign. He married *Isabel*, Daughter to *Fenton* of that Ilk, and had *Alexander* his Son.

III. *Alexander* married *Mary*, Daughter to the Laird of *Maclean* (a). By whom he had

IV. *James*, who married a Daughter to *Lauchlan Macintosh* of that Ilk (b); and was Father to

V. *Donald*, who married a Daughter to *Cameron* of *Lockiel* (c). He died on or before 1518, as appears by his Son's Safine, dated 1519. His Son was

VI. *Donald*, who married a Daughter to the Laird of *Mac-Grigor*, and Widow of the Laird of *Macintosh*. His Son,

VII. *James*, married a Daughter to the Laird of *Grant*. And his Son,

VIII. *James*, married a Daughter to *Rose* of *Kilravock* (d); by whom he had *Walter*, &c.

IX. *Walter*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Robertson* of *Calvin* or *Cluin*, Ancestor to *Robertson* of *Lude*. He had three Sons, 1. *John*, 2. *James*, and, 3. *Robert*.

John, married *Janet*, Sister to ——— *Macintosh*, commonly designed *Sheriff baan Macintosh*.

X. *James*, married a Daughter to *Shaw* of *Dell*, Representative of the former *Shaws* of *Rotbymurchus*. By whom he had

XI. *Donald*, who married, first, his Cousin, *Marjory Stewart*, Daughter

(a) As appears by a Contract still extant, anno 1436. (b) As appears by a Contract, which is much torn. (c) Her Tomb is still remarkable in the Church-yard of *Kinchardin*.

(d) As appears by a Contract.

to *Robert oig Stewart*; and by her had an only Son, *James*, who is now dead. He married, secondly, (his Cousin by his Mother) *Barbara*, Daughter to *John Shaw of Gussich*; and by her left an only Son, well known by the Name of

XII. *John Roy-Stewart*, now an Officer in the Army.

Robert, third Son to *Walter* late of *Kinchardin*, had a Son designed *Robert oig Stewart*, who married a Daughter of the famous *Angus Williamson*, Tutor of *Macintosh*; and by her had three Sons; 1. *Alexander*; 2. *John*; and, 3. *Angus*. *Alexander* was Father to *Baillie Stewart* in *Inverness*; *John* was Father to *David Stewart* late Collector in *Inverness*; and *Angus* had several Sons, one of them Commissary *John Stewart* in *Edinburgh*. Most of the *Stewarts* in *Strathspey*, *Murray* and *Inverness*, are come of *Kinchardin*; and some of them are settled about *Kelso*: There is one of them near *Newcastle*, who has a fine Estate. Likewise *Stewart of Urchoile-beg* in *Atbole* is said to be come of *Kinchardin*.

G A R T H.

II. *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*, had a Son, *James*, who is a Witness in a Charter granted by his Brother *Alexander* Earl of *Mar*, in the Year 1409; wherein he is designed *frater noster* by his Brother.

III. *John Stewart* of *Fortbirbill*, or *Fortbingale*, in the Year 1465, got a Charter in his favours from *John* Earl of *Atbole*, of the Lands of *Eddirdagenat* (a) (*forte Eddiradeynat*.) This *Fortbirbill*, or *Fortbingale*, or *Garth*, or *Bunrannoch*, was the same Family, as is manifest by Papers in the Hands of *John Stewart* of *Bonskeid*; where the same Man is designed promiscuously by the foresaid Titles. What confirms the Opinion, that *John Stewart* of *Garth* was Grandson to the Earl of *Buchan*, is, that in his Arms he carried that of *Buchan*.

IV. *Niel Stewart* of *Garth* was his Son: He is mentioned in the Year 1479. His Son was

V. *Niel Stewart* of *Garth*, who is mentioned in the Year 1490. When *Laurence*, first Lord *Olipbant*, was impowered and ordained to exercise Justice, and suppress all Sorts of Disorders within his own Lands, and other particular Bounds, *Niel Stewart* of *Fortbirgill* is insert in the List of those that were retained to serve him both in Peace and War. His Son was

VI. *Niel Stewart* of *Garth*, who, in the Year 1546, grants a Pre-

(a) *Chart. penes Dom. de Garntully.*

cept of Sasine to James, Son to Robert Stewart of Bonskeid, who appears to be his Brother's Grandson.

VII. John was Son to Niel. He is designed John Stewart of Bunranoch, Son and Heir to Niel Stewart of Garth, in the Year 1564 (a). He had a Brother, Alexander, who was designed of Garth, as appears by a Confirmation-charter of Liferent by Mariote Stewart to Margaret Stewart, Spouse to John Stewart of Bonskeid, Daughter to Alexander Stewart of Garth, ad annum 1577. But this John and Alexander both died without male Issue, it seems.

B O N S K E I D.

VI. The first was Alexander, who is designed, in a Writ in Bonskeid's Hands, Alexander of Bonskeid, Brother-german to Niel Stewart of Forthirgill and Garth, ad ann. 1494. His Son was,

VII. Robert of Bonskeid: Whose Son and Heir,

VIII. James, married ——— Stewart, Daughter to Stewart Tutor of Garntully; by whom he had John and Alexander.

John married Margaret, Daughter to Alexander Stewart of Garth, without male Issue, as it seems; and was succeeded by

IX. Alexander of Bonskeid, who carried in his Seal three Garbs, or Corn-sheaves, as representing Garth, descended of Buchan. He married Margaret, Daughter to Robertson of Clain, or Colvin, Predecessor to Lude; and had John of Bonskeid, and Mr. James Stewart of Clunie.

X. John of Bonskeid married Dorothy, Daughter to Mr. James Stewart of Ladywell, Commissary of Dunkeld. By whom he had

XI. John, who married Agnes, Daughter to James Ogilvy of Clunie; and had John, now of Bonskeid, and Mr. Patrick Stewart Minister at Ochtergavin.

XII. John, now of Bonskeid, married, first, Emilia, Daughter to Charles Stewart of Ballechin; and had John, younger of Bonskeid. He married, secondly, Jean, Daughter to Alexander Stewart of Clunie, and has Issue.

XIII. John Stewart, younger of Bonskeid, married Isabel, Daughter to John Stewart of Balmakillie; by whom he has John, &c.

C L U N I E.

X. James Stewart of Clunie, was Brother-german to John Stewart of

(a) Chart. penes Dom. de Bonskeid.

Bonskeid. He married ——— Daughter to *Menzies* of *Comrie*; by whom he had, 1. *Alexander* of *Clunie*; 2. *James*, a Merchant; 3. *John*; and, 4. Mr. *Robert* Minister at *Killin*; whose eldest Son, *James* of *Killicassie*, married *Vere Menzies*, Daughter to Captain *James Menzies* of *Comrie*; and had *Robert*, now of *Killicassie*, who married *Emilia*, Daughter to *Robert Fleming* of *Monefs*.

XI. *Alexander* of *Clunie* married, first, ——— Daughter to *Campbell* of *Monzie*, without male Issue: secondly, he married *Isabel*, Daughter to *John Stewart* of *Balnakillie*; by whom he had, 1. *James*; 2. *Alexander*, a Merchant in *Dundee*; and, 3. *Charles Stewart* Cornet of Dragoons.

XII. *James* of *Clunie* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Campbell* of *Monzie*; and has *James*, &c.

DUNTAULICH.

VII. His Predecessor was a Son of *Garth*, and Brother, or Uncle to *Alexander* first of *Bonskeid*. The first I found any written Documents for was *Donald* of *Duntaulich*; whose Son,

VIII. *William Stewart* of *Duntaulich*, designed likewise of *Drumchary*, married *Christian Robertson*; and had, 1. *John* of *Duntaulich*, his eldest Son; and, 2. *Patrick*, Predecessor to *Drumchary*.

IX. *John* of *Duntaulich* married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Niel Stewart* of *Kinnackin*; and had, *James*, who died without Issue: And

X. *William*, his second Son, who married a Daughter to *Stewart* of *Fundeynet*. By whom he had

XI. *Donald*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Robertson* of *Balnacraig*; and had

XII. *Alexander*, now of *Duntaulich*, who married *Katharine*, Daughter to Mr. *Duncan Stewart* Minister at *Blair* in *Arbole*, and has Issue.

DRUMCHARY.

IX. *Patrick* of *Drumchary*, Son to *William*, and Brother to *John* of *Duntaulich*, married *Isabel Fleming*, Daughter to *Alexander Fleming* of *Monefs*; and had

X. *William*, who married, first, *Margaret*, Daughter to *Robertson* of *Cluin*, Predecessor to *Lude*; by whom he had, 1. *Patrick*, his Son and Heir; secondly, he married *Christian Stewart*, Daughter to *Stewart* of *Overblarish*, and had, 2. *Robert*, now of *Garth*, (who married *Mary*, Daughter to *Thomas Fleming* of *Monefs*, and has *William*, *Thomas*,

Thomas, &c.) 3. *Duncan*; 4. *Alexander*; and 5. *William*, who have Issue.

XI. *Patrick* of *Drumchary*, married *Janet*, Daughter to *Donald Robertson* of *Easterlyre*; and had, 1. *William* of *Drumchary*; 2. *Charles* of *Inchgarth*, (who married *Helen*, Daughter to *Commissary Stewart* of *Dunkeld*, Relict of *Alexander Stewart* of *Fundeynet*, and has *James, &c.*) Likewise *Isabel*, married to *John Stewart* in *Edravinoch*; and *Anne*, married to *Mungo Campbell*, Son of *Roroe*.

XII. *William* of *Drumchary* married *Mary*, Daughter to *John Moncrief* of *Mornipey* in *Fife*; and has Issue, *Patrick*, and several Daughters.

F I N C A S T L E.

IV. *David*, Son to — *Stewart* of *Garth*, is said to have had a Son,

V. *John*; who had three Sons; 1. *Robert*, of whom *Urrard* and *Fincastle*; 2. *Alexander*, of whom *Balmakillie* and *Fofs*; and 3. *John*, of whom the former *Stewarts* of *Kinnachin*.

VI. *Robert* in *Fincastle* had, of different Marriages, two Sons; *John*, of whom *Urrard*; and *James*, of whom *Fincastle*.

VII. *James*, Son to *Robert* in *Fincastle*, had a Son *Robert*; and this

VIII. *Robert* was Father to *James* second, in *Fincastle*.

IX. *James*, married *Margaret Carwood*; by whom he had, 1. *Robert*, and 2. Mr. *James Stewart* of *Ladywell*.

X. *Robert* married — Daughter to *Stewart* of *Ballechin*; and had, 1. *James* of *Fincastle*; and 2. *John*, who married — Daughter to *Stewart* of *Fundeynet*.

XI. *James* of *Fincastle* married *Cecil*, Daughter to *Sir Lawrence*, and Sister to *Sir James Mercer* of *Adie*; by whom he had a Daughter, *Helen*. He was succeeded by his Nephew *Robert*, Son of *John Stewart*.

XII. This *Robert* married *Helen*, Daughter to the foresaid *James* of *Fincastle*; and had

XIII. *Gilbert*, now of *Fincastle*, who is married to *Isabel*, Daughter to Mr. *Robert Campbell* Minister at *Blair*, of *Monzie's* Family. His Sons are, 1. *Robert*, and 2. *Patrick Stewart*, Surgeon in *Maryland, &c.*

XIV. *Robert*, younger of *Fincastle*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Hary Balnaves* of *Ederadour*; by whom he has *Hary, &c.*

L A D Y W E L L.

Mr. *James Stewart* of *Ladywell*, *Commissary* of *Dunkeld*, was Brother to

Sect. I. *since its Accession to the Crown of Scotland.* 141

to Robert, Ancestor to *Fincastle*; his Sons were, 1. Commissary *John Stewart of Ladywell*; and 2. Sir *Gilbert Stewart of Polcack*.

Commissary *John Stewart of Ladywell* was, anno 1641, beheaded at *Edinburgh* by the Committee of State, for having accused the Earl of *Argyle*, and other Covenanters, of holding a Consult at the Point of *Lyon* to depose the King. His Son was *Thomas Stewart of Ladywell*; whose Son, *John Stewart*, Commissary of *Dunkeld*, died without Issue.

Sir *Gilbert Stewart of Polcack*, was designed likewise of *Tillinryish*, Commissary of *Dunkeld*; he was some short Time Sheriff of *Perth*. His Son was *Charles Stewart of Rosmell*, Commissary of *Dunkeld*; whose Son *Charles* is a Seaman.

The *Stewarts of Drumchuine, Shierglass, Tulloch and Innerlony*, are said to be come of *Fincastle*.

U R R A R D.

VII. His Predecessor was *John*, Son to *Robert* in *Fincastle*, who is said to have married a Daughter to *Mac-Grigor*; and his Son

VIII. *Robert* married a Daughter to *Robertson of Faskally*; whose Son

IX. *Alexander* married a Daughter to *Lefsy of Rinrorie*; by whom he had

X. *Robert*, who married a Daughter of *Robertson of Auchleeks*. His Son

XI. *John* married, first, — Daughter to *Menzies of Rosmell*; by whom he had, 1. *James*, his Son and Heir; 2. *Charles*, Merchant and Baillie in *Perth*; (whose only Daughter married Mr. *Robert Craigy Advocate*;) 3. *Samuel Stewart* Surgeon in *Dundee*; and, 4. *Alexander*, Clerk to the Regality of *Atbole*. *John* of *Urrard* married, secondly, *Jean*, Daughter to *Fincastle*.

XII. *James* of *Urrard* married *Anne*, Daughter to *Campbell of Balfargshaw*; by whom he has

XIII. *John*, younger of *Urrard*; who married *Susannah Campbell*, Daughter to Lord *Niel Campbell*, and has Issue.

F O S S.

VI. His Predecessor was *Alexander Stewart*, Brother to *Robert*, Predecessor to *Urrard* and *Fincastle*, &c. descended of *Garth*. This *Alexander* purchased *Grainnich*, and other Lands of *Foss*; from *Duncan Cardney*, in

in the Year 1514. He married *Mary*, Daughter to *Macdonald* of *Kep-poch*; and had

VII. *Niel*, sometimes designed *Niel Stewart of Foss*, as in a Precept of *Safine* to him of *Kinnakile*, and other Lands of *Foss*, anno 1559; and at other times, even after that, *Niel Stewart in Foss*, as anno 1566. This *Niel* had Issue, *William*, first of *Balnakillie*, and

VIII. *John*, who succeeded him in *Foss* (a), and who got a Confirmation-charter from *John* Earl of *Albore*, anno 1584; wherein he is called *lawful Son to Niel Stewart of Foss*. He likewise had a Charter from *James* Earl of *Albore*, anno 1603. He married *Isabel Stewart*, Daughter to *Ballechin*; and had *Niel*, his Son and Heir, and *John Stewart* of *Cammoch*.

IX. *Niel* married, first, *Jean*, Daughter to Mr. *James Stewart* of *Ladywell*; he married, secondly, *Grizel*, Daughter to *Farquarson* of *Innercauld*. By whom he had

X. *Alexander*, who married *Jean*, Daughter to — *Stewart* of *Clunie*, in the *Stormont*, of *Dowally* Family, without male Issue.

IX. To him succeeded *John Stewart* of *Cammoch*, his Father's Brother; who married *Beatrix*, Daughter to *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonskeid*; and had

X. *Alexander* of *Foss*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Duncan Menzies* of that Ilk. By her he had *John*, now of *Foss*, and several Daughters.

XI. *John* of *Foss* married *Susannah Fleming*, eldest Daughter to *Thomas Fleming* of *Maness*, and has Issue, *Robert*, &c.

BALNAKILLIE.

VIII. His Predecessor was *William*, Brother to *John Stewart* of *Foss*. He, in a Charter in *Balnakillie's* Hands, of Date 1566, is designed, *eldest Son and apparent Heir of Niel Stewart in Foss*. He had likewise two Brothers, *Robert* and *Alexander*, who were tailzied in the said Charter, failing Heirs of *William's* Body. *William* married *Mary Scot*, Daughter to *Bakwry* in *Fife*; and had *James*, who married *Jean*, Daughter to — *Abercromby* of *Muribly*, without Issue; and *John*, who succeeded him.

IX. *John* married *Marjory Stewart*, Daughter to *Duntaulich*. By whom he had

(a) 'Tis controverted whether *John*, who succeeded *Niel Stewart* of *Foss*, or *William* of *Balnakillie*, was the Son of the first Marriage; for they were of two different Wives.

X. *John*,

X. John, who married *Margory Robertson*, Daughter to *Robertson of Straloch*; and had, 1. John; and, 2. *Walter*, Father to *James Stewart of Kincraig*, &c.

XI. John, last of *Balnakillie*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *John Stewart of Fingorth*, and Sister to *William Stewart of Balleed*: By her he had John, and Mr. *William*, one of the Ministers of *Perth*.

XII. John, now of *Balnakillie*, married, first, *Jean*, Daughter to *Wm Lindsay of Kilsprindy*; by whom he has *James*, his apparent Heir. He married, secondly, *Katharine*, Daughter to *Blair of Ardblair*; by her he has John. He married, thirdly, *Sophia Macbrain*, Daughter to *Neatherwood* in *Dumfriesshire*.

KINNACHIN formerly, now EASTER-KINNAIRD.

His Ancestor was John, Brother to *Robert* and *Alexander*, Predecessors to *Fincastle* and *Poss*, &c. Grandson to *David*, Son to *Garth*. Of him, in a lineal Descent, was *Niel Stewart of Kinnachin*, Father of *John Stewart of Kinnachin*, whose Son *James* was the last that possessed *Kinnachin*. His Son was *Robert*, Father of *Alexander Stewart* Musician in *Edinburgh*, who has purchased the Easter Part of *Kinnaird* (a).

BUTE.

I. The first of this Family was Sir *John Stewart*, natural Son of *K. Robert II.* (b), who had, by his Father's Grant, a fair Possession in the Isle of *Bute* (the ancient Patrimony of the *Stewarts* since *Alexander* Lord High Stewart of *Scotland's* Time) with the hereditary Sheriffship of *Bute* and *Arran*; which *K. Robert III.* his Brother confirm'd by his Charter anno 1406. Likewise he obtained a Charter from his Brother *Robert Duke of Albany*, when Governor of *Scotland*, of the Lands of *Fynock* in *Renfrewshire*, dated at *Brwine* 1418 (c). He married *Jean* Daughter to Sir

(a) *John Stewart of Kinnachin* did, with several Gentlemen of the Name of *Stewart* in *Aibole* (such as the Predecessors of *Bonskeid*, *Clunie*, *Duntaulich*, *Fincastle*, Sir *Gilbert Stewart of Poltack*, *Poss*, *Balnakillie*, &c.) sign a Bond of Association with the *Stewarts of Apline* and those of *Balquhidder*, or the South-west District of *Perthshire*. This Bond is dated at the Burn of *Keltney*, anno 1654. *Duncan Stewart* Fiar of *Apline*, and *James Stewart* there, sign this Bond; as do *James Stewart of Ardvorlich*, *John Stewart of Annat*, and *Duncan Stewart* his Son, Predecessor to *Ballachalan*, *John Stewart*, Predecessor to *Glenbuck*, *Walter*, Predecessor to *Gairnasuaroe*, *Robert*, Predecessor to *Hyndfield*, &c. (b) Vide *Crawford, Abercromby, Nisbet's Heraldry*, &c. (c) He is Witness to a Confirmation-charter granted by *Robert Duke of Albany* to *John Campbell* of *Loudon* of the Lands of *Chalubreck*, anno 1408, wherein the Duke of *Albany* calls him *frater noster naturalis*. Rotul. 11. num. 36.

John Semple of *Elioistone*, Ancestor to *Lord Semple*, as testifies the fore-said Charter; by whom he had 1. *Robert* his eldest Son, who was of the Privy Council to K. *James* II. and whose Issue failed in *James* his Son; 2. *William*, who became the Stem of the Family of *Bute*; and 3. *Andrew* of *Roslin* in the Shire of *Bute*, Ancestor of the *Stewarts* of *Roslin* and *Balinsbangrie*, of whom *Sir John Stewart* of *Roslin*, one of the Gentlemen-Ushers to K. *James* VI. did lineally descend.

II. *William*, the second Son, and who was *Fynock*, got a Charter of Lands in 1445, and is designed Son to *John Stewart* Sheriff of *Bute*. He had a Son *James* who came to be Sheriff, and a second Son *William*, who was *Fynock*, and had a Charter of these Lands.

III. *James*, Son of *William*, succeeded to the Estate and Sheriffship of *Bute*, after his Cousin *James*, Son of *Robert* of *Bute*, in 1498; in which Year he had the Hereditary Constablewick of the Castle of *Rotbesay* conferred upon him, (which had been anciently a Royal Seat, and where K. *Robert* III. died). This Commission, which is still extant, was granted by K. *James* IV. He married *Janet Dunlop*, by whom he had *Ninian*, and *Robert*, who married ——— Daughter to *John Laumond*. Of this *Robert* is *Kilcattan*, Ancestor to *Ascog*.

IV. *Ninian* got a new Grant of the hereditary Command of the Castle of *Rotbesay*, with a Salary of 40 Merks out of the Feu-farms of the Lands of *Bute*, *Kintyre* and *Cowal*. He married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *John Blair* of that Ilk, and was succeeded by his Son

V. *James*, who was infeft both in his Estate and in the hereditary Constabulary of *Rotbesay* Castle the 20th May 1509. He was made Chamberlain of *Bute*, to which Office the King's Forest, within that Isle, was annex'd anno 1549; at which Time he obtained a Charter of the Lands of *Kirkcoun* in *Cumra*. He married, first, *Mary* Daughter to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*; secondly, *Marion*, Daughter to *John Fairly* of that Ilk, in the Shire of *Air*, Relict of *Thomas Boyd* of *Linn*, Brother to *Robert* Lord *Boyd*, and Ancestor to *Boyd* of *Pitcon*; by whom he had 1. *John*, who succeeded him, and 2. *Robert* of *Kelspock*.

VI. *John* was Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to K. *James* VI. and anno 1580 was constituted Captain of the Castle of *Brodict*, and Chamberlain of *Arran*; which he enjoyed till the Family of *Hamilton* was restored 1585. He married, first, *Mary*, Daughter to *John Campbell* of *Skipnish*, a Brother's Son of the Family of *Argyle*; secondly, he married *Fynewald Macdonald*, Daughter to *Sir James Macdonald* of *Duneveg*, of *Ila* and *Glinns*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Antrim* in *Ireland*; and died about 1692, leaving, by his first Lady,

VII. *John*,

VII. *John*, who was knighted by K. *James VI.* He added to his Estate the Lands of *Forde*, in the Shire of *Haddington*, by Marriage of *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter and Co-heir of *Robert Hepburn* of *Forde*; by whom he left Issue, *James*, his Successor, and Colonel *Thomas Stewart*, who died in *France*.

VIII. *James Stewart* of *Bute* was created Knight Baronet by King *Charles I.* He was retoured to all these his Ancestors anno 1630. He faithfully adhered to the King's Interest during the Civil Wars; for which his Estate was sequestrated during the Usurpation. He died at *London* in 1662. His Wife was *Isabel*, Daughter to Sir *Dougal Campbell* of *Auchinbreck*: By whom he had Sir *Dougal*, his Successor, and Sir *Robert* of *Tillicultrie*: likewise three Daughters; *Elizabeth*, married to *Ninian Banatine* of *Keams* in *Buteshire*; *Anne*, married to *Alexander Macdonald* of *Sana*, and afterwards to *Walter Campbell* of *Skipnish*; *Jean*, married to *Angus Campbell* of *Skipnish* younger.

IX. Sir *Dougal* of *Bute* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Ruthven* of *Dunglass*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to *Alexander* first Earl of *Leven*: By whom he had Sir *James*, who succeeded him, and Mr. *Dougal Stewart* of *Blairball*: also *Barbara*, married to *Alexander Campbell* of *Barbreck*; *Margaret*, married to *Dougal Laumond* of *Stio-laig*, afterwards Laird of *Laumond*; — married to — *Stewart* of *Auchinskeoch*, descended of this Family. He died in 1672, and was succeeded by

X. Sir *James*, who was a Privy Counsellor to Q. *Anne*, and appointed one of the Commissioners upon the part of *Scotland* to treat of an Union with *England*, anno 1702, which then took no Effect. He was by Letters-patent, bearing date the 14th of *April* 1703, created Earl of *Bute*, Viscount of *Kingarf*, Lord Mount-Stewart, *Cumna* and *Inchmar-nock*. Anno 1706 he was one of the Peers who dissented from the Union; and when he discovered that the Parliament was by a Majority disposed to go into it, he left the House, and retired to his Seat in the Country (a). He married, first, *Agnes*, eldest Daughter to Sir *George Mackenzie* of *Rosebaugh*, Lord Advocate in the Reign of K. *James VII.* by whom he had *James*, his Successor, and *Margaret*, married to *John Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, afterwards Viscount of *Garnock*, by whom he had Issue. The Earl married, secondly, *Christian*, Daughter to *William Dundas* of *Kincavel*, Advocate; by whom he had *John Stewart* Esquire. This Earl died in 1710, and was succeeded by

(a) *Crawford's Peerage.*

XI. *James* Earl of *Bute*; who, anno 1707, succeeded to the Estate of *Rosebaugh*, after the Death of his Uncle *George Mackenzie*. His Lordship married Lady *Anne Campbell*, Daughter to *Archibald* Duke of *Argyle*; by whom he had, 1. *John*, now Earl of *Bute*; 2. *Stewart Mackenzie* of *Rosebaugh*; and Ladies, *Mary*, married to Sir *Robert Menzies* of *Weem*; *Anne*, married to *James* Lord *Rutboen*; *Jean*, and *Grace*.

XII. *John*, present Earl of *Bute*, married *Mary Montague*, Daughter to *Edward Wortly Montague*, Esquire, eldest Son to the Honourable *Sidney Wortly Montague*, second Son of *Edward* first Earl of *Sandwich*. Her Mother was Lady *Mary Pierpoint*, Daughter to *Evlyn* Duke of *Kingston* of the Kingdom of *England*.

BLAIR HALL.

Mr. *Dougal*, Son to Sir *Dougal Stewart* of *Bute*, applying himself to the Study of the Law, became soon so fam'd in that Profession, that *Q. Anne* was pleased to name him one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in 1709; and having served Commissioner in divers Parliaments, both before and since the Union, he still discharged that Trust with Honour and Integrity. He married *Mary*, Daughter and Heir of *John Bruce* of *Blairball*, by *Jean*, Daughter to Lord *Lindores*, and Widow of *John Stewart* of *Invermytie*: By whom he had, 1. *James B—Stewart* of *Blairball*; 2. *John Stewart*, who married *Anne*, Daughter to Master *Francis Stewart*, now Earl of *Murray*; 3. *Robert*; 4. *William*; and, 5. Lieutenant *Dougal Stewart*: likewise three Daughters; 1. *Jean*, married to *Hamilton* of *Grange*; 2. *Cecilia*, married to *Dougal Ged Goldsmith* in *Edinburgh*; and, 3. *May*.

James B—Stewart of *Blairball* married *Mary Crawford*, Daughter to *David Crawford* of *Alantoun*; and has Issue, *Dougal*, &c.

TILlicULTRIE.

Sir *Robert Stewart* of *Tillicultrie* was Son to Sir *James Stewart* of *Bare*. He was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords of Justiciary. He was created a Baronet by *Q. Anne*, April 29, 1707. He married *Cecil*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Hamilton* of *Presmenan*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice: By whom he had, 1. Sir *Robert*, his Heir; 2. *Hugh*; and, 3. *James*: likewise, 1. *May*; 2. *Anne*, married to *Alexander Monro* of *Auchinboy*; 3. *Katharine*, married

ried to *Murray of Cringley*; 4. *Margaret*, married to *Lenax of Woodhead*; 5. *Helen*, married to *Andrew Lees*, Merchant; and, 6. *Cecil*, married to *Edward Wright of Carfy*.

Sir *Robert*, now of *Tillicultrie*, married *Jean Calderwood*, Daughter to my Lord *Polton*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

A S C O G.

IV. *William Stewart of Kileattan*, in the Shire of *Bute*, whose Descendents now enjoy a fair Estate in *Ireland*, was Son to *Robert*, who was Brother to *Ninian Stewart of Bute*.

V. This *William of Kileattan*, by his Wife *Katharine*, Daughter to *Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny*, had, besides his eldest Son and Heir (a),

VI. *John of Ascog in Bute*, who married *Katharine*, Daughter to *David Fairly* of that Ilk, 1584, (by — *Crawford* his Wife, Daughter to *Kilbirny*) and had

VII. *John*, who married *Giles*, Daughter to *Archibald Kelso of Kelsoland*; by whom he had *Ninian*, and a Daughter, married to Mr. *Fulleton of Greenball*.

VIII. *Ninian*, married *Janet Blair*, Daughter to Sir *Bryce Blair* of that Ilk; and had, 1. *Bryce*, who died without Issue; and, 2. *John*, who succeeded him.

IX. *John* married, first, — Sister to Sir *John Cunningham of Caprington*; and had, 1. *John*; 2. *Robert*, Solicitor-General and Clerk of the Crown at *Barbadoes*; 3. *William*, Captain of a Man of War, killed in a Sea-engagement in the *West-Indies*, without Issue: *Elizabeth*, married to Mr. *William Weir*, Brother-german to — *Weir of Blackwood*; and *Isabel*, married to — *Macartbur of Milton*. *John of Ascog* married, secondly, *Margaret*, Daughter to *Cleland* of that Ilk; and had *James*, Captain in *Middleton's Regiment*; and *Grizel*, married to *Robert Fullerton of Bartenholm*, Writer to the Signet.

X. *John*, late of *Ascog*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *John Robertson Apothecary* to K. *Charles II.* and *Chirurgion* in *Glasgow*; by

(a) — *Stewart of Kileattan* is said to be represented now by — *Stewart of Balinry*, a Gentleman of a good Estate in *Ireland*. There are several of the Name of *Stewart* in *Ireland* that I could not get a distinct Account of; such as the late General *Stewart*, and his Nephews, Lieutenant-Colonel *William Stewart*, and Captain *John Stewart*. There was in that Kingdom likewise, Lieutenant-Colonel *John Stewart of Balylaan*, whose Son is Captain *Thomas Stewart of Balylaan*. There is also Captain *William Stewart of Inth* in the North of *Ireland*.

whom he had, 1. *John*, now of *Ascog*; 2. *Robert*; and 3. *Charles*; who both died young, without Issue; and *Margaret*.

XI. *John*, now of *Ascog*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to Captain *Archibald Murray*, Brother-german to *Murray of Blackbarony*.

F Y N O C K.

The first was *William Stewart*, Son to Sir *John Stewart* first Sheriff of *Bute*, who got these Lands from K. *James II.* upon the Resignation of his Father and Mother, in 1444. Whose second Son *William*, from *Blackball's* Writs, had a Charter of these Lands, the eldest Son succeeding to his Cousin in the Estate of *Bute*. The third of this House was *John Stewart of Fynock*, who married *Isabel Clerk*; and had *William* his Son and Heir, who resigned these Lands in favours of *James Stewart of Ardgowan*, and *Janet Muir* his Spouse, in 1521.

From this Branch of the *Stewarts of Bute*, many of the Commons of the *Stewarts* in the West are descended.

S E C T. II.

Of such Stewarts as came off the Family, before its Accession to the Crown of Scotland.

B O N K Y L L.

I. **S**IR *John Stewart of Bonkyl*, erroneously designed of *Bute*, as Mr. *Simson* by Records has demonstrated, was second Son to *Alexander*, and Brother to *James*, Lord High Stewarts of Scotland. His Mother being Heiress of *Bute*, and he her second Son, was perhaps designed her Heir, or might occasion the Mistake of his being called Sir *John Stewart of Bute*. His Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Alexander de Bonkyl*, in whose Right he became possessed of many Lands. He is one of those mentioned in the Bond of Association 1286. His Name is likewise in the *Ragman's Roll*, May 15. 1296, as Brother to *James*, Lord High Stewart of Scotland: And August 20. the same Year, mention is made of *John Stewart of Fiddeworth*, and of Sir *John Stewart*, in the Shires of *Roxburgh* and *Lanerk*. So that, according to some Antiquaries, it is to be supposed one Man is here thrice expressed, the former Date respecting his first Submission to K. *Edward*, and the latter the

see p. 149 X

the Oath imposed on the Nation in general; and he being Owner of Lands in both the mentioned Counties, was obliged to swear twice: But this Conjecture is not much to be relied upon. In *Prin's Account of Ragman's Roll*, mention is made of *James Senescal of Scotland*, placed first in the Roll, where there are about 16 or 1700 Mens Names; next, *John Stewart* his Brother; afterward there is *Alexander Comes de Mene-teth*, *Alisaundre de Bonkyll*, *John le Senescal de Feddeworth*, *Richard Stiward de Cranestoun*, *William le fiz le Stiward*, *John le Senescal Cbivaler*, *Isabel que fu la femme de Thomas Stiward*. Unless we have Recourse to what was noted before in Sect. 3. Part 1. it is hard to determine who were all these *Stewarts* here mentioned; yet *John le Senescal de Feddeworth*, may be supposed to be Son to Sir *John Stewart of Bonkyll*, and who was afterward killed at *Hallidonbill*, with his two Brothers, in 1333; and *John le Senescal Cbivaler*, may be supposed to be Son to *James High Stewart of Scotland*, and who was killed at *Dundalk in Ireland* in 1318.

Sir *John Stewart of Bonkyll*, anno 1297, with his Brother *James High Stewart*, joined *Wallace* and *Douglas*, anno 1298. He, in his Brother's Absence, commanded his Vassals and military Tenants at the Battle of *Falkirk*; where he acted as Stewart of Scotland, and contended with the renown'd *Wallace* for the Place of Honour; where he was deserted both by *Wallace*, and by Sir *John Cumin of Badenoch*, a third Competitor for that Place: Each of the three commanded about 10,000 Men. Sir *John Stewart* performing Wonders, but oppressed by Multitudes, was killed fighting valiantly in defence of his Country: As were also Sir *John Graham of Abercorn*, and *Macduff*, Granduncle to *Duncan Earl of Fife*; with many Thousands of the common People, *Wallace* coming to their Assistance too late. Sir *John* got the Barony of *Garlies* from his Father *Alexander*. The original Evidence of this Barony is said by *Simson* to be in the Hands of the Earl of *Galloway*. He gave some Donation to the Abbey of *Melrose*. By his foresaid Lady he had seven Sons and a Daughter (a), viz. 1. Sir *Alexander of Bonkyll*, of whom *Angus*; 2. Sir *Alan of Dregborn*, of whom *Lenox*; 3. Sir *Walter of Dalswinton*, of whom *Galloway*; 4. Sir *James of Perston and War-wickbill*, of whom *Lorn*; 5. Sir *John*, killed with his two Brothers, *Alan* and *James*, at *Hallidonbill*, in 1333, and supposed to be Predecessor to *Castlemilk*; 6. *Hugh*; and, 7. *Robert*. It is not discovered who are come of the two last Brothers, or if there are any come of them;

* According to another account of ancient historians

(a) *Simson*, *Nisbet*, and *Abercromby*.

unless

unless it be allowed that *Alantoun* is come of one of them: For by their own traditional Account, their Predecessor was an immediate younger Brother of *Castlemilk*. *Isabel*, Daughter to Sir *John Stewart*, married *Thomas Randolph* Earl of *Morray*, to whom she brought the Barony of *Garlies* (a). These Families above carried the Arms of *Bonkyll*, as descended of Sir *John Stewart* (b).

A N G U S.

II. Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyll*, of whom *Angus*, was eldest Son to Sir *John Stewart* of *Bonkyll*, and is mentioned in several Writs and Transactions of those Times (c). Sir *James Dalrymple* says, K. *Robert Bruce* gave him the Lands of *Carnwath*, forfeited by *Baird*, for adhering to *Baliol*; which, in K. *David Bruce's* Time, came to the *Somervells*. He had by — his Lady, Sir *John* of *Bonkyll*, created Earl of *Angus* by K. *David Bruce*: and *Isabel*, married, first, to *Donald* Earl of *Mar*; secondly, she married *John Randolph* Earl of *Morray* (d).

III. Sir *John* of *Bonkyll*, designed Earl of *Angus*, Lord *Bonkyll* and *Abernetby*, in *charta terrarum de Blainerne*. He had the first by Creation, the second by his Father, and the last by his Lady. He is designed Nephew by *Thomas Randolph* Earl of *Morray*, in a Charter to him of the Reversion of the Barony of *Mortbington* and *Longformacus* in 1330. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Abernetby*, and died in 1331, according to the Excerpts of the *Scoticchronicon*. By her he had

IV. *Thomas* Earl of *Angus*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *William Sinclair* of *Roslin*, and died Prisoner in the Castle of *Dumbarton* (e); leaving Issue, 1. *Thomas* Earl of *Angus*; 2. *Margaret*, who married, first, *Thomas* Earl of *Mar*, without Issue; secondly, she married *William* Earl of *Douglas*, to whom she was second Wife, and by whom she had *George* Earl of *Angus*; 3. *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Alexander Hamilton* of *Innerwick* (f).

V. *Thomas*, last Earl of *Angus*, married *Margaret*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Donald* Earl of *Mar*, without Issue. He is said to be a prin-

(a) *Abercromby*. (b) *Nisbet's Heraldry*. (c) *Fadera Angl. tom. 2.* (d) *Tho'* it is but trifling, yet it may be noticed, that these four Brothers, *Alexander*, *Alan*, *Walter* and *James*, Sons of Sir *John* of *Bonkyll*, named their eldest Sons, *John*, after their Father; as Sir *John* named his eldest Son, *Alexander*, after his own Father. (e) Upon Suspicion that he had a hand in the Death of *Katharine Mortimer*, a Concubine to K. *David II.* *Spottiswoode, Godscroft*. (f) *Hadding. Collect.*

Sect. II. before its Accession to the Crown of Scotland. 151

principal Instrument in surprising Berwick from the English, 1355. He died 1377: So the Estate and Honour came to his Sister's Son, George Douglas Earl of Angus.

The armorial Bearings of Angus was a Fess Cheque, surmounted of a Bend, charged with three Buckles, for the Names of Stewart and Bonkyl, which is still a Bearing of the Duke of Douglas: And all the Families that are said to be come of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl did some time or other carry the Bend and Buckles; which, next to Charters, is the best Document we have to shew their Descent.

DARNLY, or LENOX.

II. The first is Sir Alan, second Son to Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, who got a Charter from K. Robert Bruce of the Lands of Dregern or Dregborn (a), and is called Brother to Sir Walter of Dalswinton by Holinshed, in his History of Ireland, ad annum 1318 (b). He acquired the Lands of Crookfee, with Consent of Robert Stewart of Scotland, and the rest of his Curators, ad annum 1330. He was killed at Halkidonbill in 1333; leaving three Sons, 1. Sir John, Father of Robert, who died without Issue-male; 2. Walter, who died likewise without Issue-male; and,

III. Sir Alexander, who was his Brother Sir John's Successor, and who is designed promiscuously of Crookstown and Darnly, as his Brother had been. By Janet Keith his Lady, Daughter and sole Heir of Sir William Keith of Galsoun, Relict of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow, he had, 1. John, his Heir, first designed of Crookstown, and then of Darnly; 2. William; 3. Alexander, designed of Torbane, of whom Halrig and Rais; he is called Son to a worshipful Lady, Dame Janet Keith of Galsoun; 4. Robert, of whom Barfeab; and 5. James: likewise Janet, married to Sir Thomas Somervel of Carnwath (c).

IV. John Stewart of Darnly went, in company with the Earls of Douglas and Buchan, with 4000 Scots Auxiliaries, to France. He became a great Man in that Kingdom, and was made Lord d'Aubigny and Count d'Evereux by K. Charles VII. in 1422. He was Constable of the Scots Army there, while the Earl of Buchan came to Scotland for Recruits, and likewise after the Death of that Earl. He was Marshal of that Kingdom, and came to Scotland for Recruits; but, after his Re-

(a) Chart. Rot. Rob. I. (b) Simson. (c) By which Marriage Sir Thomas Somervel got the Lands of Camnethen, Peerage, p. 445.

p 145
Bonkyl

turn, was killed, with his Brother *William*, forcing the *English* Entrenchments at the Siege of *Orleans* (a), having been abandoned by the *French* General, in 1429. He founded the College of *Orleans*, in honour of the Blessed Virgin (b). He married *Elizabeth*, one of the three Daughters and Co-heirs of *Duncan* Earl of *Lenox*. By whom he had three Sons, 1. Sir *Alan*, of *Darnly*; 2. Sir *Alexander*, of *Bielmouth*, who killed Sir *Thomas Boyd* of *Kilmarnock*, in revenge of his Brother Sir *Alan's* Death, who had been killed by Sir *Thomas*; 3. *John*, Lord d' *Aubigny*, Father of *Bernard* Lord d' *Aubigny*, famous in the *Neapolitan* War under *Charles VIII.* and *Lewis XII.* of *France*. He was sent Ambassador by *Charles VIII.* to *Scotland*, to renew the ancient League, in 1484. He was sent with Auxiliaries from *France* to *England*; and it was much owing to his Assistance that the Victory of *Bosworth*, the thirteenth and last Battle fought between the *White* and *Red Rose*, was gained, August 22. 1485, which set *K. Henry VII.* upon the Throne, and by the Death of *K. Richard III.* who was killed upon the Spot, put an End to the long and bloody Quarrel between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. He was Grand Constable of *Sicily* and *Jerusalem*, Viceroy of *Naples*, Governor of *Calabria*, Captain of the *Guards du corps*, Lieutenant-General of the *French* Army in *Italy*; and, being sent Ambassador from *France* to *K. James IV.* of *Scotland*, on his Way from *Edinburgh* to *Stirling*, died at *Corstorphin*, anno 1508. *Matthew Stewart* of *Castletoun* seems likewise to have been Brother to this Man. He is a Witness to *James* *beg Stewart's* Charter of the Lands of *Balderran*, anno 1464.

V. Sir *Alan* of *Darnly*, married *Katharine Seton*, Daughter of Sir *William Seton* of that Ilk, and was killed by Sir *Thomas Boyd* of *Kilmarnock* in 1439. He had, 1. *John* Lord *Darnly*, the first Earl of *Lenox*; and, 2. *Alexander Stewart* of *Galsoun*, or *Gaufoun*, who was Father of *Robert* of *Galsoun*, and he Father of *Thomas* of *Galsoun*, and of *Alan* of *Tbrepwood*, Provost of *Edinburgh* in the Reign of *K. James V.* and Captain of his Majesty's Guards. *Thomas Stewart* of *Galsoun* married *Isabel Henderson*, and had *Thomas* of *Galsoun*, and Colonel *William Stewart* of *Houstoun*, Captain of the Guards to *K. James VI.* Commendator of *Pittenweem*, Father of *Frederick Stewart* Lord *Pittenweem*, who died without Issue. This last *Thomas* of *Galsoun* seems to be Father of *William Stewart* of *Galsoun*, and he Father of *Lodovick Stewart* of *Galsoun*, who died without Succession in 1650, and disposed his Estate to *George Ross* of *Haining*, his Uncle.

(a) Hay's MS. Adv. Libr.

(b) Idem.

VI. *John* Lord Darnly, designed himself *Earl of Lenox*, 1483, in right of his Grandmother, Daughter to *Duncan* Earl of *Lenox*; which Title he gave up, and was afterward created *Earl of Lenox*, by *K. James IV.* anno 1488. He was appointed one of the Commissioners from *Scotland* to treat with the *English* in 1472. He was constituted Warden of the West Marches in 1481, and was one of the Ambassadors that were nominated to treat with the *English* about a Peace in 1484. He, when the Civil War broke out in *K. James III.*'s Time, join'd the King, against the Rebels and the Prince. He was made Captain of *Dumbarton* Castle in 1488, and died in 1494; leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Alexander* Lord *Montgomery*, Ancestor to *Eglinton*, four Sons and five Daughters; 1. *Matthew*, his Successor; 2. *Robert*, Lord d' *Aubigny*; 3. *William*, Captain of the Scots Gens d' *Arms* in France; 4. *John* Stewart of *Glanderston*, who, by *Marion*, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Semple* of *Eliotstoun*, Predecessor to Lord *Semple*, had *Margaret*, his Daughter and Heir, married to *John Frazer* of *Knock* in *Airshire*. The Daughters were, 1. *Elizabeth*, married to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*; 2. *Marion*, married to *Robert* Lord *Crichton* of *Sangubar*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Dumfries*; 3. — married to *Sir John Murray* of *Tullibardin*, of whom *Arbole*; 4. *Janet*, married to *Ninian* Lord *Ross*; 5. — married to *Sir John Colquhoun* of *Luss*.

John Earl of *Lenox* had a Son *Alan*, natural, as I suppose; for he is designed by the Earl, *Filius meus carnalis*, when he gets a Charter from his Father, of the Lands of *Henrystoun* in *Renfrewshire*, confirmed under the Great Seal in 1488. He afterwards acquired the Lands of *Cardonald*, the one half from *Marion Norvel* Lady *Castlemilk*, with Consent of *Alexander Stewart* of *Castlemilk* her Son; and the other half from *Fergus Kennedy* of *Drummetzier* in 1497, where he is designed *Filius quondam Johannis Comitis de Lenox*; and in another Charter, in 1496, he is called simply, Brother to *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*. He married *Marion Stewart* Daughter to *Castlemilk*, and had Issue *John* his Heir-apparent, who died in the Lifetime of his Father; and *Agnes*, married to *John*, Son and Heir of *Archibald Maxwell* of *Stainly*. *John* of *Cardonald*, married *Agnes Stewart*, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Stewart* of *Minso*; and by her had *James*, his Grandfather's Heir, and *Margaret*, married to *William Hamilton* of *Camskeith*, and had Issue. *James* of *Cardonald* was Captain of *Perth* for *Queen Mary* in 1548: He married *Helen Semple*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Semple*; and had *James* of *Cardonald*, and *Alan*, made Abbot of *Crossreguel* in 1564: and likewise three Daughters; *Elizabeth*, married to *Robert*, Son to *Alexander* of *Garlies*, who,

*called by Crawford
Marion
Semple*

it seems, had no Issue; *Margaret*, married to *John Stewart of Minto*; and *Dorothy*, married to *John Pollock* of that Ilk. *James Stewart of Cardonald*, the young Captain, was one of those who signed the Bond in defence of *Q. Mary* at *Hamilton*, after her Escape from *Lochleven* in 1568. He died without Issue; so the Estate came to *Walter Prior* of *Blantyre*, Son of *Sir John* of *Minto*.

VII. *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* succeeded his Father *John*. He was of the Privy Council to *K. James IV.* with whom he lost his Life at the Battle of *Flowden*, 9th September 1513; leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, (Daughter of *James* Earl of *Arran*, and of Lady *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *K. James II.* of *Scotland*) 1. *William* Master of *Lenox*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Montrose*, but died without Issue; 2. *John*, thereafter Earl of *Lenox*: *Margaret*, married to *John* Lord *Fleming*, and again to *Alexander Douglas* of *Mains*; *Elizabeth*, married to *Sir Hugh Campbell* of *Loudon*; *Agnes*, married to *William Edmondston* of *Duntreath*.

VIII. *John* Earl of *Lenox* was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency by *K. James V.* anno 1524; but endeavouring to rescue the King from the Earl of *Angus*, who in a manner kept him Prisoner, he was killed in the Attempt near *Linlithgow* Bridge by his Cousin *Sir James Hamilton*, Son to the Earl of *Arran*, after he had been made Prisoner by *Pardowie*, in 1526. *Sir James* was afterward falsely accused of Treason, for which he suffered. This Earl of *Lenox* married *Anne*, Daughter to *John Stewart* Earl of *Atbole*: By whom he had, 1. *Matthew*, next Earl; 2. *Robert*, Bishop of *Cathness*, thereafter Earl of *Lenox*, and again Earl of *March*; who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Atbole*; by whom he had no Issue; but he had a natural Daughter, married to *Algoe* of *Easter-Walkingshaw*; 3. *John* Lord *d' Aubigny*, Captain of the *Scots Gens d' Arms*, and Governor of *Avignon*, of whom descended the late Dukes of *Lenox*: likewise a Daughter, *Helen*, married first to *William* Earl of *Errol*, and again to *John* Earl of *Sutherland*.

IX. *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* served the Crown of *France* in the Wars of *Italy*. He came to *Scotland* after *K. James V.*'s Death; but, his Projects failing, he went to *England*, and put himself under the Protection of *K. Henry VIII.* In his Agreement with him he obliged himself to deliver to *K. Henry* the Castle and Territory of *Dumbarton*, with the Isle of *Bute*, and Castle of *Rothesay*, and the other Lands of his Lordship in *Scotland*. He married *K. Henry's* Niece, Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter to the Earl of *Angus*, by the Queen-Dowager of *K. James IV.* whose

whose Portion was 6800 Merks *Scott*, says Mr. *Keith*; but Mr. *Crawford* says, the Earl got an Estate in *England* to the Value of 1700 Merks *Sterling per annum*. At that Time the *English* Money was but four Times as much as the *Scotts*. The Earl lived at the Court of *England* till 1563. He was called home by Q. *Mary*, and his Forfeiture repealed by Act of Parliament; after he had been banished twenty Years. His Son *Henry* Lord *Darnly* soon followed him; but his Lady, staying behind, was imprisoned by Q. *Elizabeth*, for her Son *Henry* Lord *Darnly*'s marrying Q. *Mary*: She had been imprisoned before by her Uncle K. *Henry*, for designing to marry *Thomas Howard* Son to the Duke of *Norfolk*; and she was a third Time imprisoned by Q. *Elizabeth*, for corresponding with Q. *Mary* in Prison. The Earl of *Lenox* prosecuted the Earl of *Botwell* as the Murderer of his Son K. *Henry*; but was overruled by the prevailing Power of the Courtiers, who acquitted *Botwell* of all Suspicion of the Murder. He lived retired till the Death of the Regent *Murray*, that he was chosen Regent, and was killed at *Stirling* about thirteen Months after he had been declared Regent, anno 1571. He had by his foresaid Lady four Sons and four Daughters; but none came to Age save, 1. *Henry* Lord *Darnly* and *Man*, his second Son, who married Q. *Mary*, and was Father by her to K. *James VI*.

X. And 2. *Charles*, his third Son, who was made Earl of *Lenox* by K. *James* anno 1572. He married *Elizabeth Cavendish*, Sister to the Earl of *Devonshire*; by whom he had one Daughter, Lady *Arabella Stewart*, who married *William* Marquis of *Hartford*, without Issue. She died Prisoner in the Tower anno 1615, and her Father died at *London* in 1576.

To *Charles* Earl of *Lenox* succeeded *Robert*, Bishop of *Cathness*, his Uncle. He was made Earl of *Lenox* by the King, but resigned it in the King's Hands; who conferred it on *Esme* Lord d' *Aubigny*, his Nephew, and he was in lieu of it made Earl of *March* by the King his Great-nephew. He turned Protestant, and died in 1586.

X. *Esme*, Lord d' *Aubigny*, Son and Heir of *John* Lord d' *Aubigny*, Brother to *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, came over from *France* in 1579, the Year after K. *James* took the Government upon himself. He was made Lord *Aberbrothwick*, or had that Lordship conferred on him; and was likewise made Duke of *Lenox*, and Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*, anno 1580. He was made Lord of *Dalketh* and *Tantallon*, Governor of *Dumbarton* Castle, Captain of the Guards, First Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, &c. after *Morton*'s Death: But he being Catholick, the Ministers, and some of the Nobility, such as *Gowrie*, *Angus*, by his Emis-

ries, &c. so persecuted him, that he was obliged to return to France, both to save himself and the King, who was like to be brought to Trouble upon his Account. Mr. Crawford says, he died Protestant in France in 1583; but upon what good Authority, I cannot tell: For I have seen a MS. written about the End of K. James VI.'s Reign, by an anonymous Author; who says, "that the Duke of Lenox died in France Catholic, albeit the Puritans give out the Word falsely, that he died Protestant." He married Katharine, Daughter to William Seigneur d'Anmague: By whom he had Lodovick Duke of Lenox; Esme Lord d'Aubigny, and Duke of Lenox; Henriette, married to George sixth Earl, and first Marquis of Huntly, of whom the Duke of Gordon; Mary, second Wife to John Earl of Mar. She was Mother by him to seven Sons, viz. the Earl of Buchan, Lord Cardross, Laird of Alva, &c. and four Daughters.

vi 1623
XI. Lodovick, Son to Esme Duke of Lenox, was, after his Father's Death, brought from France by K. James. He got both the Estate and Honours that belonged to his Father. He had the Lordship of Methven and Balgubidder (a). He was both High Chamberlain and Admiral of Scotland. He was sent Ambassador to France in 1601. Upon K. James's Accession to the Crown of England, he was made Earl of Newcastle, and Duke of Richmond. He was Master of the Household, and First Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and Commissioner to the Parliament in 1607. He married, first, Sophia, Daughter to William Earl of Gowrie; secondly, Joan, Daughter to Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon; and, thirdly, Frances, Daughter of Thomas Viscount of Bandon, Countess of Harford; and died without lawful Issue, February 16. 1624.

XI. To him succeeded Esme Lord d'Aubigny his Brother, who enjoyed the Honours but a short Time. He died February 1624, according to Crawford; but Gordon erroneously says, he died 30th July 1623, the same Year with his Brother; leaving Issue, by Katharine his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Gervaise, Lord Clifton of Broomswold, 1. James his Successor; 2. Henry; and, 3. Francis, who both died young; 4. George Lord d'Aubigny, killed in the King's Service at the Battle of Keynton, 23d October 1642, (leaving Issue, by Francis's Wife, Daughter to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Charles his Son, created Earl of Litchfield by K. Charles I. and a Daughter, Katharine, married to Henry Lord Obrian, Son and Heir of the Earl of Thomond, of the Kingdom of Ireland; by whom a Daughter, Katharine, married to Edward Earl of Clarendon;)

(a) Crawford's Officers of State.

5. *Ladbroke*, Canon of the Cathedral of *Notre-dame*; 6. *Birchard*, Commander of the King's Troop of Guards in the Time of the Civil War, who was killed at the Battle of *Chesler* in 1645; 7. *John*, who was General of the Horse in the King's Service, and killed at the Battle of *Marston* in 1644: 1. *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Arundel*; 2. *Anne*, married to *Archibald* Lord *Angus*, Son and Heir to *William*, first Marquis of *Douglas*; 3. *Frances*, married to *Jerome Weston* Earl of *Portland*.

XII. *James* Duke of *Lenox*, was, while scarcely twenty one Years of Age, made a Privy-counsellor. He was Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports, Master of the Household, Knight of the *Garter*. While he was abroad for his Education, he was made a Grandee of *Spain*. When he returned home, he had all his heritable Offices conferred upon him, besides those mentioned above. He adhered to the King's Interest during the Civil Wars so very firmly, that he was particularly pursued by the other Party with all imaginable Malice. And Sir *Philip Warwick* says, that when Money was raised upon Loans to support the King's Army, the Duke of *Lenox*, from the Sincerity of his Nature to his Master's Service, offered £. 40,000; though there was not a Man in *England* that offered more than £. 10,000, except *Strafford*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who offered £. 20,000: And yet at the same Time the Duke had not the most considerable or profitable Post about the King, nor was his Estate the greatest either; and when he was taken Notice of by Sir *Philip* for his Offer, he smilingly replied, "I will serve the King in his Person, though I carry but his Cloak, as well and as cheerfully, as any in the greatest Trust:" reflecting upon *Hamilton*. He paid his last Duty to his Master, K. *Charles*, by putting him in his Grave at *Windsor*; and died in 1655, (having never enjoyed good Health since the King's Murder;) leaving Issue, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*,

XIII. *Esmé*, who succeeded him, and died in his Minority in 1660, without Issue; and *Mary*, married to *Richard Butler* Earl of *Arran*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

XIII. To *Esmé* Duke of *Lenox*, succeeded *Charles* Earl of *Litchfield*, his Cousin-german, who, being sent Ambassador-extraordinary from K. *Charles II.* to *Denmark*, died at *Ellenure*, December 1672; leaving no Issue by his Wife, *Frances*, Daughter to *Walter Stewart*, Esq. Son of *Walter* Lord *Blantyre*. So that the Honours, Offices and Estate, came to K. *Charles II.* as nearest Heir-male: Which his Majesty conferred upon *Charles*, surnamed *Lenox*, or *Lenox*, one of his natural Sons, by *Western Balaun* & my St. St. Ch. Grandfather *Louisa*.

in 1681

1688.

La Belle
Stewart
Shepherd
Lands in

James de Barmouth, Dutchess of Portsmouth; who was, in August 1675, created Baron of Strington, Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond; and in September following created Lord Torbolton, Earl of Darnly, and Duke of Lenox; and, anno 1681, installed Knight of the Garter. Of him in the first Part.

HALRIG, or HAWICK; and RAIS, now EAST-BINN.

V. *Alexander Stewart of Rais,* Son to *Alexander Stewart of Torbane,* third Son to *Alexander* first of *Darnly*, got a Charter from *John Graham, Lord Torbolton*, dated at *Torbolton* after the Ascension of the *Virgin Mary* in 1338 (a). To him succeeded his Son and Heir

VI. *Hector Stewart of Rais,* whose Son and Heir,

VII. *Alexander Stewart of Rais,* got a Charter from *John Lord Darnly, Earl of Lenox*, his Kinsman, of the Lands of *Rais* and *Halrig*, dated the penult of *March* 1484. His Son was

VIII. *John Stewart of Rais,* as is evident from a Precept of Sasine by *John Earl of Lenox*, to *John Stewart*, Son and Heir to *Alexander Stewart of Rais*, of Date 1530. To him succeeded

IX. *William Stewart of Halrig*, as appears from a Sasine, *April* 11. 1556. He was knighted when *Henry Lord Darnly* was created Earl of *Ross*. He, or his Father, sold the Lands of *Rais* in *Renfrewshire*, and kept the Lands of *Halrig* in *Airshire*. To him succeeded

X. *John Stewart of Halrig* his Son, who got a Sasine upon a Precept out of the Chancery, 10th *May* 1570; whose Son

XI. *John Stewart of Halrig*, succeeded about 1587. His Son was

XII. *William Stewart of Halrig*, who had three Sons; 1. *William* of *Halrig*, his eldest Son, who died without Issue, and it seems sold the Estate; 2. *John*, his second Son, designed of *Shawwood*; and, 3. *James* of *Drumlay*, his third Son, whose Representative, *James*, had an Office about *Q. Anne's* Houshold.

XIII. *John Stewart of Shawwood*, married, first, — *Cathcart*; by whom he had *William* of *Shawwood*, and *Mr. Robert Stewart* an Advo-

(a) *Alexander Stewart*, first of *Rais*, is said to be Son to *Alexander Stewart* of *Torbane*, third Son to *Alexander Lord Darnly*. But by a Charter (among *Halrig's* Papers) from *Nicol Graham, Lord Torbolton*, dated at *Torbolton*, the Feast of the Nativity of *John Baptist* in 1284, to unquhile *Alexander* of *Rais*, Goodfire to *Alexander* of *Rais*, it would appear, that this Family of *Rais* and *Halrig*, is not come of *Darnly* or *Lenox*, but of a former Branch of the *Stewarts*; perhaps from *Robert* of *Torbolton*, second Son to *Walter* III. High Stewart of Scotland.

cate, who died without Issue: He married, secondly, *Lilian Borthwick*, Daughter to *Borthwick of Halberiot*; and had *John of East-Burny*, and *Anne*, married to Mr. *Archibald Campbell* Minister at *Weem*.

William, last of *Sbarwood*, married *Julian*, Daughter to *Macgilvray of Grimmer*; and had several Children, but the Sons all died without Issue.

XIV. *John Stewart of East-Burny*, married *Jean*, Daughter to *Murhead of Lachop*; and has Issue, *Robert*, *John*, *James*, &c.

Rais is now the Property of *William Stewart*, whose Ancestor was likewise come off the Family of *Darnly*, and had a Tack or Lease of the Mains of *Darnly* from the Earl of *Lenox*, wherein he is designed *Consanguineus*, or *Kinsman*. The Tack was renewed to *Alan Stewart*, who was his Grand-nephew. *Alan* had *Matthew*, Father of *David Stewart of Rais*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Stewart of Barscube* his Cousin, and had *Lodovick* and other Sons, who settled in *Ireland*. *David Stewart of Rais* being Roman Catholick, was obliged to leave the Country during the Troubles in *Scotland*, and go to *Ireland*. His Son *Lodovick* returned to *Scotland*, and got the beneficial Tack of *Darnly* renewed by *Charles* last Duke of *Lenox*, who died at *Elfenure*. *Lodovick* married *Mary*, Daughter and Heir of — *Montgomery of Auchinbood*; by whom he had, 1. *Esme*, who died young; and 2. *Charles*, who married *Jean*, Daughter to Mr. *Robert Selkirk* Writer in *Glasgow*; and had, 1. *Lodovick*; 2. *Esme*, who both died without Issue; and, 3. *William*; likewise two Daughters; 1. *Christian*, married to *William Craig* Merchant and Baillie in *Glasgow*; and, 2. *Mary*.

B A R S C U B E.

The first of this Family was *Robert*, fourth Son to *Alexander* Lord *Darnly*. He is mentioned in a Perambulation of Lands between Sir *John of Darnly* and Sir *John Ross of Haukbead* in 1413. He was Grandfather of *Thomas Stewart of Barscube*, who got a Charter from *Matthew Earl of Lenox* in 1495, wherein the Earl designs him *Consanguineus*, or *Kinsman*. He was Father of *George*, who married *Jean Spreul* of the House of *Cowdon*; by whom he had *Robert of Barscube*. *John* his Son married *Katharine Brisbane*, by whom he had *Matthew of Barscube* ad annum 1558, Father of *John* ad annum 1581, who married *Sibilla*, Daughter to *William Edmondston of Duntreath*; by whom he had, 1. *Robert*, his Son and Heir; 2. *James* of *Milton of Inchennan*, (Father of *Thomas*, whose Son *James Stewart*, at *London*, had lately some

Employment about the Tower or Records;) and *Margaret*, married to *William Brisbane* Parson of *Esksine*.

Robert of Barscube *ad annum* 1619, married *Giles*, Daughter to *John Wallace of Fergusy*; by whom *Thomas of Barscube*, who sold his Estate about 1670, and went to *Ireland*, where he died without Issue in the last *Irish Wars* about 1690. He had a Brother *James*, who died without Issue before the 1720; so that *Mr. Stewart* at *London* must be the Heir-male of this Family.

G A R L I E S, or G A L L O W A Y.

II. The first of this Family is *Sir Walter*, Son to *Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl* (a), who got a Charter of the Lands of *Dalswinton* from *K. Robert I.* (b). He got the Barony of *Garlies* from *John Randolph* Earl of *Murray*, who calls *Sir Walter Stewart* his *Uncle*, in his Charter to him of that Barony. *Holinshed*, in his *History of Ireland ad annum* 1318, says, he was Brother to *Alan Stewart of Dregerm* (c). He had,

III. *John Stewart de Dalswinton*, who, as *Rymer's Fadera* says, was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Durham*; he was likewise one of the Hostages for *K. David Bruce* in 1357. He left Issue,

IV. *Walter Stewart of Dalswinton*; whose Daughter and Heir,

V. *Mariote*, or *Marion*, anno 1396, married *John Stewart* her Cousin, Son to *Sir William Stewart of Jedworth*, Sheriff of *Teviotdale*. They, with Consent of each other, give, in 1418, to *Sir John Stewart* Lord *Gryton*, the Barony of *Callie* in the Earldom of *Galloway*. She had by him *Sir William*, who is his Mother's Heir-apparent, in 1429, when she makes, with his Consent, and the Consent of her Husband *John Forrester of Corstorphin*, who had been her second Husband, the Church of *Kirkmachu* a Prebendary of *Glasgow*.

VI. *William Stewart of Garlies* was knighted by *K. James II.* He had Issue, three Sons; 1. *Alexander*, his Successor; 2. *Walter*, of *Tondergie*, or *Tongrie*; of whom *Archibald Stewart of Fintallock* seems to be descended, who is placed next before *John Stewart of Minto* in a Tailzie of *Garlies*. *Sir William Stewart*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1722, was Son to *Fintallock*. Of *Fintallock* are likewise said to be descended the *Stewarts of Barhills* in *Galloway*, and *Shambelly* in *Dumfriesshire*; also *Sir William* (d) *Stewart*, a Loyalist in the Civil Wars of *K. Charles I.*

(a) *Simson*. (b) *Haddington's Collections*. (c) *Simson*. (d) *Mr. Craufurd*, in his *History of the Stewarts*, designs this Man *Sir Robert*; but the Author of the *Peerage of Ireland* designs *Montjoy's* Predecessor *Sir William*.

of whom is descended the Lord Montjoy in Ireland. *Thomas of Montjoy* was third Son to Sir *William of Garlies*.

VII. *Alexander of Garlies* obtained a Grant of the Barony of *Dulphinston* upon the Resignation of Sir *William* his Father in 1453. He resigned some Lands in *Teviotdale* in favours of *Alexander Scot of Howpaflet*. He had by *Elisabeth Stewart* his Wife, 1. *John*, his eldest Son, (who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Shaw of Hallie*, and died without Issue;) and, 2. *Alexander* his Successor.

VIII. *Alexander of Garlies* died 1501; leaving Issue by *Christian Douglas*, Daughter of *Cavers*; 1. *Alexander* his Successor; 2. *Walter of Barclay*, who is placed in the Tailzie before *Fintalock*; *Agnes*, married to *John Lord Maxwell*; and *Janet*, second Wife to *John Dunbar of Mochrum*.

IX. Sir *Alexander of Garlies* was knighted by K. *James IV.* and was, with that Prince, killed at *Flowdon* in 1513; leaving Issue, by *Elizabeth Kennedy* his Wife, *Alexander*, who succeeded him, and *Agnes*, married to *John Dunbar younger of Mochrum*.

X. Sir *Alexander Stewart of Garlies* was one of the Privy-council to K. *James V.* He married, first, *Katharine*, Daughter to Sir *James Crichton of Cranstonridle*, who died without any surviving Issue. He married, secondly, *Margaret Dunbar*, Daughter and Heir to *Patrick Dunbar of Clugston*, by his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Patrick Clugston* of that Ilk. This *Patrick Dunbar*, was Son of *John Dunbar of Mochrum*, by a second Marriage. *Alexander of Garlies* had by this Heiress, *Alexander*, who succeeded him, and *John*, Parson of *Kirkmachoe*, Progenitor of the *Stewarts of Phisgill*; and who is placed in the Tailzie next after *Alexander of Garlies*. Some time after the making of this Tailzie, *Alexander of Garlies* married, thirdly, *Katharine Stewart*, Daughter to *Walter Stewart of Barclay*: By whom he had, 1. *Robert*, who married *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter and Co-heir of *James Stewart of Cardonald*; (but she dying without Issue, he married, secondly, *Marion Montgomery*, Daughter to *Eglinton*, and died without Issue;) 2. *Anthony*, Parson of *Penningham*, who married *Barbara*, Daughter to *Alexander Gordon*, Bishop of *Galloway*; by which he obtained the Lands of *Clarie* in 1566: (His Son *Alexander* was served Heir to his Father *Anthony* in 1592; and he was Father of *Alexander Stewart of Clarie*, who was served Heir in 1612.) 3. *William* was third Son to *Alexander of Garlies* by *Katharine Stewart*. He is designed of *Bargrenan* by Mr. *Simson*, and had a Son, *Alexander*,

in 1617 (a). This *Garles* had a Daughter, *Helen*, married to *William Gordon* of *Murefide*.

XI. *Sir Alexander*, younger of *Garles*, was a Commissioner for the Kinks of *Nithsdale* in the General Assembly 1560, and a Member of the pretended Parliament that Year. He was a zealous Reformer, and was knighted when *Henry Lord Darnly* was created Earl of *Ross*. He was one of those who signed a Protection, together with *Q. Mary's* Privy-council, 19th July 1565, to the Earl of *Murray*, to come and discover the pretended Conspiracy against his Life, &c. He was in the Interest of *K. James VI.* in his Minority, and was with the Regent *Lennox* killed at the Surprise of the Town of *Stirling* in 1571; leaving Issue, by his Wife *Katharine*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Andrew Lord Herries* of *Teregles*,

XII. *Sir Alexander*, who succeeded his Grandfather. He was knighted at the Coronation of *Q. Anne*, Wife to *K. James VI.* in 1590. He married, first, *Christiane*, Daughter to *Sir William Douglas* of *Drumlanrig*, Ancestor to the Duke of *Queensberry*: By whom he had, 1. *Alexander*, first Earl of *Galloway*; and, 2. *William Stewart* of *Mains*, Ancestor to *Sir James Stewart* of *Burray* in *Orkney*: likewise *Helen*, married to *John*

(a) This *William Stewart* of *Bargenan*, whom *Mr. Crawford*, in his *Pierage*, by Mistake, designes by *Clarie*, in place of *Anthony Stewart* of *Clarie*: I say, this *William*, or his Son, seems to be *Sir William Stewart* of *Heildown*, or *Heiltown*, Knight, so designed in Papers in *William Stewart* of *Finnich's* Hands. His Son *William*, as appears by the same Papers, sold the Lands of *Rossway* St. *Sebastian* in *Dumbartonsbire*, to *Mungo Lindsay* of *Buill*, ad annum 1622: Where he is designed lawful Son to unquibled *Sir William Stewart* of *Heildown*, or *Hilton*, as 'tis spelled in other Papers. *Sir William* had another lawful Son, *Walter Stewart*, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, who was Factor to *Alexander*, first Earl of *Galloway*; and who, when he went to *France* in the King's Service, in case he should die there, disposed a Wadset he had from the Earl of *Galloway*, on the Five Merk Lands of *Dungahilly*, with other Sums of Money therein mentioned, to *William Stewart* his Brother, and his Heirs, with the Burden of a particular Portion to *Margaret*, *Grizel*, *Agnet*, and *Marion Stewart* his Sisters; and, failing Heirs of his Brother *William's* Body, to *James Stewart*, Son to the said Earl of *Galloway*. This Paper is written and subscribed with his Hand at *Edinburgh*, the 5th of October 1627, before *Alexander Stewart* of *Clarie*, and *William Maclellan* his Servant. This Colonel *Walter Stewart* returned from *France*, and settled in the County of *Antrim* in *Ireland*; where, dying without Issue, he left his Estate to his Nephew, *William Stewart*, Son to *William* his Brother. This last *William* married *Annabel Stewart*, Daughter to *Sir Matthew Stewart* of *Minto*; and had *Lodovick Stewart*, (who married a Daughter to *Stewart* of *Gartbole*, but his Sons died without male Issue;) and *William Stewart*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Robert Blair* of *Finnich*: By whom he had this present *William Stewart* of *Finnich*; who married *Alice*, Daughter to *James Macculloch* of *Grogan*, by his Wife *Jean*, Daughter to Major *Macaulay*, Brother to *Ardincaple*; and has Issue, *James Stewart*, his Son; *Jean*, *Elizabeth*, *Marion*, *Anne* and *Alice*.

Douglas

Douglas of Stanehouse; and Jean, married to James Kennedy of Colzean. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Douglas, Daughter to David Earl of Angus, Widow of Lord Maxwell; and died in 1596.

XIII. Alexander his Son was knighted by K. James VI. and then raised to the Dignity of Lord Garlies in 1607. His Patent bears, that he was come of the Family of Lenox (a), (Sir Walter of Dalswinton was a younger Brother of Alan of Dreghorn; and Sir William Stewart, Sheriff of Teviotdale, was probably come of one of these Brothers likewise.) The Lord Garlies was created Earl of Galloway in 1623. He was, anno 1654, fined in L. 4000 Sterling, by Oliver Cromwel, for his Malignancy. He married Grizel, Daughter to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, Viscount Kenmure's Predecessor: By whom he had, 1. Alexander Lord Garlies, (who married Margaret, Daughter to William Earl of Montseith; by whom he had a Son, Alexander, who died young:) 2. Sir James Stewart, Baronet: likewise Anne, married to Andrew Agnew of Lochnew. This first Earl died in 1649, and his Estate and Honours devolved on

XIV. Sir James his Son and Heir, who, during the Usurpation, was very active in the King's Cause. He died in 1671; leaving Issue, by Nicolas his Wife, Daughter to Sir Robert Grierson of Lag; 1. Alexander, his Successor; 2. Robert of Reimston; 3. William of Castle Stewart, (who married Elizabeth Daughter and Heiress of John Gordon of Cardoness;) and Grizel, married to Alexander Viscount of Kenmure.

XV. Alexander married Mary, Daughter to James Earl of Queensberry: By whom he had, 1. Alexander, his Successor, who died unmarried in 1694; 2. James Earl of Galloway; 3. Colonel John Stewart of Sorbie; 4. Andrew Stewart Esq; who died in the Expedition to Darien in 1699; 5. William Stewart Esq; and, 6. Robert Stewart Esq; Also two Daughters; Margaret, married to Sir John Clerk of Pennycaik, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and Henrietta, married to William Earl of Glencairn.

XVI. James, Earl of Galloway upon the Decease of his Brother, was one of the Lords of the Privy-council to Q. Anne. He married Katharine, Daughter to Alexander Earl of Eglinton: By whom he has, 1. Alexander Lord Garlies; 2. Colonel James; 3. Captain William: And four Daughters; Margaret, married first to James Earl of Southesk, and secondly to John Lord Sinclair; Eupham, married to Alexander Murray of Brughston; and Ladies Katharine and ——— unmarried.

XVII. Alexander Lord Garlies married, first, Anne, Daughter to Wil-

(a) Crawford's Peerage.

liam Earl Marischal. He married, secondly, *Katharine*, Daughter to *John Earl of Dundonald*; and has Issue.

P H I S G I L L

XI. *John Stewart*, second Son of *Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies*, and of his Wife *Margaret Dunbar*, Lady *Clugston*, was Parson of *Kirkmacboe* (a). He married *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter to *Walter Stewart* of *Barclay*, and had Issue, two Sons, 1. *Alexander*, who purchased *Phisgill*; and 2. *John* of *Balimoran* in *Ireland*; of whom is *John Stewart* of *Balimoran* (b).

XII. *Alexander* of *Phisgill* married *Sarah*, Daughter to *John Dunbar* of *Macbremore*; and had, 1. *Alexander* of *Phisgill*; 2. *John* of *Larg*, who had Issue; 3. *William* of *Livingston*, represented by Colonel *John Stewart* of *Stewartfield*; 4. *Francis*, who died an Officer in the *Garde d'Escoffe* in *France*; 5. *Lodovick*, killed by the *English* in *Cromwell's* Time; 6. *James* of *Balligubair*; and, 7. *Anthony* of *Balsmith*. This *Alexander* of *Phisgill* died in 1645, and was succeeded by

XIII. *Alexander* of *Phisgill*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Sir Henry Wardlaw* of *Pitrevie*; and had Issue, *John* of *Phisgill*, and *William* in *London*.

XIV. *John* of *Phisgill* married *Agnes*, Daughter to — *Stewart* Provost of *Wigtoun*; by whom he had, 1. *Alexander*, who died young; 2. *David*, Commissary of *Wigtoun*, who died without Issue; 3. *Thomas*, who died young; 4. *Robert*, Lieutenant of a Man of War, who died before his Father;

XV. 5. *William* of *Phisgill*; and, 6. *James*, Guidon in the second Troop of Horse Grenadeer Guards.

(a) *Simson*, &c. (b) *John Stewart* of *Balimoran* settled in *Ireland*, and took a Lease of the Lands of *Balimoran* in the County of *Down*, which he or his Posterity afterwards purchased. He married *Grizel Glencross*, Daughter to a Merchant in *Dumfriess*; and had, 1. *Alexander*; 2. *William*; and, 3. *Thomas*; likewise three Daughters; 1. *Frances*; 2. *Elizabeth*, married to *Alexander Mackie* of *Palgown*; and, 3. *Mary*, married to *John Stewart* of *Balcrosh*.

Alexander, Son to *John* of *Balimoran*, left Issue by *Mary*, Daughter to *Thomas Boyd* of *Glasry*, 1. *Thomas*; 2. *John*; likewise, according to the Memorial in *Nisbet's Heraldry*, Vol. 2. he had *Jean*, married to *William Gordon* of *Grange*; and *Isabel*, married to *Cairns*.

Thomas of *Balimoran* married *Margaret Graham*, Daughter to *Gartur*, the last Cadet of the Earl of *Menteith*; and has *John*, &c.

MOUNTJOY.

His Ancestor was Sir *William Stewart*, descended from *Walter Stewart* of *Tongrie*, second Son to Sir *William Stewart* of *Garlies*. He was created Baronet in 1623, and was succeeded by (a)

Alexander his Son, who was killed at the Battle of *Dunbar* in *Scotland* in 1650. To him succeeded his only Son

William, born after his Father's Death, created Baron of *Ramaltoun*, and Viscount *Mountjoy*, made Master of the Ordnance, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. He went to *Hungary*, and was dangerously wounded at the Siege of *Buda*. After his Return to *Ireland* he was sent to *France* by the Duke of *Tyrconel*, and was there clapt into the *Bastile*, where he remained Prisoner till the Year 1692, that he was released, and went to wait on K. *William* in *Flanders*, where he was killed at the Battle of *Steenkirk*, August 24. He married Miss *Mary Coote*, Daughter to Lord *Colony*, and had six Sons, and two Daughters; *Mary*, married first to *Phineas Preston* of *Ardallo* Esquire, and again to *George Lord Forbes*, Son and Heir to *Arthur Earl of Granard*; *Katharine*, married to *Arthur Davis* of *Carrickfergus* Esquire. The Sons were, 1. *William*; 2. *Alexander*; 3. *Richard*; 4. *Arthur*; 5. *Charles*, Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron; and, 6. *James*, Major of Foot in K. *George I.*'s Service.

William Lord Viscount Mountjoy was, in 1694, made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, which was broke at the Peace of *Reyswick*; and in 1702, he was made Colonel of another Regiment of Foot, and soon after Brigadeer, and then Lieutenant-General. His Regiment was broke at the Peace of *Utrecht*. He was appointed Privy Counsellor to Q. *Anne*; and anno 1714 to K. *George*; and then Master of the Ordnance, and soon after Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons. He married Mrs. *Anne Boyle*, Daughter to Viscount *Blessington*; by whom he had several Children, but all died, except *William Viscount Mountjoy*, and *Mary*, married to *James O'Hara* Baron of *Tyrawly*.

William Lord Viscount Mountjoy succeeded his Father in 1727. He married anno 1737 Mrs. *Fitzgerald* of *Dublin*.

MINTO.

VII. Sir *Thomas Stewart* of *Minto* and *Marbottle* in *Teviotdale*, third

(a) Peerage of *Ireland*.

Son.

Son to Sir *William Stewart* of *Garlies* and *Dalswinton* (a), married *Isabel*, Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Arthbury*: By whom he had, 1. Sir *John*, his Heir; 2. *William*, Rector of *Lochmaben*, Provost of *Lincludin*, Dean of *Glasgow*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, and Treasurer of *Scotland*; 3. *Nicol*: and *Agnes*, married to *John Stewart* of *Cardonald*; and another Daughter, married to *Adam Maxwell* of *Soubbar*, Son to Lord *Maxwell*.

VIII. Sir *John* of *Minto*, was killed at *Flowdon* in 1513. He married *Janet*, Daughter to *John Lord Fleming*; by whom he had Sir *Robert*, his Successor.

IX. Sir *Robert Stewart* of *Minto* was Provost of *Glasgow* in 1528. He married *Janet*, Daughter to *Murray* of *Polmaise*; by whom he had, 1. Sir *John*, his Successor; 2. *Walter*; 3. *Robert*, Prior of *Whiteburn*; 4. *Malcolm*; and *Elizabeth*, married to *John Maxwell* of *Calderwood*.

X. Sir *John* of *Minto* was likewise Provost of *Glasgow*, and had the Command of the Castle of that Town. He was at the Coronation of *James VI.* anno 1567. He married first a Lady of the *Hepburns*; by whom he had Sir *Matthew* of *Minto*; and *John*, designed of *Bowhouse*, of whom the *Stewarts* of *Bowhouse* and *Heilsdale* in *Chydesdale*. He married, secondly, *Margaret*, second Daughter to Captain *James Stravers* of *Cardonald*; by whom he had *Walter*, Commendator of, and afterward Lord *Blantyre*. Sir *John* had likewise four Daughters, *Janet*, married to *Archibald Stewart* of *Castlemilk*; *Marion*, married to *William Cleland* of that ilk; *Agnes*, married to *John Wallace* of *Dundonald*, and — married to *Crawford* of *Ferm*.

XI. Sir *Matthew* of *Minto*, about the Year 1569, married *Janet Stewart*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Alexander Stewart* Tutor of *Castlemilk*, a Brother of the House of *Castlemilk*; with her he got the *Craigs* of *Glasgow*. By her he had Sir *Walter*, his Son and Heir. Upon his Tomb, in the Cathedral of *Glasgow*, is this Inscription, *Here are buried Sir Thomas, Sir John, Sir Robert, Sir John, and Sir Matthew, by lineal Descent to others, Barons of the House of Minto*. Sir *Matthew* married, secondly, *Jean Colquhoun*, Sister to Sir *Humphry Colquhoun* of *Luss*; and had *Annabel*, married to *William*, Grandfather to *William Stewart* of *Finnich* (b). Sir *Matthew* was succeeded by

(a) *Crawford's History of the Stewarts.*

(b) Which occasioned the Notion that

Finnich was come of *Minto*.

XII. Sir *Walter* of *Minto*, who, anno 1599, married *Christian Crawford*, Daughter and Heir of *James Crawford* of *Ferm*. By her he had

XIII. Sir *Lodovick Stewart* of *Minto*, who married *Elizabeth Cuningbam*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Glencairn*; and had a Son,

XIV. —, who kept the Title, but had little of the Estate. He married *Agnes*, Daughter of Sir *John Whiteford* of that Ilk; by whom he had

XV. Sir *John Stewart* of *Minto*. This last *Minto* was reduced to such Penury, that he was maintained by the Lord *Blantyre*, his Cousin, says Mr. *Crawford*. He went to *Darien*, in the *Scots* Expedition, about the Year 1699, where he died.

B L A N T Y R E.

XI. *Walter*, Commendator of *Blantyre*, Son of Sir *John Stewart* of *Minto*, was, in 1580, made one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to K. *James VI.* one of the Privy-council, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Privy Seal. He was appointed one of the Octavians of the Exchequer, and then Lord Treasurer of Scotland. He was created Lord *Blantyre* in 1606. He married *Nicolas* Daughter to Sir *James Somervell* of *Cannethan*: By whom he had Sir *James Stewart*, Knight of the Bath, who was killed in a Duel by Sir *George Wharton* in 1609; *William*, his Successor; *Walter Stewart* Esq; Doctor of Physick, Father of *Frances* Dutcheß of *Lenox* and *Richmond*, and of *Sophia* Wife to *Henry Bulkeley*, Esq; Master of the Household to K. *Charles II.* The Lord *Blantyre* had a Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *George Lord Saltoun*; and dying in 1616, was succeeded by

XII. *William* Lord *Blantyre*, who died in 1638; leaving Issue, by *Helen* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *William Scot* of *Ardrass*, 1. *Walter*, his Successor; 2. *Alexander*, who succeeded his Brother; and a Daughter, married to Sir *John Swinton* of that Ilk. *Walter* married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *William Muir* of *Rowallan*; and dying without Issue in 1641, was succeeded by his Brother,

XIII. *Alexander*; who, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John Shaw* of *Greenock*, had *Alexander*, his Successor; and *Helen*, married to *James Muirhead* of *Brediesholm*.

XIV. *Alexander* Lord *Blantyre*, married, first, *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *John Henderson* of *Fordel*, who died without Issue; secondly, *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Hamilton* of *Presmenan*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Sister to *John* Lord *Belhaven*. And dying

in 1704, left Issue by her, 1. *Walter* his Successor; 2. *Robert*, who succeeded his Brother; 3. *John Stewart* Advocate; 4. *James*, who died at Sea; and, 5. *Hugh*: likewise four Daughters, 1. *Marion*, or *May*, married to *James Stirling* of *Keir*; 2. *Frances*, married to Sir *James Hamilton* of *Rosebaugh*; 3. *Helen*, married to *John Lord Gray*; and *Anne*, married to *Alexander Hay* of *Drummelzier* Esq;

Walter Lord Blantyre, was, in 1710, chosen one of the sixteen Peers for the *British* Parliament. He died at *London* in 1713, unmarried, and was succeeded by

XV. *Robert Lord Blantyre*; who married, first, *Helen Lyon*, Daughter to *John Earl of Strathmore*; by whom he had *Alexander*, who died young: He married, secondly, — Daughter to *William Hay* of *Drummelzier*, and has Issue.

L O R N.

see p. 149
Brooklyll
X
II. The first of this Family is Sir *James Stewart*, Son to Sir *John Stewart* of *Bonkyl* (a). He is designed Son to quondam *Joan Senescal*, when he gets from K. *Robert I.* the Lands of *Perstoun* and *Warwickbill* in *Cuningham*. He was killed at *Hallidonbill* in 1333; and had three Sons; 1. Sir *John Stewart* Knight, designed *filius quondam Domini Jacobi Senescalli*, when he gets a Charter of the Barony of *Kelly* in *Angus*, (he died without male Issue, but had a Daughter, *Margaret*, married to Sir *William Douglas*, who had *Perstoun* by her;) 2. Sir *Alan* of *Uglitree*, (whose Seal had a Bend with three Buckles, as might be seen by his Charter of 1377; whereby he gives the Barony of *Langnewton* to Sir *Henry Douglas* of *Lugtone*: In this Charter he calls himself, *filius quondam Jacobi Senescal*; of whose Posterity, if he had any, we have not discovered any Account;) 3. Sir *Robert Stewart* of *Shanbothy* (b), and afterward of *Innermeath*; who got *Durisdere* from *Alexander Menzies* (c).

P. 170.
X
III. *Robert* of *Shanbothy*, and designed of *Innermeath* in his Brother Sir *Alan's* Charter of 1377, to which he is a Witness; and whose Seal is a *Fess Cheque*, within a *Border* charged with *Buckles*. He had two Sons,

(a) *Simson*. Mr. *Crawford* says, *Lorn* was come of *Darnly*, probably, because Sir *James* was Sir *Alan* of *Drighorn's* younger Brother. (b) He got *Shanbothy* from his Cousin, *Thomas Murray* of *Bothwell*, and confirmed by K. *David II.* *Haddington's Collect.*

(c) This *Alexander Menzies* had married *Egidia*, Daughter to *James*, Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*; and got the Barony of *Durisdere* from K. *Robert I.* which he resigned to *James Stewart*, his Wife's Brother, as may be seen by *Haddington's Collect.* But he dying without Issue, and the Lands returning back to himself, he now gives these Lands to this *Robert* of *Shanbothy*, his Wife's Cousin.

I. *John*



Achievement

1. *John*, of whom *Lorn*; and, 2. *Robert*, of whom *Rosyth*; and *Katharine*, married to *John Beibune of Balfour*. Sir *Robert of Innermeath* was succeeded by

IV. *John Stewart of Innermeath*, and Lord *Lorn* by the Marriage of the Daughter of *John de Ergadia*, Lord *Lorn* (a). He had by her, 1. *Robert*, who succeeded him; 2. *Archibald*; 3. Sir *James*, commonly called the black Knight of *Lorn*, of whom is *Albole*, *Buchan* and *Traquair*; 4. *Alexander*, of whom is *Garntully*; and, 5. *William*, who, as *Lesly* says, had many Possessions, and was imprisoned, with his Brother Sir *James*, by *Calendar*, Lord Lieutenant, after Sir *James* had married the Queen-Dowager: He was set at Liberty by the Mediation of *Crichton* the Chancellor, and *Alexander Seton of Gordon*, who became Bail for him. The Daughters were, 1. *Christian*, married to *James Dundas* of that Ilk; and, 2. *Isabel*, married to Sir *William Oliphant of Aberdelgy*, Lord *Oliphant's* Predecessor.

V. *Robert of Lorn and Innermeath* (b), was one of the Hostages for *K. James I.* He was imprisoned, with his Brother Sir *James*, by Lord *Calendar* the Governor and his Faction, in the Minority of *K. James II.* He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Robert Duke of Albany*: By whom he had, 1. *John*, Lord *Lorn*; 2. *Walter*, afterward of *Innermeath* and *Lorn*; and, 3. *Alan*, who seized upon *John* his elder Brother, with a Design to rob him of his Life and Fortune; for which he was apprehended by *Colin Earl of Argyle*, and died in Prison, whether natural or violent, is not known, about the Year 1463, according to *Buchanan* and *Abercromby*. *Hautbornden* says much to the same Purpose; only he designs him *Macdougall of Nether-Lorn*, instead of *Alan*. *Robert of Lorn and Innermeath* had other two Sons, *David* and *Robert*; and two Daughters; one married to *John Lord Lindsey of Byres*, and another married to *Robert Lord Erskine*.

VI. *John*, last Lord *Lorn*, got a Charter from *K. James II.* of his Estate, and to the Heirs-male of his Body; which failing, to *Walter*, *Alan*, *David*, *Robert*, all his Brothers, and the Heirs-male of their Bodies respectively; which failing, to *Archibald* their Uncle; which failing, to

(a) This Family of *Ergadia* had been forfeited by *K. Robert Bruce*, for adhering to *K. John Balliol*: But it seems they were afterward restored to their Estate and Honours, by marrying *Jean*, Daughter to *Thomas de Yssack*, by *Matilda*, Daughter to *K. Robert Bruce*; or else *Innermeath* had got a Gift of the Estate, and married the Daughter to procure her Friends Good-will. (b) He is designed *Robert Lord Lorn*, in a Charter in the publick Records, ad annum 1439.

Sir James, Knight; which failing, to Thomas their Consanguineus, or Kinsman, *ad annum* 1452 (a). He had Issue, by — his Lady, three Daughters; 1. Isabel, married to Colin first Earl of Argyle; 2. Margaret, married to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy; and, 3. Marion, married to Arthur Campbell of Ottar. He died in 1469; others say, he was then murdered in his old Age, for fear of his legitimating his natural Son, Dougal, Predecessor to Apine, begot upon one of the Name of Maclaren, whom they say he designed to marry after his Lady's Death. This perhaps might have given Rise to Buchanan and Hautbornden's Story.

INNERMEATH.

VI. To John Lord Lorn succeeded his Brother Walter, who, by Agreement, exchanged Lorn with the Earl of Argyle, for Lands in Perthshire, viz. Baldoning, Innerdoning, &c. and assumed the Title of Lord Innermeath. He married Margaret, Daughter to the Earl of Crawford's Ancestor. By whom he had

VII. Thomas Lord Innermeath, who was killed at Flowdon in 1513. He had, by Janet Keith his Lady, Richard, and Marion, married to Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartine, Ancestor to the Earl of Findlater.

VIII. Richard Lord Innermeath, by his Lady, Margaret Lindsey, Daughter to John Lord Lindsey of Byres, Ancestor to the Earl of Crawford, was Father to

IX. John Lord Innermeath; who married Elizabeth Bethune, Daughter to the Laird of Criegb, (she had been Mother to the Countess of Argyle by K. James V.) He had by her, James and William.

X. James Lord Innermeath, married Helen Ogilvy; and had John, and Helen, married to William Ruthven of Banden (b).

XI. John Lord Innermeath became Earl of Athole *ad annum* 1596, after John fifth Earl of Athole's Death. He was with the Lords who crowned K. James VI. at Stirling, *anno* 1567. He married, first, Margaret, Daughter to Sir David Lindsey of Edzle, who was Earl of Crawford. He married, secondly, Mary, Daughter to the Earl of Gowry, Widow of John last Earl of Athole; and died in 1605, leaving Issue,

(a) Arch. pub. lib. 4. chart. 176. (b) The Lord Innermeath had a Brother, John, who was one of the twenty four Gentlemen appointed to attend the Duke of Lenox, Lord Chamberlain, and to accompany the King, viz. K. James VI. wheresoever he went, as a Guard. Vide Crawford's Officers of State, p. 331.

Sect. II. before its Accession to the Crown of Scotland. 171

by his first Lady, *James Earl of Athole*; and *Margaret*, married to Sir *Robert Crichton of Clunie* (a).

XII. *James Earl of Athole*, Lord *Innermeath*, *Balveny*, &c. married *Mary*, second Daughter to *John fifth Earl of Athole*; and died without Issue, some time after the Year 1612: And the Estate and Dignity came to his Wife's Nephew, the Master of *Tullibardin*.

ATHOLE.

V. Sir *James Stewart*, black Knight of *Lorn*, was third Son to *John of Lorn*, by his Lady, the Daughter of *John de Ergadia*, Lord *Lorn*. He married *Jean*, Queen-Dowager of K. *James I.* After which, he was imprisoned, with his two Brothers, *Robert* and *William*, by Lord *Calendar*, Keeper of the King's Person, for endeavouring to deliver the young King into the Hands of the Earl of *Douglas*; but were afterward liberated by *Crichton* the Chancellor, and *Alexander Seton* of *Gordon's* Mediation, who became Bail for them. In the Year 1446, the Queen his Wife died in the Castle of *Dunbar*, and was buried in *Perth*, beside her Husband K. *James*. After which, Sir *James* was banished by Means of the Earl of *Douglas*, and died in Exile that same Year, or the next (b). By the Queen he had Issue, 1. *John*, who was made Earl of *Athole* in 1457 (c); 2. *James Earl of Buchan*; and, 3. *Andrew Bishop of Morray*.

VI. *John*, first Earl of *Athole*, was raised to that Dignity by his Brother K. *James II.* He was carried Prisoner, with his Lady, by the Earl of *Ross*, to the Isle of *Ila* in 1461, and set at liberty again by that Earl upon a Remorse of Conscience after a remarkable Storm. He was Lieutenant to K. *James III.* his Nephew, and reduced the Lord of the *Isles* to the King's Obedience. He was the principal Manager of a Treaty between that King and the Rebels in 1488, and delivered himself as an Hostage for the King's Performance of his Part of the Treaty, and was imprisoned by them in the Castle of *Dunbar*. He married *Margaret* (d);

(a) This *Robert Crichton's* Sister, *Mary*, married Sir *James Stewart* of *Ballechin*. Her Mother was *Elizabeth*, Sister to *James first Lord Down*, and Half-sister to *John fifth Earl of Athole*. Mr. *Crawford* by Mistake says, *Margaret*, Daughter to the Earl of *Athole*, was married to Sir *James Stewart* of *Ballechin*; but the Contract of Marriage still extant proves the contrary. (b) I fancy *Hautbornden* is in a Mistake as to the Year, since Sir *James* was insert in *Lorn's* Charter of Tailzie, anno 1452. (c) *Haddington's Collect.* though *Abercromby* says in 1455. (d) According to *Buchanan*, *Godscroft* and *Peetage*, her Name was *Beatrix*; but *Abercromby* proves her Name was *Margaret*.

Daughter to Archibald Duke of Tourain, Earl of Douglas, and Sister to William Earl of Douglas, called the fair Maid of Galloway. By her the Earl of Athole got the Lordship of Balveny. She had been married first on Good-Friday to her Cousin William eighth Earl of Douglas; and again she lived as Wife to James his Brother, the ninth and last Earl of Douglas, after a Dispensation to marry her was denied by the Pope; but by none of them had any Issue (a). She had two Daughters to the Earl of Athole; the eldest married to the Earl of Errol; and the second, Elizabeth, to Patrick Lord Gray. The Earl of Athole married, secondly, Helen or Elenor St. Clair, Daughter to William Earl of Orkney (b), and died in 1512; leaving Issue, John Earl of Athole, and Andrew, Commendator of Kells, Bishop of Cathness, who died in 1542 (c); and four Daughters; Jean, married to Alexander Earl of Huntly; Katharine, married to John Lord Forbes; Anne, married to John Earl of Lenox; and Elizabeth, married to Alexander Robertson of Strowan.

VII. John second Earl of Athole married Mary Daughter to Colin Earl of Argyle. He was killed at Flowdon in 1513; leaving Issue, John Earl of Athole; Janet, married first to Alexander Master of Sutherland, secondly to Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains, thirdly to Henry Stewart Lord Methven, and fourthly to William Lord Ruthven; Helen, married to John Lord Lindsay; Elizabeth, married to Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, Ancestor to the Marquis of Seaforth; and Jean, married to James Arbuthnot of that Ilk, Ancestor to the Viscount of that Name.

VIII. John third Earl of Athole married, first, Grizel, Daughter and Co-heir of Sir John Rattray of that Ilk; by whom he had John his Successor, and Sir James Stewart of Balveny (d). He married, secondly, Jean, Daughter to John Lord Forbes; and left Issue, three Daughters; Barbara, married to James Menzies of that Ilk; Jean, married to John Ousterbourn of Redball; and Isabel, married to James Heron of Glasclune.

IX. John fourth Earl of Athole, a Nobleman of great Parts, Honour and Loyalty, dissented from the Confession of Faith drawn up at the pretended Parliament in 1560. He was one of the Queen's Privy-council after she came home from France, and was with her when the factious Lords had resolved to take her Prisoner coming from Perth in 1565. He was made Justiciary in the Northern Parts; but he joined

(a) Hausbornden. (b) Hay and Crawford say, she was Half-sister to Katharine Sinclair that had been divorced from Alexander Duke of Albany. (c) Spottiswoode. (d) Stag. State, &c. Crawford, in his Officers of State, says, John third Earl of Athole married Mary, Daughter to Archibald Earl of Argyle, by whom he had John fourth Earl of Athole.

the other Party after the Prince's Birth, and was on the Regent's and King's Side during his Minority. He was made Chancellor in the room of *John Lord Glamis*, when *Morton* the Regent was forced to demit; and was poisoned at *Stirling*, in 1579, by *Morton*, as was suspected. He married, first, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *George Earl of Huntly*; secondly, he married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Malcolm Lord Fleming*, Widow of *Robert Master of Montrose*, and of *Thomas Master of Erskine*; thirdly, he married *Margaret Lindsey*, Relict of *Richard Lord Innermeath*, and of *Sir James Stewart of Bieth* (a); and had Issue, *John*, his Successor; and five Daughters; *Elizabeth*, married first to *Hugh Lord Lovat*, secondly, to *Robert Stewart Earl of March*, and thirdly to *James Stewart* then *Earl of Arran*; *Margaret*, married to *George Lord Abernethy of Saltoun*; *Grizel*, married to *David Earl of Crawford*; *Anne*, married to *Francis Earl of Errol*; and *Jean*, married to *Duncan Campbell of Glenurthy*.

X. *John* fifth Earl of *Atbole* was one of the Privy-council to K. *James VI.* in 1590. He secretly favoured the Lords against the Court and *Earl of Arran* in 1585. He married *Mary*, Daughter to *William Earl of Gowry*, and died in 1595; leaving Issue, four Daughters; the eldest, *Dorothea*, married to *William Earl of Tullibardin*; *Mary*, married to *James Stewart Lord Innermeath*; *Jean*, married to *Henry Stewart Lord St. Colme*; and *Anne*, married to *Andrew Stewart Lord Castlestewart*, Son to *Andrew Lord Ochiltree*: But none of them had any surviving Issue save the Countess of *Tullibardin*.

B U C H A N.

VI. *James Stewart*, second Son to *Sir James*, black Knight of *Lorn*, by Queen *Jean*, Widow of K. *James I.* was created *Earl of Buchan* by K. *James III.* anno 1469. He was a Counsellor to that King, and constituted Warden of the middle Marches toward *England* by him, and Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*. He carried the Resentment of his Nephew's Death, K. *James III.* so far, that he, with some discontented Lords, formed a Plot of seizing K. *James IV.* and his Brother the Duke of *Ross*, out of the Hands of the leading Men at Court, and to deliver

(a) I have said, that *John* fourth Earl of *Atbole* married *Margaret* Relict of *Sir James Stewart* of *Bieth*, because, by a Contract of Marriage still extant in *Ballechin's* Charter-chest, dated at *Blair* in *Atbole*, 2d February 1586, *John* Earl of *Atbole*, and *James Lord Down*, are designed Mother-Brothers to *Mary Crichton*, Sister to *Robert Crichton* of *Elliock* and *Clunie*. The Earl of *Atbole* must have been *Margaret Lindsey's* last Husband, because he lived long after *Sir James* of *Bieth*.

them into the Custody of the King of England, who had been their Father's Friend. He had, first, by *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Sir Patrick Ogilvy* of *Auchterhouse*, High Sheriff of the County of *Forfar*, *Alexander* his Son and Heir: Also by *Margaret*, Daughter of *Murray* of *Philiphaugh* (a), he had *James Stewart*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Traquair*: also two Daughters; *Agnes*, married to *Adam* Earl of *Bothwell*, afterwards to *Robert* Lord *Maxwell*; and *Elizabeth*, married to *John Hume* of *Coldingknows*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Hume*. The Earl of *Buchan* had another Daughter, *Isabel*, Mother by *K. James IV.* of *Jean Lady Fleming* (b).

VII. *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan* married *Jean*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Rutboen*; by whom he had *John*, his only Son and Heir.

VIII. *John* Earl of *Buchan* was one of the Lords of the Privy-council to *K. James V.* He, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Sir John Strimgeor* of *Duddoch*, had Issue, 1. *John*, Master of *Buchan*; 2. *James*, designed Master of *Buchan*, (who had a Son *James*, his Heir, who died without Issue (c);) and, 3. a Daughter, married to *Thomas Dempster* of *Muirfesk* in *Banffshire*, who had Issue.

IX. *John* Master of *Buchan* was, with many of the Nobility of *Scotland*, killed at the Battle of *Musselburgh* or *Pinkie*, on the 10th of *September* 1547, in the Lifetime of his Father; having been twice married, first to *Mary*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Murray*, who died without Issue; secondly, to *Beatrix*, Daughter to *Walter Ogilvy* of *Boyne*; by whom he had a Daughter,

X. *Christian*, who, anno 1551, succeeded her Grandfather in the Earldom of *Buchan*, and married *Robert Douglas*, Brother of *William Douglas* of *Lochleven*, afterward Earl of *Morton*: By whom she had, *James*, who succeeded her: and two Daughters; *Janet*, married to *Alexander Irvine* of *Drum*; and *Elizabeth*, married to *Andrew Frazer* of *Murehill*, Ancestor to Lord *Frazer*.

XI. *James Douglas* Earl of *Buchan* married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Walter* Lord *Desford*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Findlater*; by whom he had a Daughter, *Mary*, who, anno 1601, succeeded her Father in the Earldom of *Buchan*.

XII. *Mary Douglas* Countess of *Buchan* married *James Erskine*, eldest Son of the second Marriage of *John* Earl of *Mar*, Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*, by Lady *Mary Stewart*, Daughter to *Esme* Duke of *Lenox*. Upon which Marriage, the Earldom of *Buchan* came to the *Erskines*.

(a) Peerage.

(b) *Crawford* says, she was Countess of *Bothwell*.

(c) *Vide* In-

formation for *Simon Lord Lovat*.

TRAQUAIR.

VII. The paternal Ancestor of this Family was *James*, Son to *James* Earl of *Buchan*, uterine Brother to K. *James* II. He got from his Father the Barony of *Traquair*, as a Patrimony, (which Lands had fallen formerly to the Crown, by the Forfeiture of *William de Moravia* or *Murray* (a), and were then given by K. *James* III. to the Earl of *Buchan* his Uncle) which was confirmed to him by a Charter under the Great Seal of K. *James* IV. anno 1492 (b). He married *Katharine*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Rutherford* of that Ilk, in the County of *Roxburgh*; by which he obtained the Lands of *Rutherford* and *Wells* (c). This *James* of *Traquair* was killed at the Battle of *Flodden* in 1513; leaving Issue, by *Katharine* his Wife forefaid, *William*, his Son and Heir; and *Margaret*.

VIII. *William* had a Charter under the Great Seal of K. *James* IV. erecting all his Lands into the Barony of *Traquair*, anno 1511, upon the Surrender of his Father *James* of *Traquair*, and his Mother *Katharine Rutherford*. He married *Christian*, Daughter to *John* Lord *Hay* of *Yester*; by whom he had

. IX. *William* of *Traquair*; who, by — his Wife, had four Sons, all successively Laids of *Traquair*; 1. *Robert* of *Traquair*, who died without Issue in 1548; 2. Sir *John*, his Brother and Heir, who had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him at the Creation of *Henry* Duke of *Albany*, and was Captain of the Guards to Q. *Mary*. He was one of those who, together with the Queen and her Privy-council, signed a Protection to the Earl of *Murray* to come to her Majesty, and discover the alledged Conspiracy, 19th July 1565; and likewise the Proclamation for the Lieges the 23d July that Year (d). Sir *John* dying without Issue, 3. Sir *William* Stewart of *Caverstoun*, his Brother, was retoured Heir to him in 1594. He was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to K. *James* VI. and Captain and Governor of *Dum-*

(a) The Lands of *Traquair* and *Shillinglaw*, belonging to *William* Watson, Son of *William* Watson of *Manyston*, by his Wife *Janet*, Daughter to *John* of *Cavershill*, was tailzied to *Alexander* Murray, Son of *John* Murray of *Blackbarony*. Vide *Haddington's Collect.* Adv. Libr. ad finem. Nisbet, in his *Heraldry*, reads in this Charter *John* Carmichael in place of *John* of *Cavershill*, and *Andrew* Murray in place of *Alexander* Murray. (b) *Pub. arch. lib.* 13. num. 32. item, *Peerage*. (c) *Ibid.* (d) There was one *Alexander* Stewart, a Gentleman of this Family, killed at a Skirmish between the Lord *Rutbven* and Lord *Oliphant* anno 1580.

barton Castle anno 1582 ; but dying unmarried in 1605, was succeeded by, 4. *James* his Brother, an old Man at that Time.

X. *James* of *Traquair* had formerly been Lieutenant to his Brother *Sir John*, in the Guards. He married — by whom he had, 1. *John Stewart* of *Caverstoun*, his eldest Son ; and, 2. *Sir Robert* of *Sbillinglaw* (a), Tutor to his Nephew *John*, first Earl of *Traquair* ; and *Isabel*, married to *William Rutherford* of *Quarryhole*, Mother to Lieutenant-General *Rutherford*, afterward Lord *Rutherford*.

XI. *John Stewart* of *Caverstoun* died in the Lifetime of his Father ; leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to the Lord *Ocbiltree*, *John*, who succeeded to his Grandfather in 1606.

XII. *Sir John* of *Traquair*, being a Gentleman of great Parts and Understanding, was elected Knight of the Shire to the Parliament 1621, for the County of *Tweeddale*. He was knighted by K. *James VI.* and chosen one of his Council. K. *Charles I.* after his coming to the Crown, contracted such an Opinion of him, that he raised him to the Dignity of Lord *Stewart* of *Traquair*, April 19. 1628, and made him Treasurer-depute. At the Coronation of K. *Charles* in *Scotland* anno 1633, he was raised to the Honour of Earl of *Traquair* ; and anno 1635, was made Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*, in room of the Earl of *Morton*. He was Commissioner from the King to the Parliament and Assembly in 1639 (b). His Enemies, in the next Parliament 1641, prevailed with his Majesty to take the White Staff from him, and impeached him of High Treason ; of which they likewise found him guilty : But having referred his Punishment to the King, his Majesty ordered a Pardon for him under the Great Seal ; wherein the King not only absolves him from the Crimes objected against him in the Impeachment, but annexes to the Remission an ample Testimony of

(a) *Crawford*, in his *Officers of State*, designs this Man *Sir Alexander Stewart*. (b) The King, by his Instructions to *Traquair*, had allowed him to condescend to the Covenanters to the enacting of the Covenant of 1580 in their Assembly, to exclude the Bishops, and abolishing of Episcopacy, as contrary to the Constitutions of the Church of *Scotland* ; and to remit the Bishops, and the State of Episcopacy, to the Freedom of the Assembly. And his Majesty wrote likewise to the Bishops, to condescend to absent from the Assembly and Parliament, and only to enter a Protest ; which they did. But the Commissioner having, with great Reluctancy and Disputing, assented to the declaring Episcopacy unlawful in this Church, the King wrote to him with some Sharpness or Displeasure, that though he allowed him to condescend to abolish Episcopacy, as contrary to the Constitutions of the Church of *Scotland*, he should not allow it to be worded unlawful in that Church. Vide *Nalson's Collect.* where the King's Instructions to the Commissioner *Traquair*, and his Letters to him and the Bishops, may be seen at large.

his great Abilities, and singular Integrity in the Discharge of his Duty. As an Instance of *Traquair's* Abilities and Fidelity, *Sir Philip Warwick*, in his *Memoirs*, says, "The Design being laid open by his Majesty in Council, and the Lord-Lieutenant, viz. *Strafford*, on the one hand, and the Lord *Traquair* on the other, haranguing upon it; and expressing the Injustices of the Covenanters, their Violations of Laws, and Subversions of Government, with the ill Consequences thereof even unto this Kingdom, (both these great Men being great Orators; but I was told, the *Scot* was the more concise and significant;) the Lords of the Council, &c." Likewise in another Passage the same Author says, "That *Traquair* offered to prove by as good Men as any were in *Scotland*, how grossly by one of the Junto, meaning *Hamilton*, his Majesty's Councils were betrayed. Herein [says *Sir Philip*] I was made an Instrument, but did never name *Traquair*; but neither *Strafford* nor the Archbishop, who were the other two leading Members of the Junto, would entertain the Accusation." During the Civil Wars, by virtue of the Judgment that had formerly passed on *Traquair*, his Estate was sequestrated and taken from him by the Covenanters, and he forced to fly out of the Country (a). And though afterward they allowed him to return home, yet he continued under Restraint till the Year 1647, that he was enlarged, and suffered to sit in Parliament; wherein he concurred to raise an Army to relieve the King, and, upon his own Charges, levied a Regiment of Horse, and marched on the Head of them to the Battle of *Preston*; where both his Lordship and the Lord *Linton* his Son were taken Prisoners, and, by Orders of the *English* Parliament, sent to *Warwick* Castle, where the old Earl continued for the space of four Years: And though he was set at Liberty, yet the Sequestration of his Estate was continued till the Restoration. He died in September 1659, having married *Katharine*, Daughter to *David* first Earl of *Southesk*; by whom he had *John*, his Son and Heir; and four Daughters, *Margaret*, married to *James* Earl of *Queensberry*; *Elizabeth*, married to *Patrick* first Lord *Elibank*; *Anne*, married to *Sir John Hamilton* of *Redhouse*, in *Mid-Lothian*; and *Katharine*, married to *John Stewart* Esquire, of the Family of *Traquair*.

XIII. *John* Lord *Linton*, and Earl of *Traquair*, adhered to the King's Interest during the Civil Wars. He brought a good many Gentlemen of *Tweeddale* to join *Montrose* at *Philipbaugh*. He married, first, *Henrietta*,

(a) He went and joined the King at *Oxford*; and when the Army of the Covenanters marched for *England*, he was one of the Peers who signed a Remonstrance and Abhorrence of their Proceedings.

Daughter of George Marquis of Huntly, Widow of George Lord Seton, by whom he had no Issue; and again, *Anne*, Daughter to George Earl of Winton; and died in 1666, leaving Issue, five Sons and three Daughters.

He was succeeded by *William* his Son; who, dying unmarried, was succeeded by

XIV. *Charles*, his Brother. He married *Mary*, Daughter to Robert Earl of Nithsdale: By whom he has Issue, *Charles* Lord Linton; Master *John Stewart*: and six Daughters; Ladies *Lucy*; *Anne*; *Mary*, married to Lord *John Drummond*, Son to James Duke of Perth, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in K. James VII.'s Time; *Katharine*, married to — Lord *Maxwell*; *Barbara*, and *Margaret*.

Copy of a Manuscript in the Advocates Library, intituled, *Some short Notes, to serve as Adminicles towards an Account of the Earl of Traquair's Family*.

First, in giving the Account of the Family of *Traquair*, it is to be noticed, that *James*, the black Knight of *Lorn*, was an elder Brother to him who was Lord *Innermeath*, and on the failing of the male Issue of the Lord *Lorn*, claimed and obtained the Title and Honour of *Lord Lorn* in 1469.

The Tradition received in the Family is, that *James*, second Son to the Earl of *Buchan*, acquired the Lands of *Traquair*, by marrying — *Watson*, Heiress of it. What seems to confirm this Tradition is, the Bearing of the Family, wherein, after the two Coats of *Buchan* and *Stewart* in Chief, we find, in the third Canton sable, a Mullet argent, said to be for *Watson* (a), the first Heiress they had married; as the fourth Canton is undoubtedly that of *Rutherford*, the next Heiress that the Family married. This, 'tis owned, is but a probable Argument; but, considering that the Charter-chest of the Family has been so often rumaged and scattered, it seems not to want its Weight. That this has been the Fate of the Evidents of this Family, appears plainly by this, that the first Evident now in the Charter-chest is a Retour, *John Stewart* to his Brother *Robert Stewart* last of *Traquair*. Besides, it can be very well proven aliunde.

(a) The Mullet argent in the third Canton, may perhaps be for his being come of *Murray*, by the Mother, and not as having married *Watson*; for, it is more probable the first *Traquair* married *Rutherford*: And it is likewise probable, that *Murray* was come of *Watson*, or married to his Daughter; because the Lands of *Traquair* had been tailzied by *Watson* to *Murray*; and, failing Heirs of *Murray*, it was tailzied to *Watson*'s Brother.

As to the Charter of the Lands of *Traquair*, granted by *James Earl of Buchan Jacobo filio suo carnali, anno 1492*, as Mr. *Crawfurd* has it; or *Jacobo filio suo naturali, anno 1491*, as Mr. *David Simson*, an ingenious Antiquary, excerpted from that Charter in the Parliament-house, these Things may be considered :

1^{mo}, It is demonstrable, by divers other Writs and Charters, that *filius* or *frater naturalis* or *carnalis*, does not always mean a Bastard; and that it oftner means a lawful Son or Brother (a).

2^{do}, That it must necessarily mean so, in this Case, seems clear; because the Tailzie made by *John Earl of Buchan*, of the Honours and Estate of *Buchan, &c.* is to *John* his eldest Son, (whom Mr. *Crawfurd*, in the History of the *Stewarts*, calls *John Master of Buchan*) and his lawful Issue; failing him, to *James* his youngest Son; failing him, to the Laird of *Traquair* and his lawful Issue; failing whom, to the Earl of *Atbole* and his Issue; with the Proviso the two last named carry the Name and Arms of *Stewart*. The principal Tailzie was registrate, and should be in the Laigh Parliament-house; but an original Confirmation of it, under the Hand of K. *James VI.* with *Montrose* his Chancellor, and Sir *Robert Melvil*'s Subscriptions, is herewith sent you. Now, can there be a more demonstrative Proof that the Laird of *Traquair* was *Buchan*'s lawful Son, than that he is preferred in the Tailzie to the Heirs of *John Earl of Atbole*, who, without peradventure, was eldest lawful Brother to *James* first Earl of *Buchan*? and, it is certain, that *John Earl of Traquair*, if the Troubles had not come on, was to have served himself Heir both to *Atbole* and *Buchan*. It adds to the Probability of his Legitimacy also,

(a) It is to be noted, that *William Cuninghame*, first of *Craigends*, Son to the first Earl of *Glencairn*, is designed, in a Charter by his Father, *filius carnalis*; and the same Man, in another Charter by his Brother the next Earl of *Glencairn*, is designed *frater germanus*. Likewise, in the Hands of *Edmondston of Newton*, I have seen a Seisin of the Lands of *Wester-Row* in favours of *John Syme*, proceeding upon a Precept by Queen *Mary*, 6th of November 1549; wherein he is first designed *John Syme, natural Son and Heir to unquibule John Syme of Wester-Rowis*, and afterwards, in the same Paper, he is designed *John Syme, lawful and nearest Heir to the said John Syme*. And *Richard Hay*, a curious Antiquary, observes, that *filius carnalis* is taken by the French for lawful Son frequently, in opposition or contradistinction to *filius spiritualis*. The Family of *Traquair* having never carried the Bar, or Mark of Bastardy, in their Arms, is an Argument of their Legitimacy; for, I suppose, all the Families that are of a natural Descent, carry, or did carry that Mark, at least, such as were matriculated: For it is a common Maxim in Heraldry, that Bastards may not cancel or alter the *Baton sinister*, *Bordure gobbonated*, or any other Mark of Bastardy which they carry, without the Consent of the Sovereign, or Chief of the Family; at least, till after three lawful Generations; and even then they are to carry the *Bordure*, or some other remote Mark of Cadency in place of it. *Nisbet's Heraldry*.

that *James* Laird of *Traquair*, who married *Katharine Rutherford*, is, in all the Papers of *Rutherford*, called her Kinsman: Nay, it seems clear, either that he was not the first Laird of *Traquair* who married the Heiress of *Rutherford*, or that he was not what we now call *natural Son* to *Buchan*, by the Relation he had to *Rutherford*, an ancient Baron.

3thio, No body of this Family having ever seen that Charter, can make any Objections against its being authentical; for undoubtedly there are supposititious Charters, as well as Medals: But Mr. *Crawfurd* being so great a Master in Charter-learning, can be Judge of that himself.

As to the Progress of Succession, by what is said above it will evidently appear, that there can be no Series deduced, clearly documented, since the Charter-chest has been so often plundered, and once almost entirely lost; but it appears by the Inventory of the Papers now in it, that *John Stewart* is served and retoured Heir to *Robert Stewart* of *Traquair* his Brother. This Retour is dated 2d May 1559.

Sir *William* is retoured Heir to that *John* his Brother, March 14th, 1594; by which the first Query is answered, for he was Brother to *John*.

A Seisin, by virtue of a Precept upon a Retour, to *James Stewart* of *Traquair*, as Heir to his Brother Sir *William* of *Traquair*. This is dated August 7, 1605.

A Seisin, by virtue of a Precept upon a Retour, to *John*, first Laird, afterward Earl of *Traquair*, as Heir to *James* his Grandfather, dated the 25th June 1606.

So that all the Charter-chest affords to clear or confirm Mr. *Crawfurd's* Genealogy of the Family of *Traquair*, is as follows.

It appears by Writs mentioned above, that *William Stewart* of *Traquair*, Son to *William* and *Christian Hay*, was not Brother, but Father to *Robert*, Sir *John*, Sir *William*, and *James*, all Brethren and Successors to one another in the Barony of *Traquair*; for that *William* died, Mr. *Crawfurd* says, September 9. 1548: *Robert*, his eldest Son, has then succeeded to him, and lived till 1558, or the beginning of 1559; for in May that Year *John* his Brother is retoured Heir to him.

John, afterward Sir *John*, enjoyed the Estate long, viz. to the End of 1593, or Beginning of 1594. I know not what Document Mr. *Crawfurd* has for his being Lord of the Session in Q. *Mary's* Time; but here is sent to you an undoubted Document of his having been Captain of her Lifeguard. It is a Bond of Relief to him, signed by her, and *Henry Lord Darnly* her Husband; wherein she designs him, *our daily Servitour, Knight, and Captain of our Guard*.

Sir *William*, his Brother, who succeeded him, and was of the Bed-chamber

chamber to K. *James VI.* was commonly called the *Maiden*. He died *sans Issue*; and was succeeded by *James* his Brother, an old Man then, who had formerly been Lieutenant to his Brother Sir *John* in the Guards.

It cannot be found by the Charter-chest whom *James* himself married; but *John*, his eldest Son, Father to *John* first Earl of *Traquair*, married — *Stewart*, Daughter to the Lord *Ocbiltree*. *James* of *Traquair* had also a younger Son, *Robert* of *Shillinglaw*, who was Tutor to his Nephew *John*, first Earl of *Traquair*.

N. B. The second Sons of the Lairds of *Traquair* were in use to have either *Caverston* or *Shillinglaw* for their Patrimony; which still returned to the Family again upon their Demise, or at least on failing of their Issue. This may serve to account for several brave Gentlemen named by Antiquaries, and called sometimes of *Caverston*, and sometimes of *Shillinglaw*.

As to *John*, first Earl of *Traquair*, there was never certainly any Person more falsely aspersed, or unjustly treated by Writers of History, than he was: For there are Documents past Exception to demonstrate his having been one of the faithfullest, as well as one of the ablest Ministers that ever this Nation produced. The most grievous of the Crimes he was try'd for, and afterwards pardoned by the King, (the principal Remission is herewith sent you) were, his asserting absolute Monarchy, and, as it was then thought, carrying the Prerogative too high. The Thing wrote by *Scotstarbat*, and mentioned by Mr. *Crawfurd*, deserves not the Name of *History* or *Memoir*, being nothing but a scandalous, scurrilous, virulent Libel, that, like all other Detractions, came stealing about in the Dark; being secretly handed about from one Lover of Calumny to another, and bore on every Line of it the nauseous Foam of an unmeasurable Ambition, turned, by Disappointments, to the utmost Rage of Madness. So that Paper is not to be cited, since it were a Scandal to be well spoken of by that *terre filius*, who regards neither Veracity nor Verisimilitude, Honour or Decency, through all the Mass of Malice. But what made others, who appear'd in Print, so falsely bely that Noble Statesman, besides Envy, inseparable from all Courts and Courtiers, may be reduced to these two Causes: first, he had something of what the *French* call *Hautaine* in his Temper; then, whatever he saw for his Master's Interest and Service, that he pursued steadily, without regard to any Person or Quality of those who stood in opposition to the Rights of Monarchy, or the King's Service. And thus it happened that he mortified or disobliged, one Way or other, the

the most of the then Bishops; of whom he had Thoughts quite different from those of the King; who, one may say, was unhappily infatuate with and by them, though a Set of very insufficient Men as ever any Age saw; which might be proven by a Detail of their Characters, if it were not an odious Drudgery to rake for Nastiness amongst the Graves of the Dead, especially Churchmen. These Men, and the underling Scribblers (who wrote for them, and made, all, one of the ancient and venerable Order of Bishops, and those uncanonical, not to say, unchristian Fellows, who, to the Ruin of Church and State, were Ministers in the Reign of that pious and too devout Son of Episcopacy K. Charles I.) forged all the Stories that their Malice could devise, or Hell prompt them, to blacken that loyal Personage, who ruined his Fortune in maintaining that Interest which they villanously accuse him to have betrayed. *Ex. gr.* They impudently affirm him to have betrayed *Montrose* at *Philiphaugh*, though he had his Son, *Linton*, at it, with a good Appearance of Gentlemen, and was making what Haste he could himself, being then an old Man, to join the Royal Army; for both which the Family paid 40,000 Merks of Fine, imposed by the Covenanters. The Memorial herewith also sent you, presented to the late King for this present Earl of *Traquair*, afford some small Touches of his Services and Sufferings; I mean the Great *Traquair*: And my Lord has as many more as would suffice to make a pretty Volume, if the present Earl shall please to cause that Justice to be done to the Memory of his loyal and highly injured Grandfather. Amongst many other Documents about him which are here, my Lord has a vast Number of original holograph Letters from the King himself, that clearly shew the entire Kindness and Confidence that Prince had for and in him. Several of these Letters are after his being sent from Court (a).

Here is also a Receipt for the *Regalia*, long posterior to the Time at which *Gilbert Burnet* falsely says he gave them up.

Here is also his Trial at large in MS. with his Defences; which shew him to have been an able Lawyer: Which might have been also guessed by the ingenious Notes he wrote on the *Institutions*, whilst he was yet a young Lad studying the Law at *Utrecht*; which is here also in MS.

Nor was he a Stranger to Divinity, for as much as those Bishops loaded him: For he wrote excellent practical Notes, or Meditations, on the *Psalms*; a Copy of which was in the Custody of a neighbouring Gentleman.

(a) See these Letters published since in *Gordon's History of the Family of Gordon*.

As to Lady *Katbarine* his Daughter, *John Stewart*, whom she married, was a Gentleman of this same Family; and so near, that in default of Sons of the Family, he could have served himself male Heir of Line to it. She had by him, 1. *John*, who was killed abroad, being Captain in the Regiment of ——— 2. *Charles*, who went also abroad, and was never since heard of; and *Jean*. He died himself in the Month of ——— 1659.

This Earl's Father was born in 1622, and died in *April* 1666. He had three Daughters and five Sons.

William, his eldest Son, who succeeded him in the Honours, was born *June* 18. 1657. And died ———

This is what can be afforded towards deducing a Series of Succession from *James Stewart*, eldest Son of the second Marriage, by *Margaret Murray*, down to *Charles* present Earl of *Traquair* (a).

[Thus far the Paper in the Library.]

G A I R N T U L L Y.

V. The first of this Family was *Alexander Stewart*, fourth Son to *John Lord Lorn*, and Brother to *Robert Lord Lorn*, and to Sir *James the black Knight of Lorn*. He married *Margaret*, Sister to *John de Hay*, Lord of *Tillibody*, as testifieth a Charter by the said *John de Hay* Lord of *Tillibocky* in favours of *Alexander Stewart Esq.* [Armiger] Son of a Nobleman, Sir *John Stewart* Knight, Lord of *Lorn*, of the Lands of *Bancbric*, lying in the Barony of *Tillibody*, and Shire of *Clackmannan*; whereby these Lands are given in Feu to the said *Alexander Stewart*, in Contemplation of the Marriage, to be faithfully contracted and perfected betwixt him and *Margaret*, Sister to the Granter. This Charter is dated the 15th of *July* 1416 (b). This is likewise evinced by an Obligation of the said *John de Hay*, Lord of *Tillibocky*; whereby he becomes bound to pay to the said *Alexander Stewart Esq.* in Name of Tocher with the said *Margaret* his Sister, the Sum of *L. 126 : 13 : 4 Scots*, dated the 28th of *July* 1416 :

(a) Mr. *Crawford*, in his Memorial of the Family of *Gairntully*, would insinuate, that *Gairntully* is now the Representative of *Lorn*. But I must own I differ from him; since (beside what is mentioned above) it may be proved, that *Traquair* is at least as lineally and lawfully come of the elder Brother, viz. Sir *James, the black Knight of Lorn*, as *Gairntully* is come of the younger Brother, viz. *Alexander*. I should be glad of an Opportunity of joining with this Author, in making honourable Mention of a Family for whom I have such a Regard as that of *Gairntully*, if he had not done it at the Expence of doing Injustice to a preferable Family, I mean *Traquair*. (b) This Charter, and all that are here mentioned, are in *Gairntully's* Charter-chest.

And

And moreover a Charter by *Robert Duke of Albany*, Earl of *Fife* and *Menteith*, Governor of *Scotland*, confirming the former Charter by *John Lord Tillibolby*, in favours of *Alexander Stewart*, dated the 19th July 1419.

VI. His Son was *Thomas Stewart of Gairntully*, who, in Lord *Lorn's* Tailzie of date 1452, is designed *Consanguineus*, and substitute next after *Sir James the black Knight*. The same Year he gives *dimidium villæ de Gairntully* to *Angus Menzies de Comrie*.

VII. He had *Alexander*, as evinceth a Service of *Alexander Stewart*, as Heir to his Father *Thomas Stewart*, in the Lands of *Banchrie*, dated the 2d of June 1462. The said *Alexander* married *Matilda Stewart*, Sister to *Andrew Lord Evandale (a)*; as appears by a Charter of Confirmation, by *Alexander Earl of Huntly*, of the Lands of *Banchrie*, in favours of *Alexander Stewart of Gairntully*, and *Matilda Stewart* his Spouse, and longest Liver of them two, bearing, that these Lands had been resigned by the said *Alexander Stewart*, in the Hands of the said Earl, dated the 26th of July 1468. By his said Lady he had two Sons,

VIII. *Thomas of Gairntully*, and — Father of another *Thomas*, afterward Laird of *Gairntully*. This appears from an Instrument of Seisin, of the Lands of *Banchrie*, in favours of *Thomas Stewart of Gairntully*, following upon a Precept from the Chancery, directed to *Alexander Seton of Tillibody*, Superior of the said Lands, for infefting the said *Thomas*, as Heir to the deceast *Alexander* his Father, dated the 13th of March 1488. This *Thomas* married *Agnes Murray*, Daughter to *Murray of Tullibardin*; by whom he had

IX. *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir, as appears by an Instrument under the Hand of a Notary, bearing, That *William Murray of Tullibardin* compeared personally, and solemnly renounced all Right he had, or could pretend to the Lands of *Banchrie*, from a Disposition granted by *Elizabeth Stewart*, Daughter to the deceast *Thomas Stewart of Gairntully*, in favours of him the said *William Murray*, his Heirs and Assignies, of the lesser Half of the said Lands; and in Token of his Renunciation, gave up to the said *Elizabeth Stewart* the said Disposition, with the Precept of Seisin, and Instrument of Possession following thereon. This Instrument is dated the 12th of January 1523. Mr. *Crawfurd* says, this *Elizabeth*, Lady *Gairntully*, married her Cousin *Alexander*, the Heir-male of *Gairntully*; but it seems they both died without Children: For to *Elizabeth*, Lady *Gairntully*, succeeded

(a) *Crawfurd*.

IX. *Thomas* her Cousin, as appears from a Precept of Seisin, by *Walter Seton* of *Tillibody*, in favours of *Thomas Stewart* of *Gairntully*, following upon a Precept from the Chancery, directed to the said *Walter Seton*, for infefting the said *Thomas Stewart* in the Lands of *Bancbrie*, as Heir to the deceased *Elizabeth Stewart* his Uncle's Daughter, dated 19th February 1543. He married, according to Mr. *Crawfurd*, *Margaret Murray*, of the House of *Tullibardin*; and had three Sons, and a Daughter, *Janet*, married to *George Robertson* of *Faskally*:

X. 1. *William*, his eldest Son, as testifies a Service and Retour of *William Stewart*, as Heir to the deceased *Thomas Stewart* of *Gairntully* his Father, in the Lands of *Bancbrie*, dated 17th May 1558; and, 2. *John*, of *Fundeynet*, his Son also, as appears from a Renunciation of a Wadset of the Quarter-lands of *Bancbrie*, in favours of *William Stewart* of *Gairntully*, by *John Stewart* of *Fundeynet*, his Brother-german, upon Repayment of the Sum of 200 Merks, for which they were wadset, dated the 19th December 1569; likewise, 3. *Alexander*, his Brother-german, as testifies the Register of the Priory of *St. Andrew's*, fol. 194. This *William* of *Gairntully* was a Member of the Convention, or Parliament, held in August 1560. He married *Margaret Abercromby*, (though Mr. *Crawfurd* says, he married — *Stewart*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Arbore* :) For I have seen a Note from a Charter in the publick Records, dated 1545, to *William Stewart*, Son to *Thomas* of *Gairntully*, and *Margaret Abercromby* his Spouse, of the Lands of *Aberfaldie* (a). He had Issue, *Sir Thomas*, his Heir: He had likewise a Son, *William*, afterward *Sir William* of *Gairntully*; and a Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *John Stewart* of *Airntully*.

XI. *Sir Thomas* of *Gairntully*, in October 1568, was one of *Q. Mary's* Commissioners at *York*, appointed to confer with the Earl of *Murray* and his Party, and with *Q. Elizabeth's* Commissioners. He married *Grizel Mercer*, Daughter to *Sir Laurence Mercer* of *Meikleour*, as testifies a Charter *a se* by *William Stewart* of *Gairntully*, of the Lands of *Bancbrie*, in favours of *Thomas Stewart* his Son, and *Grizel Mercer*, Daughter to *Sir Laurence Mercer* of *Meikleour*, his future Spouse, in Implement of the Obligations he had come under in his Son's Contract of Marriage, dated the 3d November 1568. His Father died in 1575, as appears by an Instrument of Seisin in favours of *Thomas Stewart* of *Gairntully*, as Heir to *William Stewart* his Father, following upon a Precept of *Clare*

(a) *Penes Walterum Mac-Farlan de eodem.* She seems to have been Heiress of *Murthly*, for it formerly, or about that Time, belonged to *Abercromby*.

constat by James Seton of Tillibody his Superior, dated 16th May 1575.

XI. To Sir Thomas of Gairntully succeeded his Brother Sir William, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to K. James VI. as appears from an Instrument of Seisin of the Lands of *Bancbrie* in favours of William Stewart, Brother to Sir Thomas Stewart of Gairntully, and Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the King, following upon a Precept of Seisin contained in a Feu-charter granted by the said Sir Thomas Stewart to the said William Stewart, dated 3d November 1595. He married Agnes, Daughter to Sir John Moncrief of that Ilk: By whom he had four Sons and a Daughter, viz. 1. Sir Thomas, of Gairntully; 2. Sir William, of Innernty; 3. John, of Fungorth, afterward Balleed; and, 4. Mr. Henry, Advocate.

XII. Sir Thomas of Gairntully married Grizel, Daughter to Sir Alexander Menzies of Weem: By whom he had John of Gairntully, who died a Batchelor in 1720; and eight Daughters, 1. Jean, married to Sir James Mercer of Aldie; 2. Marjory, married to Fortheringham of Pourie; 3. Grizel, married to Sir John Drummond of Logie-Almond, Son to John Earl of Perth; 4. Cecil, married to John Stewart of Airntully; 5. Anne, married to Seton of Touch; 6. Helen, married to Crichton of Ruthven; 7. Elizabeth, married to David Lord Newark; and, 8. Mary, married to Campbell of Murthlie, Brother to Campbell of Lawers.

INNERNTY.

Sir William, first of Innernty, was second Son of Sir William of Gairntully. He married Mary Crichton, Daughter and Co-heir of Crichton of Kinvaid; and had John of Innernty, his Son and Heir; and two Daughters, viz. — Lady Lawers, Mother to John Campbell of Lawers, who was murdered at Greenock in 1723; and Anne, Lady Machany, Mother to this Viscount of Strathallan.

John Stewart of Innernty married Jean, Daughter to Lord Lindores. By whom he had

John of Innernty, who was attainted in 1716, and died in 1731. He married Mary, Daughter to Sir James Mercer of Aldie: By whom he had Anne, who married David Viscount of Stormont, and has Issue.

FUNGORTH, or BALLEED.

John Stewart of Fungorth married Isabel, Daughter to James Stewart of Ladywell: and had William of Balleed, his Son and Heir; and James Stewart

Stewart Writer to the Signet: likewise two Daughters, 1. *Margaret*, married to *John Stewart* of *Balnakillie*; and, 2. *Anne*, married to *Alexander Menzies* of *Rotmell*, Brother to *Menzies* of *Weem*.

William Stewart of *Balleed* married *Marjory*, eldest Daughter to Colonel *James Menzies* of *Culdairs*: By whom he had, 1. *John Stewart* Advocate, who died without Issue; 2. *Archibald Stewart* Doctor of Medicine, who died without Issue; 3. *Patrick Stewart* Merchant in *Edinburgh*, (who married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Patrick Stewart* of *Cardneys*; by whom he had two Sons, *John* and *Archibald*, who both died young;) 4. *William Stewart*, who died in the *East-Indies* without Issue. *William* of *Balleed*'s Daughters were, 1. *Susannah*, married to Captain *Archibald Menzies* of *Culdairs*; 2. *Agnes*, married to *Patrick Stewart* Merchant in *Edinburgh*; 3. *Margaret*, married first to *John Campbell* of *Lochdochart*, and secondly she married *David Stewart* Brother to *Ardoorlich*.

BALCASKY.

XII. *Henry Stewart* Advocate, Son to Sir *William Stewart* of *Gairntully*, married *Mary*, Daughter to *Colin Campbell* of *Aberuchil*: By whom he had Sir *Thomas*, Doctor *Henry*; *Marjory*, married to *William Borthwick* of *Pilmuir*, Grandfather to this Lord *Borthwick*; and — married to — *Moncrief* of *Reedie*, Advocate.

XIII. Sir *Thomas Stewart* of *Balcasky* was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and created Baronet. He married *Jean*, Daughter to *George Earl* of *Cromerty*, and had three Sons, 1. Sir *George*; 2. *John*; and, 3. *Kenneth*, who died without Issue; also a Daughter.

XIV. Sir *George*, now of *Gairntully*, married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *Archibald Cockburn* of *Langtoun*.

And his Brother *John Stewart*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *James Mackenzie*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice: By whom he had *George*, who died young; and *John*.

FUNDEYNET.

His Predecessor was *John*, designed Brother-german to *William Stewart* of *Gairntully*, anno 1569. He married — Daughter to — *Bannerman*, and had

Thomas of *Fundeynet*, who married — Daughter to *Stewart* of *Foss*.
His Son

*will
nearly at
Bunfield
12 June
1750.*

John married Dorothy, Daughter to John Stewart of Bonskeid, and had

Alexander of Fundeynet, who married Helen, Daughter to Commissary Charles Stewart of Rotmell, and had John, Alexander, &c.

John married Margaret, Daughter to John Stewart of Balnakillie, and had John, now of Fundeynet, &c.

ROSYTH.

The first of this Family was Robert, second Son to Robert of Shانبoby, Innermeath, and Durisdeer; and he Son to Sir James Stewart of Perth and Warwickbill, Son to Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl (a).

IV. This Robert, of whom Rosyth, got a Charter from his Brother John of Innermeath of twenty Pounds Sterling, payable yearly out of the Barony of Durisdeer. This is confirmed by K. Robert II. under the Great Seal the 20th April, the fifteenth Year of his Reign. Moreover, the said Robert Stewart got, by Procuratory from his Brother John of Innermeath, the Lands of Durisdeer resigned to him April 1. 1388; and March 10. 1397, Hugh Wallace of Craigy quits all Claim of the Lands of Ingliston, in the Barony of Durisdeer in Dumfriesshire, to this Robert Stewart. About the Year 1388 he, together with William Lord Nithsdale, called the black Douglas, invaded Ireland, by way of Retaliation, took and burnt the Town of Carlingford, and carried off a great Booty. He was taken Prisoner at Homildon in 1401, and was killed at the Field of Shrewsbury in 1409. His Issue were, 1. David, his Successor; 2. William, (who anno 1431 got a Charter from Archibald Earl of Douglas of the Barony of Kirkandris in Eskdale, and, failing Heir-male of his Body, to David of Durisdeer;) 3. Elizabeth, contracted anno 1396 to Michael Mercer, Son and Heir to Sir Andrew Mercer first of Aldie; 4. Isabel, married to Robert Bruce first of Clackmanan; and 5. — married to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig (b).

V. Sir David of Durisdeer succeeded his Father Robert, and at Couper of Fife, the 11th of May 1423, got a Charter of the Lands of Lucheld in Fife from Sir William Lindsay of Rossy. He was knighted at K. James I.'s Coronation, and October 17. 1425, at Perth, got a Charter of Pitrevie and its Pertinents from K. James I. This Sir David purchased the ancient Barony of Rosyth, in the Shire of Fife, from several

(a) Simsen, from Innermeath's Charter-chest. (b) Mr. Crawford's Peerage says, Elizabeth was married to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig.

Proprietors, and was so designed towards the latter End of the Reign of K. *James I.* for at *Perth*, in 1436, the said K. *James* confirms a Charter granted by Sir *David Stewart* of *Rosyth* to *Henry Wardlaw*, of the Lands of *Pitrevie*, and the third Part of *Fordel*. Moreover, this Sir *David* got *Wester-Chieft*, in *Fife-shire*, from *John Lindsay* of *Crambeth*, and confirmed by K. *James I.* at *Perth*, the twenty sixth Year of his Reign. He was likewise Proprietor of *Hersbaw*, in *Clackmananshire*; and died in 1444; leaving Issue,

VI. *Henry* of *Rosyth*, who is served Heir to *David* his Father in the Barony of *Schanboisby*, in *Clackmananshire*, April 10. 1445, by a Brief from Sir *James Hamilton* of *Cadzow*, and *Eupham*, Countess of *Douglas* and Lady *Botbwell*, his Wife, to *Andrew Carrick*, constituted Baillie of *Botbwell* for that Effect. This *Henry Stewart* had to Wife *Mariote Ogilvy*; by whom he had Issue, Sir *David*, his Successor; and *William*, who is a Witness to several Charters, and is Laird of *Brierybill*, and then of *Rosyth*.

VII. Sir *David* succeeded his Father *Henry*, and, at the Resignation of *Thomas Bardmore*, he got from K. *James II.* at *Stirling*, in 1458, a Charter of the Messuage and Lands of *Easter-Kennet* in *Clackmananshire*. He married *Margaret Herries*; by whom he had

VIII. *David*, his Successor, who, at *Rosyth*, in 1488, mortified ten Pounds Scots, to say Masses at the Parish-church of *Innerkeitbing*, at *St. Michael's* Altar, for the Souls of K. *James II.* and his Queen *Mary*, and for the Prosperity of K. *James III.* and for *Henry Stewart*, and *Mariote Ogilvy*, his Grandfather and Grandmother, and for Sir *David* and *Margaret Herries*, his Father and Mother, and for himself, and his Wife *Margaret Douglas*, &c. In November 1490 he gave to his Uncle *William Stewart* of *Brierybill* the Baronies of *Rosyth* and *Schanbody*, and to his Heirs-male, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; which failing, to return to his lawful Heirs-male next in Blood. He died not long thereafter, leaving no lawful Issue.

VII. *William Stewart* of *Rosyth* succeeded his Nephew *David* anno 1497. He gives to his Son and Heir *David Stewart*, and *Christian Erskine* his Wife, all the Lands of *Schanbody* and *Craigtoun*, in the Shire of *Clackmanan*; upon which Grant, K. *James IV.* the last of January 1493, grants a Charter of Confirmation. Who this *William* married, I find not, nor what Issue he had, except *David* above named, and *William*, designed *Procurator* for his Father *William* of *Rosyth*, in 1509: to whom probably he gave *Brierybill*, or to a younger Son *Adam*; for in 1539 *Helen Stewart*, Wife to *David Lundie*, is designed Daughter and Heiress.

Heirefs to Adam Stewart of Brieryhill, who might have been Son to the above *William Stewart junior*, or more probably to *William Stewart senior*. This *William Stewart* younger came and lived at *Edinburgh*, and, by a second Wife, seems to be the Father of *William Stewart Clerk of Edinburgh*; who, by *Margaret Ballenden*, was Father of *Sir Lewis Stewart of Kirkhill*.

VIII. *David of Rosyth* died before 1520; leaving Issue, by *Christian Erskine* his Lady, as above,

IX. *Henry Stewart of Rosyth*, who is so designed in Charters 1520, 1550 and 1555. He died before 1561; leaving Issue, by his Wife, *Margaret Douglas*, a Daughter of *Locheven*, *Robert* his Successor, and *Henry*, mentioned in 1573.

X. *Robert of Rosyth* succeeded his Father *Henry* in 1561. He had to Wife *Eupham Murray*, Daughter to *William Murray of Tullibardin* (by his Lady *Katharine*, Daughter to *Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy*;) by whom he had *George* and *Henry*, successively Laids of *Rosyth*. *Robert of Rosyth* died before 1582.

George of Rosyth married *Rachel Macgill*, Daughter to Mr. *James Macgill of Rankeiler*, Register in 1576; by whom he had no surviving Issue. He died some time after his Father in 1582, and was succeeded by

XI. *Henry Stewart* his Brother, who married *Margaret Lindsay*, Daughter to *Dovehill*: By whom he had *James*, *Henry* and *John*; to whom he tailzied his Estate, anno 1592, April 7. and, failing of them, to *Patrick Stewart of Baith*, and his Heirs-male; which failing, to *Walter Stewart of Cardonald*, Lord Privy Seal, and his Heirs-male. This Laird of *Baith* had a Son who was taken Prisoner at *Dunavarty*, when *Sir Alexander Macdonald* was defeat by General *Lesly* at *Kintyre* in 1648. The Laird of *Baith* got his Life from General *Lesly* at Major *James Stewart of Ardvorlich's* Intreaty, while all the rest of the Garrison, to the Number of 900, were put to the Sword, after being made Prisoners. His Son, *Harry Stewart of Baith*, died without Issue.

XII. *James Stewart of Rosyth* succeeded his Father *Henry* in 1622. He had to Wife, *Margaret Napier*, Daughter to *John Napier of Merchiston*: By whom he had *James*, his Successor; *Archibald*; *Alexander*: likewise — married to *Winton of Strickmartin*, and — married to *Aiton of Inchderry*.

XIII. *James Stewart of Rosyth* succeeded his Father *James*; and anno 1642, married first *Mary Innes*, Daughter to the Laird of *Innes*; by whom he had *Grizel*, married to *George Hutchefon of Scotstoun*. He married, secondly, anno 1649, *Margaret Buchanan*, Daughter to *Sir John Buchanan* of

of that ilk: By whom he had *James*, his Successor; and *William*, who succeeded his Brother in the Estate of *Rosyth*. This *James* was very loyal to *K. Charles I.* and *II.* as is to be seen by a Warrant under the Lord *Balcarras's* Hand, for double Quartering on his Lands, for his professed Malignancy. His House was possessed, for the King's Use, by his Majesty's Troops before *Innerkeithing* Field; and was thereafter battered and surrendered, garrisoned and plundered by the *English* Army; himself was oppressed and harassed, and his Estate sequestrated and plundered: But all these Things never moved him.

XIV. *James Stewart* of *Rosyth* succeeded his Father *James*. He married *Marion Maxwell*, Daughter to *Sir George Maxwell* of *Pollock*: But by her he had no Issue; and was succeeded by his Brother

XIV. *William* of *Rosyth*, who made a frank Disposition of his Estate to his intimate Friend *David Drummond* of *Invermay*, says *Mr. Simson*; and died at *Rosyth*, without Issue, in the Year 1694: And so in his Person ended this Family.

KIRKHILL and STRABROCK.

The first I find is *William Stewart*, a Writer in *Edinburgh*: He seems to be Son to *William Stewart*, who is designed *Procurator* to his Father, *William* of *Rosyth*. He married *Margaret Ballenden* of the House of *Broughton*: By whom he had

Sir Lewis Stewart, the famous Advocate. He was a very loyal Man to *K. Charles I.* who intended to make him Justice-General upon the Death of *Sir Thomas Hope*. He was fined in *£. 1000 Sterling* by *Oliver Cromwell* for his Malignancy, anno 1654. He purchased the Lands of *Kirkhill* and *Strabrock*, and died in 1655. He married *Margaret Windram*, Daughter to *James Windram* of *Libertoun*; and had Issue,

Sir James, his Son and Heir; who married *Katharine Morison*, Daughter to *Sir John Morison* of *Darfy*: By whom he had a Son, *Sir William*, who died without Issue: and two Daughters; *Nicolas*, married to *Alexander* Earl of *Glencairn*; and *Katharine*, married to *Henry* Lord *Cardross*.

Strabrock, by some, is thought to be come of *Buchan*, by reason of his Arms.

KINNAIRD.

His Ancestor is said to be descended of the Family of *Rosyth*. The first

m. Marsh
Arnold
m. Reg
Sig

first I find mentioned is *Thomas Stewart of Kinnaird*; who married — Daughter to *Robertson of Dalcapel*; and had

William of Kinnaird; who married — Daughter to *Brown of Hartree*; and had

John of Kinnaird; who married *Margaret*, Daughter to *John Stewart of Foss*: By whom he had, 1. *Thomas of Kinnaird*; and, 2. Major *James Stewart*, afterwards of *Easter-Banchrie*; (who married *Marjory Graham*, Daughter to *Gorty*. She had been first married to — *Drummond of Blair-Drummond*, and secondly to *John Drummond of Balloch*; and had Issue to all her three Husbands.)

Thomas of Kinnaird married *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Andrew Pitcairn of Innerneby*; and had *William*, and several other Sons.

William of Kinnaird married *Jean*, Daughter to *John Drummond of Balloch*, by his Wife *Marjory Graham*; by whom he had *Thomas* and several other Sons.

Thomas, late of *Kinnaird*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Thomas Stewart of Stenton*; and had *Thomas*, who married — Daughter to *John Stewart of Foss*; and left Issue, *Gilbert*, &c.

A P I N E.

VII. *Apine's* Ancestor was *Dougal*, natural Son to *John* last Lord *Lorn*; whom his Father designed to legitimate and make his Heir, by marrying his Mother: But that being prevented by the Father's Death, *Dougal*, after some Struggles and Differences with his Father's other Heirs, compromised the Matter; for there is an Agreement in the Charter-chest of *Argyle* between this *Dougal* and his three Sisters, of the Lands of *Lorn*, under the Penalty of a large Fine, payable to the Bishop of *Glasgow* (a). *Dougal*, first of *Apine*, married — Daughter to *Macdougal of Nether-Lorn*; by whom he had, 1. *Duncan*, and, 2. *Alan*.

Duncan first of *Apine*, got a Charter under the Privy Seal, of sundry Lands, in 1508. He was King's Chamberlain of the *Isles*; and for his Officioufness in taking that Office, which the *Islanders* were not then used with, he was murdered. Having no lawful Issue, he was succeeded by

VIII. *Alan*, his Brother, who was at *Flowdon* with his Sovereign *K. James IV.* in 1513. He married *Cameron of Lochiel's* Daughter, and had five Sons; 1. *Duncan*, of whom *Apine*; 2. *John*, of whom *Strathgarry* in *Atbole*; 3. *Dougal*, of whom *Auchnaguone*; 4. *James*, of whom *Fasnaclloch*; and, 5. *Alexander*, of whom *Innernabeil*.

(a) Says Mr. *Crawford*.

IX. *Dun-*

IX. *Duncan* second of *Apine*, was likewise Chamberlain of the *Isles*; and built the King's House of *Island-stalker*, himself to be heritable Keeper (a). He married a Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, Sister to the Countess of *Argyle* (b); by whom he had *John* his Successor.

X. *John Stewart* of *Apine* is mentioned in Records of anno 1580 (c). He married first *Katharine*, Daughter to *John gorm Campbell* first of *Lochnell*, Relict to *John Maclean* of *Kinlochgalin*; by whom he had *Duncan* his Son and Heir: secondly, he married a Daughter to *Macdonald* of *Muidart*; by whom he had *John*, of whom *Ardbeal*.

XI. *Duncan* third of *Apine* married — Daughter to *Campbell* of *Lochnell*; by whom he had, 1. *Duncan*; 2. *John*; and 3. *Alan*.

XII. *Duncan* fourth of *Apine* married a Daughter of *Camron* of *Lochiel*; by whom he had, *Duncan*, last of *Apine*; and *Alan*, who married — Daughter to *Maclean* of *Coll*. This *Duncan* fourth of *Apine* had another Son, *Donald*, Father of Mr. *William Stewart*, a Priest, who was murdered at *Rome* in 1737.

XIII. *Duncan* last of *Apine* joined the Marquis of *Montrose* for the King's Service, and was with him in all his Wars; which made him and his Friends great Sufferers till the Restoration. He likewise, after *Montrose's* Defeat at *Philiphaugh*, joined Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, commonly called Colonel *Macdonald*, in the King's Cause against the Covenanters: But after *Macdonald* was obliged to retire to *Ireland*, anno 1648, the Country of *Apine* was saved from being burnt and plundered by means of Major *James Stewart* of *Ardvorlich*, who prevailed with General *Lesly* and *Argyle* to spare it at this Time. He married *Jean*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Campbell* of *Glenurchy*; by whom he had only one Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *Alexander Campbell* of *Lochnell*; so that his Estate fell to *Robert*, his Brother *Alan's* Son.

XIV. This *Robert* of *Apine*, in the Year 1689, came from the College to join my Lord *Dundee*, then appearing for K. *James*. He likewise joined that Interest in the Year 1715, went abroad, and was attainted. He married first — Daughter to *Macleod* of that Ilk; By whom he had *Duncan*, who died at School: and two Daughters; *Mary*, married to *Lachlan Maclachlan* of that Ilk; and *Anne*, married to *Alexander Macdonald* of *Glencoe*. *Robert* of *Apine* married secondly *Anne*, Daughter to *Campbell* of *Lochnell*: By whom he has *Dougal*; and several Daughters; one married to *Macdonald* of *Kinlochmuidart*; and another married to *Alexander Macdonald* of *Keppoch*.

(a) As they say. (b) For which his Son *John* of *Apine* was frequently called *Gordonich baan*; i. e. the fair, or white *Gordon*. (c) Mr. *Crawford*.

ARDSHEAL.

John first of *Ardsheal* was second Son to *John Stewart* of *Apine*. He married — Daughter to *Macdonald* of *Keppoch*: By whom he had *Duncan*, *Alexander*, and *John*.

Duncan of *Ardsheal* married first a Daughter of *John Stewart*, Brother to *Invernabeil*; and secondly, a Daughter to *Maclean* of *Ardgower*. He had six Sons, and several Daughters; viz. 1. *John*, his Son and Heir; 2. *Alexander*, killed in the Attack made at the Church of *Dunkeld*, soon after *Killicranky*, in 1689, (who had five Sons; the eldest *John* of *Aucharn* was Father to *Alexander* now of *Aucharn*, and to *John Stewart* (a) now of *Ledcriech*); 3. *Alan*; 4. *William*; 5. *James*; and 6. *Duncan*, killed at *Dunkeld*, with his Brother *Alexander*.

John of *Ardsheal*, and Tutor of *Apine*, in his Pupil's Name commanded a Party of Men who joined my Lord *Dundee*, and those who stood out for K. *James*, anno 1689. His Pupil, though there in Person, was so young that he did not take upon him the Command of his Men. The Tutor married *Anne Campbell*, Daughter to *Colin Campbell* of *Lochnell*: By whom he had four Sons and three Daughters; *John*, who succeeded him; *Duncan*; *Alan*; and *James*: 1. *Anne* married first to *Lachlan MacLachlan*, by whom she was Mother to *Lachlan MacLachlan* of *Fasfern*; she married secondly *Dougal Campbell* of *Glenfoechan*, and was Mother by him to *John* of *Glenfoechan*, and other four Sons; 2. *Joanet*, married to *John Stewart* of *Glenbucky*, who had Issue; 3. *Isabel*, married to *Duncan Stewart*, Son to *James* of *Fasnacloich*, who has Issue.

John last of *Ardsheal* married *Elizabeth Stewart*, Daughter to *Balkebin*: By whom he had *Charles*, now of *Ardsheal*; *John*: and *Anne*, married to *Alexander Stewart* of *Balbeilis*; *Helen*, married to *Alan Cameron* of *Callard*; *Isabel*, married to *Alexander Macdonald* of *Glencoe*; *Margaret*, married to *John Stewart* now of *Ledcriech*; and *Janet*.

Charles, now of *Ardsheal*, married *Isabel Haldane*, Daughter to *John Haldane* of *Lanrick*; and has Issue.

STRATHGARY.

John Stewart, Predecessor to the former *Stewarts* of *Strathgarry* in *Atbole*, was second Son to *Alan Stewart* of *Apine*. Of him, in a lineal

(a) He purchased these Lands from *Patrick Stewart* late of *Ledcriech*, who is now settled in *Carolina*.

Descent, is Lieutenant *Dougal Stewart*, in the *Dutch Service*; who married *Susan Fairfoul*, Daughter to Lieutenant *Colin Fairfoul* of *Braeindam*, and has Issue.

AUCHNAGUONE.

Dougal, Predecessor to *Auchnaguone*, was third Son to *Alan Stewart* of *Apine*. Of him, in a lineal Descent, is *Donald Stewart* now of *Auchnaguone*, who has Brothers, *Alexander*, *Duncan*, *Alan*, and *Dougal*.

FASNACLOICH.

James, of whom *Fasnacloich*, was Son to *Alan Stewart* of *Apine*. He married — Daughter to *Maclean* of *Kinlochbalin*: By whom he had *Dougal*, *James*, and *John*.

Dougal of *Fasnacloich* married a Daughter to *Alexander Macdonald* Tutor of *Glencoe*; by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir.

John of *Fasnacloich* married — Daughter to *Campbell* of *Inneraw*; and had *John* and *Alexander*.

John second of *Fasnacloich* married a Daughter to *John Stewart*, Brother to *Innernabeil*; and had *James* his Son and Heir.

James of *Fasnacloich* married first a Daughter to *Campbell* of *Auchnard*, secondly a Daughter to *Stewart* of *Ardbeal*; and had Issue, *John* by his first Marriage; *Duncan*, *Alexander*, *James*, and *Alan*, by his second Marriage.

John last of *Fasnacloich* married *Moir*, Daughter to *Duncan Stewart* of *Ardbeal*; and had *James*, who died without Issue; *John*, now of *Fasnacloich*; *Alexander*; and several Daughters.

John now of *Fasnacloich* married first *Une*, Daughter to *Macdonald* of *Glencoe*; secondly, *Anne*, Daughter to *Mac-Nab* of that Ilk; and has Issue by both.

INNERNAHEIL.

Alexander, of whom *Innernabeil*, was Son to *Alan Stewart* of *Apine*. He married — Daughter to *Macdonald* of *Lochan*, Brother to *Muidart*; and had *Donald* (a), commonly called *Donald na'n'ord*.

(a) As testifies a Precept of Seisin of the Lands of *Innernabeil* and *Innerpollan* in favours of *Donald Stewart*, Son of *Alexander*, Son of *Alan*, *ad annum* 1570.

This *Donald* of *Innernabeil* commanded a Party of Men at the Battle of *Pinke*, and in his Return was attacked by the Earl of *Menteith*, at a Place called *Tipard'nerheil*, near the Port of *Menteith*, in resentment of a little *Malverfe* some of *Stewart's* Men had been guilty of in their March; where the Earl, and some few of his Friends and Followers, were killed. He married — Daughter to *Stewart* of *Drumcuin*, and had, 1. *Duncan*, his Successor; 2. *John*; and, 3. *Alan*, of whom *Balcheilis*.

Duncan of *Innernabeil* married — Daughter to *Campbell* of *Dunstaffnage*; by whom he had, 1. *Alexander*; 2. *Dougal*; and, 3. *Alan*. From this *Dougal* is *James Stewart* in *Ardeboil*, &c. and *Charles Stewart* in *Edravinoch*, now of *Boballie*.

Alexander of *Innernabeil* married — Daughter to *Duncan Stewart* of *Apine*; by whom he had *Donald*, *James*, and other five Sons.

Donald of *Innernabeil* married — Daughter to *Campbell* of *Lochnell*; by whom he had *Alexander*, and Mr. *Duncan Stewart*, Minister at *Blair* in *Atbole*, Father of *Alexander*, now of *Strathgarry*, and several other Children.

Alexander of *Innernabeil* married — Daughter to *Macdonald* of *Fersid*, and had *Duncan*, now of *Innernabeil*; who married *Mary*, Daughter to *Campbell* of *Barcaldin*; by whom he has *Alexander*, &c.

BALCHEILIS.

Alan, first of *Balcheilis*, was third Son to *Donald Stewart* of *Innernabeil*, commonly called *Donald na'n'ord*. He married a Daughter to *Macdonald* of *Kilbonat*; by whom he had *Alexander* and *Donald*.

Alexander married a Daughter to *John Stewart*, Brother of *Innernabeil*, his own Uncle; by whom he had *John* and *Alexander*.

John, last of *Balcheilis*, married a Daughter to *Duncan Stewart* of *Ardsbeal*, and died without Issue. He was succeeded by *Alexander Stewart* his Nephew, Son to *Alexander* his Brother, by his Wife Daughter to *Campbell* of *Barcaldin*.

This *Alexander* of *Balcheilis* married, first, *Anne*, Daughter to *John Stewart* of *Ardsbeal*; by whom he had no Issue. He married, secondly, *Isabel*, Daughter to *Alexander Stewart* of *Annat*, and has Issue.

INNERDUNING.

He is thought to be come off *Innermeath*; but I could get no distinct Account

Account of him; only that *Walter Stewart*, late of *Inverdunung*, had,
1. *Alexander*, his Son and Heir, who died without Issue; 2. *Robert*,
Cornet of Dragoons, who died without Issue; and *Jean*, married to
David Moir of *Lacky*. To *Alexander Stewart* of *Inverdunung* succeeded
Robert Stewart, his Cousin-german; who, by — his Wife, had *Alexander*,
last of *Inverdunung*; who married *Mary*, Daughter to *Grabam*
of *Garroock*, and had Issue.

CASTLEMILK.

II. His Ancestor seems to be *John Stewart* of *Jedworth*, probably
fifth Son to Sir *John Stewart* of *Bonkyll*, and younger Brother to *Angus*
and *Darnly*, &c. (a). His Son was

III. Sir *William Stewart* of *Jedworth*, or *Jedburgh*, who was de-
signed likewise of *Castlemilk* anno 1398. What confirms this Opinion
is, that Sir *William* of *Jedworth* is called *Cousin*, both to *Darnly* and
Garlies; and in the Patent, creating Sir *Alexander Stewart* Lord *Garlies*
in 1607, Sir *William*, Sheriff of *Teviotdale*, is said to be a Son of the
Family of *Darnly*; Sir *Alan* of *Dreghorn* and *Darnly* being the elder
Brother, since the Family of *Angus* by that Time was extinct (b). This
Sir *William* was one of the Commissioners appointed to treat of a Truce
with the *English* in 1397. He was one of the Conservators of the Peace
on the Borders. He received to the Value of one hundred Pounds of
the *French* Money, sent to help to carry on the War with the *English*.
He was at the breaking of the Bridge of *Roxburgh*. He was Sheriff of
Teviotdale. He seems to have had three Sons, 1. *John*, who mar-
ried his Cousin the Heiress of *Dalswinton*; 2. *William*, who was *Castle-*
milk; and, 3. *Walter*, design'd of *Arthurbury* (c).

IV. *William Stewart*, second of *Castlemilk*, was Father to

V. *John* of *Castlemilk*, who is a Witness to a Resignation, which *Wil-*
liam Urrie made of the Lands of *Fulton* to the Monks of *Paisly* anno

(a) Mention is made of *Johannes Senescalli de Jedworth, Balivus Willielmi Abbatis de Kelso*, anno 1323. *Chart. Calso* f. v. 166. (b) But if it be hard to determine precisely who was the first of this Family of *Castlemilk*, yet it is evident he was of the same Source with *Darnly* and *Garlies*. (c) *Walter* of *Arthurbury* married the Heiress of *Semple* of *Pertbick*, and had Issue, Sir *Walter* of *Arthurbury*; who married *Janet Cannon*; by whom he had two Daughters, his Heiresses; 1. *Isabel*, married to *Thomas Stewart* first of *Minto*, Son to Sir *William* of *Garlies*; 2. *Elizabeth*, first married to *William Park* of that Ilk; by whom he had four Daughters, Heiresses; secondly, she was married to *William Cunningham*, Son to the Earl of *Glencairn*, and first of *Craigends*, who got a Part of the Estate of *Arthurbury*, and assumed the Coat of Arms of his Wife, joined with his own.

1409 (a). He was killed at the Battle of *Vernoil* in *France* in 1424. He had Sir *David*, his Son and Heir; and a Daughter, married to Sir *Robert Lyle*, Father to *Robert* first Lord *Lyle*.

VI. Sir *David* of *Castlemilk* obtained the Lands of *Finnart*, by the Forfeiture of the Earl of *Douglas* in K. *James II.*'s Reign. He had Issue, *Alexander*; and a Daughter, married to — Lord *Lyle*.

VII. *Alexander* of *Castlemilk*, was succeeded by his Son and Heir,

VIII. *William* of *Castlemilk*, who married *Marion Norvel*, Heiress of *Cardonald*; by whom he had, *Alexander*; and *Marion*, married to *Alan Stewart* of *Cardonald*; likewise — married to Sir *John Stewart* of *Craigyball*.

IX. *Alexander Stewart* of *Castlemilk* sold *Cardonald* to *Alan Stewart*, Son to *John* Lord *Darnly*, and first Earl of *Lenox*, in 1496. He died anno 1528, and had

X. *Archibald* of *Castlemilk*, who married *Margaret Maxwell*, of the House of *Newark*; by whom he had, 1. *Archibald* of *Castlemilk*, his Son and Heir, (in whose favours he resign'd the Lands of *Finnart* anno 1528, the Year that he himself succeeded to the Estate; but it seems this last *Archibald* died without Issue;) 2. *David* of *Castlemilk*; 3. *John*; and, 4. *Alexander*, Tutor of *Castlemilk*, (who left two Daughters, Heiresses, viz. *Margaret*, married to Sir *Matthew Stewart* of *Minto*; and *Eupham*, married to *David Crawford* of *Cartburn*.)

XI. *David* of *Castlemilk* succeeded his Brother. He married *Jean Cuningbam*, Daughter of *Craigends*; and had *Alan*, who died a Minor; and Sir *Archibald*, his Successor (b).

XII. Sir *Archibald Stewart* of *Castlemilk* was knighted by K. *James VI.* He married *Janet*, Daughter of *John Stewart* of *Minto*: By whom he had *Archibald*, his Successor; and, 1. *Margaret*, married first to *John Stewart* of *Blackball*, and had Issue; secondly, she married *Matthew Wallace* of *Auchans*; 2. *Elizabeth*, married to *William Cuningbam* of *Craigends*; 3. — married to *Cornwall* of *Bombard*; and a fourth Daughter, married to Sir *John Wallace* of *Cairnbill*, and had Issue.

XIII. Sir *Archibald* of *Castlemilk* married *Anne*, Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Semple*: By whom he had *Archibald*, and *James* of *Torrence*; and a Daughter, married to *Hamilton* of *Udston*.

XIV. This *Archibald* had Issue by — *Fleming*, Daughter to *John*

(a) *Crawford*. Perhaps he was that Sir *John Stewart* designed Lord *Gryton*, and to whom *Marion Stewart*, Heiress of *Dalswinton*, gave the Barony of *Callie*, anno 1418.

(b) There was one *James Stewart*, a Brother of this Family, who commanded a Troop of Horse at the Battle of *Langside*, anno 1568.

SECT. II. before its Accession to the Crown of Scotland. 199

Earl of Wigton, Archibald, who succeeded his Grandfather; and a Daughter, Lady Crawfordland.

XV. This last Sir Archibald was created a Baronet by K. Charles II. in 1668. He married Mary, Daughter to William Master of Carmichael; and had, 1. Sir William of Castlemilk; and, 2. Daniel Stewart, (who by — eldest Daughter to Sir George Wisbart, was Father to Sir William Stewart, who succeeded to his Grandfather Sir George Wisbart's Honours, they being granted to Sir George's Heirs whatsoever: But Sir George disposed the Estate to his Daughter of a second Marriage. This Sir William Stewart married — an Italian Lady.)

XVI. Sir William of Castlemilk married Margaret, Daughter and sole Heiress of John Crawford of Miltoun: By whom he had, 1. Sir Archibald, now of Castlemilk; and, 2. John Crawford of Miltoun, who married — Daughter to — Orr of Burrowfield: also a Daughter.

TORRENCE.

James Stewart of Torrence, was second Son to Sir Archibald of Castlemilk, by Anne Semple. This James married — Daughter to Sir Alexander Cuningham of Corsehill; and had

Alexander, who married Isabel, Daughter to Sir Patrick Nisbet of Dean: And had, 1. Colonel James Stewart of Torrence, 2. Captain Patrick Stewart; and, 3. Archibald Stewart Writer to the Signet: likewise two Daughters, one married to Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, and another married to Matthew Crawford Merchant in Glasgow.

ALANTOUN (a).

His Ancestor is said to be an immediate younger Brother of Castlemilk, and descended of Darnly (b). The first who appears was Alan; who had the Lands of Daldowy near Glasgow. His Son was

Alan Stewart, who was the first that settled his Family in Augtermuir, (called in old Writs *Atbeat-muir*) in Cambusnethan Parish, and gave the Name of Alantoun to the Lands which he improved there. This Alan's Son was

(a) Conform to the Account given of this Family by Mr. Robert Stewart Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; where it may be observed, that Stewart is always spelled with a Vowel u.

(b) According to their traditional Account; and so, probably, his Predecessor has been Robert youngest Son to Sir John Stewart of Bonhill, and youngest Brother to Sir Alan of Dregburn, Predecessor to Lenox.

Robert according to the parchment to 6th son of Sir John not youngest
James was = not youngest

James Stewart of Alantoun; whose Son and Heir,
James Stewart of Alantoun, married *Janet Tait*, Daughter to *Schir James Tait of Ernock*, Heireis-portioner of *Ernock*; by whom he had
James of Alantoun, who married *Marion Lockhart*, Daughter to *Lockhart of Lee*; by whom he had *James* his Successor; and a Daughter, married to *Cleland of Monkland*.

James fourth of *Alantoun* married *Helen Somervel*, Daughter to *John Somervel of Humby*: By whom he had a Son, *James*; and two Daughters; the eldest, *Janet*, was married to *Robert Denham of Westfield*; the second — was married to — *Nisbet*, Baron of *Dalyell* (a).

The fifth *James Stewart of Alantoun* married *Marion Carmichael*, Daughter to *Walter Carmichael of Hyndford*, Father to *James Lord Carmichael*, Predecessor to the Earl of *Hyndford*. He died young, and left two Sons, 1. *Sir Walter Stewart of Alantoun*; and 2. *Sir James Stewart of Kirkfield*.

Sir Walter Stewart of Alantoun married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Sir James Hamilton of Broombill*, Father to *John Lord Belhaven*; by whom he had two Sons and three Daughters, viz. 1. *William Stewart of Alantoun*; and 2. *James Stewart of Hartwood*, (who, by *Elizabeth Muir*, Daughter to *Muir of Caldwell*, was Father to *William Stewart of Hartwood*; and to *Elizabeth*, married to *Mr. Alexander Dunlop* Professor of Greek in the University of *Glasgow*. *Sir Walter's* Daughters were, 1. *Marion*, married to *John Boyle of Kelburn*, and Mother by him to *David* Earl of *Glasgow*, and several other Children; 2. *Margaret*, married to *John Caldwell* of that Ilk; and 3. *Anna*, married to *Claud Hamilton of Barns*.

William Stewart of Alantoun married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Sir James Stewart of Kirkfield*; by whom he had *James*, his Son and Heir; and several other Children, who died young.

James Stewart now of *Alantoun*, married *Cecilia Dunmoir*, Daughter to *Mr. David Dunmoir* Advocate; and has a Son, *James*, and several Daughters.

KIRKFIELD, or CULTNESS.

Sir James Stewart of Kirkfield, second Son to *James Stewart of Alantoun*, and Brother to *Sir Walter*, married, first, *Anna Hope*, Daughter to *Henry Hope* Merchant, Brother to *Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall*, Lord Advocate; by whom he had several Sons, of whom afterward; and a

(a) This *James Stewart* commanded a Troop of Horse at the Battle of *Langside* in 1568.
 Daugh-

Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *William Steuart* of *Alantoun*, her Cousin. Sir *James* married, secondly, *Marion Macculloch*, Daughter to *David Macculloch* of *Guttaris*, and had three Daughters; the eldest, *Marion Steuart*, married to Sir *John Maxwell* of *Pollock*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Justice-clerk; *Lilias* and *Anne Steuarts*, who died unmarried. Sir *James Steuart's* Sons were, 1. Sir *Thomas* of *Kirkfield*, or *Cultnesh*; 2. *Walter Steuart* of *Westbarns*, (who married *Janet Adamson*, Niece to Mr. *John Adamson*, Principal of the College of *Edinburgh*; by whom he had, 1. *James* of *Westbarns*, who died without any surviving Issue; and, 2. *Walter Steuart* Merchant in *Edinburgh*, who died unmarried: likewise *Anne*, married to *John Robertson* Dean of Guild of *Edinburgh*;) 3. Sir *James Steuart* of *Guttaris*; 4. *Henry Steuart* Merchant, who married *Elizabeth*, Sister to Sir *William Bennet* of *Grubbet*, and died without any surviving Issue; 5. Sir *Robert Steuart* of *Alnbank*.

Sir *Thomas Steuart* of *Kirkfield*, but commonly designed of *Cultnesh*, because he and his Family lived there, married, 1. *Margaret*, Daughter to Mr. *John Eliot* Advocate, Son to *Gilbert Eliot* of *Stobs*: By whom he had,

1. Sir *David Steuart* of *Cultnesh*; who married *Marion*, Daughter to *William Lockhart* of *Wickeshaw*, and died without Issue;

2. Mr. *James Steuart* Advocate, who married *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Hugh Cunningham* of *Bonington*, and died without any surviving Issue;

3. *Walter Steuart* Merchant in *London*, who married, first, *Elizabeth King*, of the Kingdom of *England*; by whom he had a Daughter, *Martha*. He married, secondly, *Hannah Quash*, of the Kingdom of *England* likewise; by whom he had a Son, *Thomas*; who, after his Uncle Sir *David's* Death, became Sir *Thomas Steuart*;

4. *William Steuart* Merchant, who died unmarried;

5. *John Steuart* Merchant, who died without any surviving Issue;

And, 6. Mr. *Robert Steuart*, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of *Edinburgh*; who is married to *Margaret*, Sister to the present Sir *John Maxwell* of *Pollock*, and has Issue, *John* and *Jean Steuarts*.

Sir *Thomas* of *Cultnesh* married, secondly, *Susanna Denham*, Daughter to *Westfield*; by whom he had a Son, 7. Mr. *Archibald Denham Steuart*, Advocate; who is married to *Jean*, Daughter to Sir *George Warrender* of *Lothend*, and has Issue, *Thomas* and *Grizel*.

Sir *Thomas Steuart's* eldest Daughter of the first Marriage was, *Marion*,

who died unmarried; and his second was *Anna Stuart*, married to *Sir Archibald Cockburn of Langtoun*.

GUTTARIS.

Sir James Stuart of Guttaris, third Son to *Sir James Stuart of Cultnefs*, was Lord Advocate from 1692 to 1713, except about one Year. He married, first, *Agnes Trail*, Daughter to *Mr. Robert Trail* Minister in *Edinburgh*; by whom he had *Sir James*, his Son and Heir: likewise *Marion*, married to *James Scot* Advocate; and *Anne*, married, first, to *James Maxwell*, Brother to the present *Sir John Maxwell of Pallock*; secondly, she married *William Muir of Caldwell*, Advocate. *Sir James*, Lord Advocate, married, secondly, *Margaret Air*; by whom he had, 1. *Henry Stuart* Advocate, (who married *Antonia Barclay*, Heiress of *Colairny*; he is now designed *Henry Stuart-Barclay of Colairny*, and has Issue;) and, 2. *Robert Stuart* of *Newmains*; who married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Henry Hamilton of Swansboun*, Brother to my Lord *Belhaven*.

Sir James Stuart, second of *Guttaris*, eldest Son to *Sir James Stuart* Lord Advocate, married *Anna*, Daughter to *Sir Hugh Dalrymple of Northberwick*, Lord President of the Session; by whom he had a Son,

Sir James Stuart, present of *Guttaris*, Advocate; and four Daughters; 1. *Margaret*, married to *Thomas Calderwood of Polton*, Advocate; 2. *Agnes*, married to *Henry-David Lord Cardross*; 3. *Elizabeth*; and, 4. *Marion, Stewarts*.

ALANBANK.

Sir Robert Stuart of Alanbank, youngest Son to *Sir James Stuart of Cultnefs*, married, first, *Jean*, Daughter to *Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar*, Lord President of the Session; by whom he had *Sir John Stuart of Alanbank*: likewise *Margaret*, married to *Andrew Ker of Moristoun*; and *Jean*, married to *Robert Trotter of Kettlefields*. *Sir Robert* married, secondly, *Helen*, Daughter to *Sir Archibald Cockburn of Langtoun*; by whom he had a Son, *Archibald Stuart* Merchant, who married *Grizel*, Daughter to *John Gordon* Merchant: likewise two Daughters, 1. *Helen*, married to *Sir Gilbert Eliot of Minto*, one of the Lords of Session; and, 2. *Lilias Stuart*.

Sir John Stuart of Alanbank married *Margaret*, Daughter to *John Ker of Moristoun*; by whom he has, 1. *John Stuart* younger of *Alanbank*,

Sect. II. before its Accession to the Crown of Scotland.

203

bank, Advocate; 2. Robert; and 3. Gilbert: likewise, 1. Jean, married to John Couts Merchant; 2. Elizabeth, married to James Ker of Moristoun; 3. Grizel; 4. Lilius; and 5. Cocbran, Steuarts.

CRAIGYHALL.

Sir John Stewart of Craigyball, in West-Lothian, is designed Consanguineus, or Kinsman, to K. Robert II. by original Writs in the Hands of Lockhart of Lee, anno 1387. He married the Heiress of Craigyball, called Craigy. His carrying the Buckles in his Arms, would insinuate that he is come of Sir John of Bonkyll (a).

David Stewart of Craigyball is mentioned *ad annum* 1489. His Son was,

Sir John Stewart of Craigyball; who married — Daughter to William Stewart of Castlemilk *ad annum* 1500.

John Stewart of Craigyball is one of those who subscribed the Bond of Association for crowning K. James VI. *anno* 1567. *had a 1567*

Henry Stewart of Craigyball is mentioned in K. James VI.'s Time.

Sir James Stewart of Craigyball is mentioned in an old List of the Knights of Scotland, *anno* 1603.

Sir John Stewart of Craigyball was Great-grandfather to Alexander Stewart of Newball, at the Queensferry: So that Craigyball was lately represented by Stewart of Newball, which is likewise now in a manner extinct.

BELTREES.

William Stewart of Beltrees, in Renfrewshire, and Alison Kennedy his Wife, are mentioned in a Charter by K. James III. in 1477; and,

Alexander Stewart of Beltrees, *ad annum* 1448, Hadding. Collect.

This Family fail'd in William Stewart of Beltrees, *anno* 1559.

Genealogy of Robert Stewart last Prior of Ely, written by himself in 2. Mary's Time, Vide Anglia Sacra in Biblioth. Jurid.

He derives himself from Andrew, Son to Alexander High Stewart of Scotland, thus:

(a) Perhaps he was Son to Sir Alan of Uplirie, second Son to Sir James Stewart of Perken and Warwickhill, Lorn's Ancestor. Mr. Crawford, in his Memorial of the Family of Athol, in the Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, says, that Craigyball is come of Rosyth.

Alexander, High Stewart, had *Andrew*, who died in *France*. This *Andrew* fought against *Baliol* in a certain Encounter, or Duel; and having broke his Sword, he snatched up a great knotty Club, or Batton, that by Chance lay upon the Ground by him, (for he was very strong); and with it he so beat *Baliol*, that if *Henry Baliol* had not come to his Assistance he had certainly killed him: Hence these *Stewarts* carry a knotty Batton in their Arms. After the Civil Wars of *Scotland* were ended, *Andrew* was sent to assist the King of *France* against the King of *Navarre*; by whom the old Gentleman was taken Prisoner, and died of his Wounds (a).

Andrew had *Alexander*; who served the King of *France* a long Time after his Father's Death. At length, before his Departure for *Scotland*, the King knighted him, and honoured him and his Posterity with a certain Patent, signed with his Seal. It begins thus: *Charles, par la grace de Dieu Roy de France, a tous gens d'Espee, salut, &c.* The Substance of it in short is, That the said *Alexander* and his Posterity for the future, both for his own and his Father's Merits, should carry above the *Pesse Chequee*, in a *Field argent*, a *Lyon gules*, surmounted of a knotty Batton Or; or that they should carry this Shield only for their Coat of Arms: and the said *Alexander* carried both together, with this Motto, *Singula cum valeant, sunt meliora simul.*

Alexander had *John*. This *John*, who was born in *Scotland*, and came to *England* at what Time *James* Prince of *Scotland*, sailing for *France*, was driven by contrary Winds into *England* at *Flamborough*; and living with the *Scottish* Prince at the King's Court, he fell in love with one of the Queen's Maids of Honour called *Mary Talmach*, whom he married afterwards, and swore Allegiance to K. *Henry IV.* of *England*. Upon this Account Heralds or Antiquaries call him *Scot-English*. At length, at a Tournament with the Lord *Cateley*, this *John's* Back was so sprained, that in a short Time after he died. He had two Sons, both called *John*: The youngest afterwards was Sheriff of *London* (b).

John, the eldest Brother, was knighted, when Q. *Katharine*, Spouse to K. *Henry V.* was crowned. Thereafter, when he grew up, he was made Captain of *Risebanc*; and, at length, he and his Son *Thomas* were taken by the *French* at *Pontboise*, and both ransomed for 24,000 Sols (c).

(a) He seems to be Sir *Andrew Stewart*, Commander of some Forces in *France*, killed at the Battle of *Politiers*, fought against the black Prince of *Wales*, anno 1356, mentioned by our Historians. (b) There were in *England*, ad annum 1419, *Andrew* and *Theobald* *Stewarts*, Clergymen. Vide *Fœdera Ang.* tom. 9. p. 673. and p. 712. (c) *Solutorum.*

He married — Daughter to Sir Thomas Kiriell: By whom he had Thomas and Galfrid. He had Richard by his first Wife, Daughter to Sir John Hamerton.

Richard married the Daughter and Heir of John Burley; by whom he had Nicol and Thomas.

Nicol Stewart, a Lawyer of the Middle Temple, had 1. Richard; 2. Robert the Prior; 3. Simeon; 4. Nicol; and others.

Simeon Stewart, Nicol's Son, had by Joanna, Daughter and Heir to Edward Bestney de Sobam, 1. Robert; 2. Edward; 3. Mark; 4. John; 5. Thomas; 6. Augustine; 7. Simeon; 8. Nicol: Alice; Margaret; and a younger Alice.

HARTELEY-MAUDUIT, as delivered in the Baronetage of England, Vol. 2.

Scots Historians and Genealogists commence this Family in the eighth Century, and affirm them of Royal Extraction; and that they were Thanés of Loebaber for several Descents, till Bancho, who was assassinated by the Usurper Macbeth, to evade a Prediction that his Race should succeed to the Scottish Throne.

Walter, Grandson of him, was by Malcolm III. created Lord High Stewart of Scotland; and this heritable great Office gave Surname to the Family.

To Sir Alexander Stewart, Knight, (descended from a younger Son of one of the Lord High Stewarts) Charles VI. King of France gave an additional Coat-armour, viz. Argent the Lyon of Scotland, debruised with a rugged Staff Or.

Sir John Stewart his Son was of the Retinue of James Prince of Scotland when he landed on the Coast of England in his Voyage for France, and was detained here in 1406. He was knighted for his Performances in a Tournament held in Smithfield, the 10th of Henry IV. and was the first of this Name and Family who settled in England.

Sir John Stewart his Son was created Knight of the Bath on the Eve of the Coronation of Katharine, Consort to Henry V.

Nicholas Stewart of Harteley, Esquire, a lineal Descendent from him, was advanced to the Degree of a Baronet, 12th of Charles II. being 27th June 1660; and soon after constituted one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer. He married Mary, only Daughter to Sir Miles Sandys of Gloucestershire, Knight: By whom he had 1. Nicholas, who died unmarried; 2. Miles, who married Jane Johnson, without Issue; and 3. Charles: also

Mary, Wife to Sir *James Worsley* of *Pilewell* in *Southampton*, Knight; *Elizabeth*, married to *John Ady* of *Kent*, Esquire; *Anne*, married to *John Smith* of *Tedworth* in *Southampton*; Esquire; *Jane*, married to *Thomas Pleydel* of *Colbhill* in *Berks*, Esquire; *Sandys*, *Dorothea*, and *Annabella*, who died young. Sir *Nicholas* died in 1709, aged 92.

Charles, Son of Sir *Nicholas*, married *Clemence*, eldest Daughter and Co-heiress of Sir *William Howal* of *Hollington* in *Norfolk*, Knight. He died in the Lifetime of his Father; and had Issue only

Sir *Simeon Stewart*, who was Member of Parliament in 1708 for the Town of *Southampton*, and in 1710 one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Southampton*. In 1712 he was constituted one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer. He married *Elizabeth*, only Daughter of Sir *Richard Dereham* of *Dereham Abbey* in *Norfolk*, Knight and Baronet (by the Honourable *Frances Villiers* his Wife, eldest Daughter of *Robert Lord Viscount Purbeck*, and of *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the late Sir *John Danvers*, Brother to *Henry Earl of Danby*); by her he had *Elizabeth*, married to *Hewer-Edgley-Hewer* of *Fotheringhay Castle* in *Norampton*, and several other Children.

FASLANE or FOSCELEN.

Faslane is reckoned to be come of *Walter III. High Stewart of Scotland*; thus:

Walter III. High Stewart, had a younger Son *Robert*, who got *Torbolton* from his Father (a). He married — Daughter and Heiress of *Robert de Crook*; by which he obtained the Lands of *Crookston* or *Cruickston*, and *Nielskoun*, in *Renfrew*. He had by his foresaid Wife, *Robert Stewart*, Lord of *Cruickston* and *Darnly*, who was Bailie to the High Stewart of *Scotland* within the Barony of *Renfrew* (b). His Son seems to be *Alan*, who, with Consent of *Robert High Stewart of Scotland*, disposed his Estate of *Cruickston* and *Darnly* (which it seems he held of the High Stewart) to *Alan Stewart of Dregorn*, and in place of it acquired *Faslane* in *Lenox*. He had *Walter Stewart*, Lord *Faslane* (c).

(a) *Crawford*. It seems he disposed *Torbolton* to — *Graham*; for anno 1284, in a Charter of *Halrig*, *Nicol Graham* is designed Lord *Torbolton*. (b) *Crawford's History of the Stewarts*. (c) Some doubt if *Walter Lord Faslane* was of the Name of *Stewart*; but, by a Note in *Haddington's Collections*, ad annum 1432, where *Duncan* last Earl of *Lenox's* Daughter is designed *Isabel Stewart* Heretrix of *Lennox*, *Duchess of Albany*, &c. it appears he was *Stewart*; and probably, if *Duncan* last Earl of *Lenox* had not been *Stewart*, *John Stewart*, Lord *Darnly*, Grandson to *Elizabeth*, third Daughter to *Duncan Earl of Lenox*, had not succeeded as Earl of *Lenox* preferably to the Grandchild of *Margaret* second Daughter of the said *Duncan*.

Walter, Lord *Faslane*, married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to *Donald* Earl of *Lenox*: By whom he had *Duncan* Earl of *Lenox*, who had three Daughters; 1. *Isabel*, married to *Murdoch* Stewart Duke of *Albany*; 2. *Margaret*, married to *Robert* Menteith of *Rusky*; and 3. *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *John* Stewart of *Darnly*.

M E N T E I T H.

Walter Stewart, Earl of *Menteith*, was a younger Son of *Walter* III. High Stewart of Scotland. He is in a Charter by *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* to the Convent of *Melrofs*, dated at *Berwick* in 1248, designed *Walterus filius Walteri Senescalli*. In which Year he is sign'd with the Cross, and, with his Brother *Alexander* High Stewart, and several others, attended *St. Lewis* IX. King of *France* to the Holy War. In 1255 he was one of those that opposed the disloyal Practices of *Walter* Cumin Earl of *Menteith* and his Associates, in seizing on the Persons of the young King and Queen. *Walterus Senescallus Comes de Menteith* is Witness in a Charter of the Patronage of the Church of *Kilcalmanel*, granted by *Dufgallus filius Sweyn*, to the Monks of *Paisly*, dated at *Paisly* in 1261 (a). In a Charter, dated at *Paisly* 15th *March* 1263, he is designed *Walterus Senescallus Comes de Menteith*, and then gets from *Dufgal*, Son of *Sweyn*, the Lands of *Schyphynch*, &c. and *Keislibeth*, in the West of *Tarherth*, and *Bellilact* in *Gowly*. In August after, he was with his Brother at the Battle of *Largis*, under *K. Alexander*, against the *Norwegians*. In 1285, at *Scoon*, *William* Cumin of *Laucht*, Brother to *John* Lord of *Badzenoch* and *Dalscrinton*, claimed the whole Earldom of *Menteith* from this *Walter* Stewart, before *K. Alexander*, who determined the Title and one Half of the Earldom in favours of *Walter* Stewart, and the other Part to *William* Cumin. In 1288 he, and his Sons *Alexander* and *John*, joined in a Bond of Association, mentioned in the Account of *James* Lord High Stewart his Nephew. In 1291 he is one of the Auditors, in the Competition for the Crown, chosen by *Bruce* (b). In 1295 he, with the Earls of *Strathbarn*, *Mar*, *Arbole*, *Lenox*, *Ross*, *Cumin* of *Buchan*, and *Cumin* of *Badzenoch*, entered *England*, and ravaged *Cumberland*, and besieged *Carlisle*. And again he marched into *England* with a small Army, and laid a good Part of the Country waste just before the Battle of *Dunbar*; at which Battle he was present, and flying to the Castle, surrendered himself on honour-

(a) Mr. Hay's MS. p. 371. This Charter is the next Year confirmed by the said *Walter* Earl of *Menteith*; *ibid.*

(b) *Pedera Anglia*, tom. 2.

able Conditions; yet notwithstanding he was put to Death in the seventy fifth Year of his Age, anno 1296. His Successors assumed the Surname of *Menteith*, nevertheless they kept the Coat of *Stewart*, and converted the *Fess chequy* into a *Bend*, for Difference. This *Walter* married — Daughter and Heir of *Walter Cumin* Earl of *Menteith*, by his Wife — de *Menteith*, Daughter and Heiress of *Gilchrist* Earl of *Menteith*, (frequently by our Historians confounded with *Gilbrid* Earl of *Angus*.) In her Right *Walter Stewart* succeeded to the Honours and Half of the Estate. By her he had *Alexander* and *John*.

Alexander, in the Year 1292, is designed *Alexander de Menteith, filius Comitis de Menteith*. He is one of the Parties with his Father, and others, of the above mentioned Bond of Association. Anno 1286, his Father, he, and his Wife *Matilda*, make Donations for a Burying-place in the Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*. *Primm*, in *Ragman's Roll*, extorted by K. *Edward I.* designs him *Alisaundre Comite de Meneteith*. His Isth Issue, by the foresaid *Matilda* his Wife, *Alan* and *Murdat*.

Alan Earl of *Menteith* was early in the Interest of K. *Robert I.* in 1306, and taken by the *English* (a). He was carried Prisoner to *England*, and forfeited, and thereafter died; leaving, it seems, a Son under Age, who died without Issue; which is the Reason that his Uncle *John de Menteith* was designed *Custos comitatus de Menteith*, anno 1320, in the famous Letter to the Pope. Earl *Alan* had a Daughter, *Mary*, who was married to Sir *John Graham*, probably of *Abercorn*.

Murdoch, Earl of *Menteith*, was second Son to *Alexander*, and Brother to *Alan*, Earls of *Menteith*. It seems he was but young at his Brother's Death, otherwise he would have been his Son's Tutor. He gives *Maria de Menteith consanguinea sue filia unica quondam Alani Comitis de Menteith, terras de Aberfoil, Drongary, Buchleven, Cumlachi & Buchapil, & decem marcas terre que vocatur Cath-leine-Musbet* 1330. He was taken Prisoner by *Edward Baliol* at *Duplin* in 1332, and killed at *Hallidobill* in 1333. His Successor in the Earldom was

Sir *John Graham*, probably of *Abercorn*; for in the Years 1340, 1341 and 1342 *Johannis de Grabame, Comes de Menteith*, is mentioned. He was taken at the Battle of *Durham* in October 17. 1346; and, by Order of *Edward III.* was hanged. By his foresaid Wife, Countess of *Menteith*, he had *Margaret* Countess of *Menteith*, who was married to *Robert Duke of Albany* (b).

(a) *Fœdera Anglie*, (b) Sir *James Dalrymple* says, that *Robert Duke of Albany* was first designed *Custos comitatus de Menteith*, before he was Earl of *Menteith*.

R U S K Y.

Sir John Menteith, second Son to Walter Earl of Menteith, is called *frater Comitum de Menteith* (a), and is the same John de Menteith, *custos comitatus de Menteith*, in the Year 1320, Tutor to his Nephews, Alan and Murdac, Earls of Menteith. In 1305, he was made Governor of the Castle of Dumbarton, and Sheriff of the County, by K. Edward I. of England (b). In which Year he betrayed Sir William Wallace in the City of Glasgow, who was carried to London, and put to Death there; in revenge it seems of Wallace his deserting his Cousin, Sir John Stewart of Bonnyll, at the Battle of Falkirk: Others say, he was employed by K. Robert Bruce to do it; which is not probable. But whatever his Reasons were for betraying Wallace, he did not continue to be a Friend to the English, as appears by his assisting at K. Robert's Coronation the next Year, and his being ever afterward a great Patriot with that King, and sent on an Embassy to England by him (c). He had a Charter on the Lands of Glenbrerich from K. Robert, for paying a Gally of twenty six Oars to the King (d). He had Issue, 1. Sir Walter Menteith of Rusky; 2. Sir John Menteith of Arran, Knapdale and Strathgortney, who gives to the Monks of Kilwinning the Patronage of the Churches of St. Mary and St. Bride in Arran, anno 1357. He by Helen, Daughter to Gratney Earl of Mar, had Christian, married to Sir Edward Keith, and Mother by him to Joanet, married to Sir Thomas Erskine of that Ilk (e). The first Sir John's third Son was, 3. Alexander Menteith. He had likewise two Daughters, one married to Archibald Campbell of Lochow (f), and the other married to Maurice Buchanan of that Ilk, and Mother to Walter Buchanan, who was concerned in the Assythment or Agreement mentioned immediately after, and is called *Nepos eorundem* (g).

Sir Walter Menteith of Rusky, Son to Sir John Menteith, so designed when he gets the Lands of Thore from Murdac Earl of Menteith (b). He

(a) *Fœdera Angliæ.* (b) *Prin.* vol. 3. p. 1054. (c) *Rymer's Fœdera.* (d) *Haddington's Collect.* (e) *Crawford's Peerage*, p. 330. Dame Christian Menteith, Relict of Sir Edward Keith, was afterward married to Sir Robert Erskine Chamberlain of Scotland, and Father to Sir Thomas. (f) By this Marriage the Campbells got it seems some Lands in Cowal, which they held of Menteith. (g) This Walter Buchanan is a Witness, together with Robert Stewart Son of Duke Murdoch, to a Charter granted by Robert Duke of Albany to Colin Campbell of Lochow. (h) *Crawford's Peerage.*

was killed by John and Maurice Drummonds (a), which was afterward compromised by his Brothers Sir John and Alexander Menteiths. In this Agreement mention is made of the Lord Stewart of Scotland Earl of Stratbarn, and Sir John Menteith Lord of Arran, as quitting any Malice they had against John Drummond and Maurice his Brother, for the Death of Walter, Malcolm and William Menteiths, their Kinsmen.

Sir Walter left four Sons, 1. Sir Alexander Menteith of Rusky; 2. William; 3. John, of whom Carse; and, 4. James.

Sir Alexander Menteith of Rusky had a Son, Sir Robert, who married Margaret, Daughter to Duncan Earl of Lenox. His Son was Murdoch Menteith of Rusky, whose Daughter, Agnes (b), married Sir John Haldane of Glenegles; and Margaret married John Napier of Merchiston, Ancestor to my Lord Napier.

I should here give an Account of the Boyds, as being originally Stewarts, were it not published already in the Peerage.

(a) Patrick Graham Earl of Stratbarn, Father of Malise first Earl of Menteith, was likewise killed by this Sir John Drummond, Crawford's Peerage. p. 331. 'Tis said, that Sir John Drummond gave the Lands of Rosnes in consideration of this Slaughter. (b) Crawford names this eldest Daughter Elizabeth.



A D D E N D A,

Containing some Amendments and Alterations since the Book went to the Press.

Page 96. line 15. I have said *Alphonsus III.* but *Anderson's Genealogical Tables* say *Alphonsus II.*

Pag. 99. l. 13. I have said that *Philip Joseph* was second Son to *Victor Amadeus II.* late King of *Sardinia*; whereas Mr. *Anderson*, in his *Royal Genealogical Tables*, makes *Philip Joseph* but a Part of the Name of *Victor Amadeus*, Prince of *Piedmont*, and so consequently but one Man. *Charles Emanuel*, Prince of *Piedmont*, his Brother, is now King of *Sardinia*; who hath Issue, *Victor Amadeus Theodorus*, Prince Royal; *Victoria*, &c.

Pag. 100. l. 12. the Stop [;] after the Word *Orleans*, should be after the Word *Issue*, in the next Line.

Pag. 128. I thought, before this Book was published, to have got an Account of *Stewart of Johnstoun*, and *Stewart of Incbbreak* or *Redmire*, as come of *Johnstoun*, descended of *Morphy* or *Evandale*, Ancestor to my Lord *Down*; but was disappointed. I'm informed, there is *Stewart of Bogs*, or *Rosyburn*, in the *Boyne*, and *Stewart of Ordense*, thought to be come of Lord *Down's* Ancestor likewise.

Pag. 129. l. 1. after *Month*, read, In which Charter he is called *Consanguineus noster*, by the King. *Andrew Lord Evandale* Chancellor, *Murdac Stewart* Knight, and *Matthew Stewart* of *Cassiltoun*, are Witnesses to this Charter, *Pub. arch. lib. 7. num. 51.* There was one *James Stewart* of *Castletoun*, that commanded a Company of Musketeers, in *Q. Mary's* Army, at *Langside*, in 1568. *Godscroft* designs him, *John Stewart*.

Pag. 129. According to my Account from Mr. *Crawfurd*, I have said, that *James Stewart* of *Baldorran* had a Daughter, *Janet*, to whom he gives the Lands of *Lettir*: But there is in the *Records*, lib. 13. num. 151. a Confirmation-charter to *William Stewart* of *Baldorran*; whereby he tailzies the Lands of *Lettir* (in the Lordship of *Strogarthna*, and

Shire of Perth, holden Feu of the King, upon Payment of sixteen Shillings Scots yearly) to *Janet Stewart* his Daughter, by his Wife *Janet Buchanan*, and her lawful Heirs; which failing, to *Agnis Stewart* his Daughter, by his foresaid Wife, and her lawful Heirs; which failing, to *Mariote Stewart* his Daughter, by his foresaid Wife *Janet Buchanan*, and her lawful and nearest Heirs. The principal Charter is dated at *Stirling*, the 4th of *July* 1493. Among the Witnesses are, *Alexander Stewart* of *Garchill*, and *James Stewart*. And the Confirmation under the Great Seal is dated at *Edinburgh*, the 5th of *April* 1494.

Page 129. l. 13. for *Emyr-Crechan*, read *Emyr-Grethane*. These Lands were tailzied, failing of *Walter*, and his lawful Heirs, &c. to *John Stewart* his Brother, &c. There is one *Andrew Stewart* Witness to this Charter; who, perhaps, might have been *Gartnasuaroe's* Ancestor.

Page 129. The Lands of *Duchlass*, in the Lordship of *Rosneath*, and Shire of *Dumbarton*, holden of the King in Feu, are confirmed to *Walter Stewart*, Son to *William Stewart* of *Baldorran*, and the lawful Heirs-male of his Body; which failing, to *John Stewart* his Brother, and the lawful Heirs-male of his Body; which failing, to *William Stewart's* lawful Heirs, whatsoever, *Pub. arch. lib. 13. num. 370.* By what Evidences I have insert of *Baldorran*, &c. it appears, that the traditional Account mentioned in the Note of Page 133. is not well grounded.

Page 134. I have said, that *Sir Walter Stewart* of *Stratbdown* was knighted, for his Services done at the Battle of *Harlaw* in 1411; which is not very probable: For the same *Sir Walter* got a new Charter of the Lands of *Downane*, *Drumyne*, and *Petychauch*, &c. some of which belonged to him heritably, as it is there expressed anno 1464, *Pub. arch. lib. 7. num. 110.* to which *Andrew Lord Evandale* is a Witness. And the said *Sir Walter*, designed likewise of *Munas*, purchased the fourth Part of the Lands of *Drumyne* anno 1471, which had belonged to *Alexander Dunbar* of *Westshield*, *Pub. arch. lib. 8. num. 180.* So that probably it has been his Father that was at *Harlaw*. I have not got an exact Account of the Succession of this *Sir Walter*; only, that there was one *Thomas* of *Kilmachly* come of him, whose Son, *Thomas*, had, by his first Marriage, *John* of *Kilmachly*; and, by his second Marriage with a Daughter to ——— *Forbes*, Ancestor to Lord *Pitligo*, had several Sons; one of them *Thomas*, Ancestor to *Drimin*. *John* of *Kilmachly's* Son was *John*; whose Son *John*, last of *Kilmachly*, was Father to *Alexander*, who, by *Christian* his Wife, Daughter to *John Grant* in

Glen-

Glenbrowny, was Father to this *John Stewart*, Representative of that Family.

Thomas, Ancestor to *Drimin*, was Father to *Thomas*; who married *Isabel*, Daughter to ——— *Gordon of Bucky*; and had, 1. *John*, who died unmarried; and, 2. *Thomas*, who married *Lilias*, Daughter to ——— *Grant of Achernack*, and had *John*, now of *Drimin*, and several Daughters. *John*, now of *Drimin*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Forbes of Skelleter*; and has, 1. *Charles*; 2. *Gordon*; 3. *James*, &c.

Stewart of Tombea, now *Edinglassie*, came off *Kilmachly* at the same Time with *Drimin*; but which is eldest, I cannot determine. *Stewart of Auchluncart*, Brother to *Tannachy*, came off sooner; as did *Stewart of Bogs in Enzie*. There is one *Robert Stewart* in *Strathbogy*, married to a Daughter of *Sir Harry Guthrie of Kinedward*, said to be come of another Son of *Sir Walter Stewart of Strathdown*, and Brother to *Kilmachly's* Ancestor. This *Robert* has Brothers, *William*, *George*, and *Lodovick Stewarts*.

Page. 136. I had the Account of the Family of *Kinbardin*, with their Marriages, &c. from *John Stewart*, a Gentleman of that Family; in whose Hands I saw the Original of the first *Donald of Kinbardin's* Seisin, dated in 1519; and the Excerpt taken from the original Charter of this Family, is attested by a Gentleman of the Name of *Gordon*, and Mr. *Grant* a Minister, who had perused it.

Page. 148. I designed to have placed my Account of *Cairdneys's* Family in Page 148. immediately after *Fynart*. His original Charter of the Lands of *Cairdneys*, is dated at *Cairdneys* the 12th of February 1399, granted by *K. Robert III.* to his Brother *John Stewart*, and his Heirs male; which failing, to *Walter Stewart*, and his Heirs male, &c. I have got no Account of the Series of Succession of this Family; only that *John Stewart*, now of *Cairdneys*, is lineally descended from the above *John Stewart*.

Dalguis's Charter is granted by *George Bishop of Dunkeld*, in favours of *John Stewart*, and *Elizabeth Stewart* his Spouse, dated 7th of December 1443; and of him, in a lineal Descent, is *John Stewart*, now of *Dalguis*.

Page. 172. *John*, first Earl of *Atbole*, by his second Marriage, according to the Memorial of that Family, in the Appendix to *Nisbet's Heraldry*, had, beside these Daughters I mentioned, *Elizabeth*, married to *Andrew Lord Gray of Foulis*; *Jean*, married to *Sir Robert Gordon of Pitlurg*; ——— married to *Niel Stewart of Bruisb*, perhaps a Contraction in the Original for *Bunrannoch*, i. e. *Garth*; *Isabel*, married

ried to *Alexander Robertson of Strowan*; ——— married to *Donald Robertson*, younger of *Strowan*; *Marjory*, married to *Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy*; and *Margaret*, married to *Sir William Murray of Tullibardin*.

John, second Earl of *Atbole*, had likewise, *Sir James Stewart* a second Son, who died without Issue; and *Isabel*, married to *James Herin of Glasclune*.

John, third Earl of *Atbole*, had likewise *Margaret*, married to *John Grant of Freuchy*, i. e. the Laird of *Grant*; ——— married to the Laird of *Balfour*; ——— married to ——— *Wood of Balbegno*; *Elizabeth*, married to *William*, Son and Heir-apparent to *Thomas Stewart of Gairnally*.

John, fifth Earl of *Atbole*, had likewise two Sons, who died in their Infancy.

John Murray, Earl of *Tullibardin*, Son to *William* Earl of *Tullibardin*, and to *Dorothy*, eldest Daughter to *John* fifth Earl of *Atbole*, was created Earl of *Atbole* the 17th of *February* 1629. Vide *Append. Nish. Herald*.

Page. 206. l. 7. For *Howel of Hollington*, as delivered in a former Edition of the *Baronetage*, read *Hovel of Hillington*, as delivered in a later Edition.

In an old List of the *Knights of Scotland*, as they were anno 1597, Mention is made of *Sir Robert Stewart of Largs*; he had been knighted when *Henry Lord Darnly* was created Earl of *Ross*. In the foresaid List is likewise *Sir James Stewart of Done*, and *Sir George Stewart of Innerkethon*. Likewise, about that Time, there was *Sir James Stewart of Kilcowie in Ross-shire*. In a List of the *Barons of the Shire of Peebles*, is ——— *Stewart of Fowleche*; in the *Shire of Renfrew*, is ——— *Stewart of Bogball*; and in the *Shire of Air*, is ——— *Stewart of Barkymmen*.

Breval, in his *Travels to Italy*, says, That there is a certain Noble Family in that Country descended from the *Stewarts of Scotland*.



INDEX

INDEX

Of the FAMILIES, &c.

Those in the Roman Character are of the Name of Stewart.

	Pag.		Pag.		Pag.
A Lanbank	202	Barclay	161	Christwell	110, 112
Alantoun	199	Barcube	159	Clarie	161
Albany	57, 106, 112	Beltrees	203	Cleveland	93
Angus	150	Berwick	97	Clunie	138
Annat	131	Blackhall	62, 110	Craigtoun	131
Apine	170, 192	Blairhall	146	Craigyhall	203
Ardheal	194	Blantyre	166, 167	Cultnesh	200
Ardvorlich	128	Bogs	211, 213		
Arran	120	Bonkyll	148	Dalguise	213
Arthurly	197	Bonskeid	138	Darnly	151
Ascog	147	Bothwell	105	Down	122
Athole	58, 169, 171, [213	Brechin	22, 58	Drimin	134, 213
Aubigny	151, &c.	Bruce	32	Drumchary	139
Aucharn	194	Brugh	105	Dundonald	48, 59
Auchinskeoch	145	Brunswick	101, 102	Dunern	126
Auchluncart	134, 213	Buchan	57, 114, 115, [133, 169, 173	Duntaulich	139
Auchnaguone	195	Burray	127	East-Binny	158
		Bute	58, 143	Edinglassy	134, 213
Balcasky	187			Ely (Prior of)	203
Balchallan	131	Cairdneys	59, 213	Evandale	117, 119
Balcheilis	196	Cardonald	153		
Baldorran	128, 211	Carrick	60, 104	Faslane	206
Balimoran	164	Castlemilk	197	Fasnacloich	195
Baliol	23	Castle-Stewart	120, [163	Fife	56
Ballechin	108	Castletoun	152, 211	Fincastle	140
Balleed	186	Cathness	58	Finnich	162
Balnakillie	142			Fintaloch	160

For—

I N D E X.

	Pag.		Pag.		Pag.
Forthingale	135	Kilmachlie	134, 212	Polcack	141
Fofs	141	Kincarachy	111		
Fundeynet	185, 187	Kinchardin	134, 136, [213	Raifs	158, 159
Fungorth	186			Redmire	211
Fynock	143	Kingleven	60, 115	Richmond	95, 156
		Kincraigy	143	Rosieburn	211
Gairntully	169, 183	Kinnachin	110, 143	Rosyth	188
Galtoun, or Gaustoun	[152	Kinnaird	143, 191	Rothefay	62
Garlies, or Galloway	[160	Kirkfield	200	Royal Family before Ba-	
		Kirkhill	191	liol and Bruce 1—21	
		Kirkwood	111	Royal Family of Stew-	
Garth	135, 137, 139			arts	54—99
Gartnafuaroe	138	Ladywell	140	Rusky	209
Glanderstoun	153	Ledcriech	132, 194		
Glassingall	131	Lenox	49, 151	Scotstoun	111
Glenbucky	132	Lorn	168	St. Albans	94
Grafton	94	Lumloch	111	St. Colme	123, 126
Guttaris	202			High Stewarts of Scot-	
		Mar	135	land	43
Halrig, or Hawick	[158	Mentetb	49, 57, 207	Stewartfield	164
		Methven	121	Stewarthall, or Wester-	
Hartly-Mauduit	205	Minto	61, 105	Polmaise	112
Hartwood	200	Monmouth	92	Strabrock	191
Huntingtown	21	Morray	122	Strathdon	104
Hyndfield	133	Mountjoy	161, 165	Strathdown	134, 212
		Murray	85, 104	Strathern	57
Inchbreak	211			Strathgary	194, 196
Inchgarth	140	Newtoun	112		
Innerduning	196	Northumberland	94	Tannachy	134, 213
Innermeath	170			Thanes of Lochaber	43
Innernabeil	195	Ochiltree	119	Tillicultry	146
Innernyty	186	Orkney	104	Tombea	134
Johnstoun	140, 211	Orleans	99	Torrence	199
				Traquair	169, 174, 175
Kilbeg	119	Palatine of the Rhine	99		
Kilbride	62	Phisgill	164	Urchoilebeg	137
Kilcattan	147	Pittenweem	152	Urrard	141
Killichaffy	109, 139	Phymouth	93		

F I N I S.



let
25

